THE CASKET.

#1.00 PER ANNUM.

A CATHOLIC JOURNAL NON-PARTISAN IN POLITICS.

\$1.00 PER ANNUM

FORTY-EIGHTH YEAR.

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CASKET.

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THURSDAY, OCT. 5.

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"In the middle of the twentieth [century," observes Maurice Francis Egan in The Are Maria, " we shall wonder why anybody langhed at the irreverences of ime and. Mark Twain." It does one good to come arross a critic who has the courage to all Mr. Clemens's alleged humour by its right name. 'When you have purged Mark Twain's works of their coarse vulgarity, horseplay, and ill-bred sneers at things sacred, there is little else left. But on one point we differ from Dr. Egan. In the middle of the next century no one will wonder why people laughed at Mark's irreverences, because by that time they will have been buried in the limbo of literary oblivion.

> "Trade," says The Tablet, "Is the true war-lord of the modern commonwealth, and in obedience to its behests the sword is unsheathed or returned to the scabbard." This does not speak too well for the modern commonwealth, but it is true just the same. The age of chivalry, as Burke had cause to bewail even in his day, is gone, and that of economists and calculators has taken its place. And not only is trade the true war-lord; it is, at least if you include with it the selfish greed whence it gets its greatest impetus, the only cause in which modern nations seem willing to draw the sword. A short twelvementh since the London Times acknowledged, with a sort of brutal frankness, that for England war or peace was simply a question of pounds, shillings,

The Catholic Register, of Toronto, gives The Catholic Citizen, of Milwaukee, a well-deserved castigation for its defence of the desecration of Catholic churches in the Philippines which has aroused the indignation of even secular and Protestant periodicals. "Anything for notoricty" is apparently the motto of the Citizen, whose editor, like most notorietyseekers, has a twist in his mental makeup. There would be nothing original, you see, in condemning the sacrilegious acts that, to the credit of the Catholic press of the United States, have been vigorously denounced by nearly every Catholic paper in the country. It is perhaps scarcely worthy of remark that the same zealous Milwankee journal likewise displays its originality as a Catholic paper by deprecating the defence of the Philippine friars against their calumniators. The passion for notoriety, as has been said of adversity, makes people acquainted with strange bed fellows.

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It is interesting, even if not very ediyellowness" in the newspaper of sensalional tendencies. Sensationalism inevdably begets a carelessness about truth, which soon grows into an utter disregard of that virtue. Truth is far too tame and dull a thing for your genuine sensationalone of our Halifax dailies, which has been making a specialty of startling headlines, announced on Thursday last that hostilities had broken out in South Africa, -- probably because the forty-eight hours which the news editor's prophetic and impatient soul had previously assigned as the utmost that could precede the outbreak, had incontinently passed ny times over. The basis of this delightfully thrilling announcement was parently a despatch which said that a Paris paper had made some reference to unour that hostilities had broken out. is to startle its readers; and if the facts of the agricultural and industrial adjecfacts must be improved upon, -that's all.

trained memory to recall the furore that was raised at the time of the loss of the steamer Bourgogue overthe alleged brutal conduct of her crew. How freely the Anglo-Saxon " world heaped obloquy upon, the despised Frenchmen, and how completely they outdid the Pharisee of old in giving thanks to God that they were not such as this "inferior race!" Now there comes news of the wreck of a steamer manned by the quintessence of the cream of creation-the Englishman, and this, as we are told, is how the crew

The conduct of the crew was simply outrageous. No sooner had the ship foundered than the crew invaded all the cabins and attacked the baggage of the passengers. During the night the brutes in a disgustingly drunken condition, swaggered about among the helpless passengers swearing and singing ribato songs.

Nothing even approaching such conduct was ever charged against the crew of the Bourgogne, whose worst offence, according to their accusers, consisted in yielding, in the moment of supreme danger, to the natural impulse of selfpreservation. If Anglo-Saxon self-complacency and braggadocio were not well known to be impervious to facts, it would be curious to note the effect upon them, after their late violent outbreak over the Dreyfus trial, of this flattering testimony.

In his thoughtful adddress at the opening of Dalhousie College, Professor Mc-Gregor, dealing with our school system, among other things, declared that "our course of study should be remodelled so as not to aim at furnishing an impossible universality of knowledge, but rather at the power of acquiring knowledge, and the power of learning from experience." It is time the Council of Public Instruction gave their earnest attention to this matter. Our high schools have already far too long borne the burden of an overloaded curriculum. The craze for stuffing pupils with knowledge, in utter disregard of their ability to digest and assimilate it, has about spent itself. A strong reaction has set in, and educators of youth everywhere are crying out for fewer subjects of study and more thorough work. Thus, under the heading, "The Public School System not Meant to be a Fad Factory," we read in The Saturday Evening Post, of Philadelphia;

At the convention of the National Educational Association in California last dency of imposing fads and reforms upon the public schools and increasing the books and the studies were free and vigorous, and the view of the men and women best qualified to speak on the subject was to the effect that it would be best to limit closely the number of studies and to teach a few things well, so as to produce a well-rounded educational development, to which the sensible fathers and mothers of the land ought

Another of our Provincial Exhibitions has come and gone, and has proved to be much the same as its predecessors. One of the Halifax papers complained of the scarcity of provincial journalists at the luncheon tendered them by the management on Tuesday, and moralized upon what these journalists could do in the way of contributing to the success of the "fair." It would be curious indeed to see that paper, for the enlightenment of lying, to watch the development of its rural contemporaries, demonstrate the duty the latter owe their readers of giving free advertising to what is chiefly a big "variety show" in the city of Halifax. If the hotel-keepers, the street car company, the newspaper publishers, the merchants and other Halifax people interested choose to get up a combined circus and horse-race, with a few agricultural and industrial features added for appearance sake, no one, so long as nothing objectionable was introduced, could find any fault. But even under such favourable conditions it is not easy to see why the provincial press should specially exert itself to help roll up a big attendance for the show, and take its pay in a free ticket and a free lunch. It is still less easy of comprehension when the Exhibition is found to contain features which not even tions in connection with the South African the travelling circus of the better class trouble, which, while not likely to have

will not serve that purpose, then the tives attached to its name that this show claims to be entitled to special consideration at the hands of provincial news-MIt will probably not require a specially papers, which it would not profess to expect were it frankly to call itself a variety show, horse race, and general reunion of "fakers." The tendency of the event, taken as a whole, is demoralizing. One of the "fakers," of whom there was an almost endless supply, was openly selling, or at least purporting to sell, the most grossly indecent pictures. One of the refining amusements, the sublime beauty of which must have strongly appealed to the soulful and philosophic gentleman who presides over the Exhibition Commission, consisted in firing hard balls with full force at the head of a negro which protruded through a sheet of canvas a few yards off, the negro escaping the furious blows aimed at him if he could. Report had it that he was knocked insensible for the edification of Exhibition patrons and the encouragement of agriculture and industry on one of the last days. And this is what the Province of Nova Scotia has spent enormous sums and exercised its extreme power of expropriation of private property to main-

> Bishop Potter, the Episcopalian preate of New York, whose views on the subject of divorce have been regarded as lax, has at length ventured to say a word against it. The following were among the remarks upon the subject to which the Bishop gave utterance at the annual convention of his diocese last week :

" Our general convention at its last session gave, as you know, considerable attention to the proposed amendments to our very inadequate canon, as it seems to me, of marriage and divorce. But meantime the whole question has gained a new aspect from events which have no doubt awakened in all sober-minded Christian people a pro-found sense of alarm, and the consensus of legislation which shall prohibit the remar-riage of divorced persons under any circumstances whatever has greatly widened

"Eminent publicists and legal authorities concur in the opinion that our only safe canon in view of the tendencies painfully evident among us, is one in which the Church refuses remarriage to persons divorced for any cause arising after marriage, absolutely and universally.

"In this direction nothing has been more serious than those results which have affected the family, and especially the institution and obligations of marriage. These last have come to be so lightly regarded that now at length the least thoughtful among us [quorum pars magna fui, the Bishop might apparently have interjected] are beginning to realize the vicious tenden-cies in some forty or fifty different commonwealths of our composite and contralictory legislation, and to recognize that the facility with which the marriage relation may be taken off or put on is a menace to the foundations of society and the jest of the civilized world.

While ever glad to note the enlistment of any new force in the warfare against the detestable divorce evil, we cannot help remarking that the Bishop's system of morality appears to be a somewhat experimental one. Divorce is discovered to be an evil by its results. Is the same a posteriori reasoning to be applied to attitude of broad and tolerant neutrality toward these hitherto supposed sins, until we have had ample time to observe the effect upon society of the free and untrammelled indulgence in them, and thus to discover whether they are really noxious ? This is not the attitude of the Catholic Church. She does not need experimentation to convince her of the necessity of obeying the commandments of God. He has said, "Thou shalt not commit adultery," and "What God hath joined together let no man put asunder ; and therefore she does not need any experience of "the tendencies painfully evident among us" to convince her that "the only safe canon" is that which follows the plain command of the Most High. Nor is it her policy to permit the theft of the steed and then to make a great ado about locking the stable door. It is useless for a church that had its origin in divorce to attempt to combat

Professor Goldwin Smith, in his paper, the Toronto Sun, urges some consideraappeal to far-sighted British statesmen.

When the struggle begins between a handful of valiant farmers fighting for their home, and the combined forces of an immense empire, the nations generally will be with the Boer; all the more because the nations have been led, not without reason, to believe that Angle-Saxon domination is threatening to the world at large. The effect at present will be merely moral; no foreign power will lend assistance to the Boers. But moral effects lead to material results. England is the great commercial and investing country. She is of all countries the last that can afford to provoke the hatred, and possibly the active comity, of the community of nations. Little can she add to her long record of glory by a victory over the Boers. Those to whom her honour and interest are most dear will be the first to desire that moderation may prevail in her councils and that the end may be an equitable peace. The hope that moderation may prevail

is now, unfortunately, all but abandoned, to the sorrow of many to whom, as this writer says, the honour and interest of the Empire are most dear. And, despite the ever ready indorsement of the music-halls, the war-party in the Imperial Government is sensible of the fact that the better sentiment of the nation is not with them in this discreditable business. Their evident purpose is to provoke an act of hostility by the Boers which would appear to excuse the resort to arms. What but this profound conviction that the nation is on the point of drawing the sword unjustly against a power ridiculously unequal to her, could have prompted the words of the thoroughly patriotic Englishman, Cardinal Vaughan, which the cable reported on Sunday-" An unjust or an unnecessary war would be a great national crime, deserving divine chastisement, because it would be an offence against God and mankind"? The Transvaal franchise-that unique attempt of one power to interfere in the internal affairs of another and to force that other to confer the rights of citizens upon aliens who will still remain aliens-is manifestly only a pretext for securing control of the Boer Republic and its immense mineral resources. Mr. Joseph Chamberlain admitted as much when he said it was not a question of a five years' or a seven years' franchise, but a question of British supremacy in South Africa. That was another way of saying, what every unprejudiced observer clearly perceives, that all this franchise talk is merely a cloak to cover an ulterior object.

A recent London cable despatch commences as follows: "Much light is thrown upon the situation in South Africa by a statement made by Sir Walter Peace, fought against the Boers in former years." whose patronymic is apparently a most decided misnomer. The correspondent is quite right, though in a sense very different from that intended, in asserting that they throw much light upon the situation : for they serve admirably to give an idea of the insufferable truculence and insolence of the genuine scion of the house of Bull when dealing with a people he despises. "Two months from the day General Buller lands," says this knight of the peaceful name, "the fighting will be over. theft and murder? Shall we assume an If the Free State had been loyal ["loyal" is decidedly good, in reference to a free State], fighting would not have lasted fourteen days. It is the luckiest thing in the world, however," continues Sir Walter, "that the Free State has been foolish enough to take a hostile attitude, for that means her addition to British possessions." That, you see, is the great desideratum. Luckier still, therefore, must it be that the dispute over the franchise arose with the Transvaal,-if "luck" can be predicated of a situation so carefully worked up by Messrs. Rhodes, Chamberlain, et al. "Kill five bundred of them," says this man of delicate sensibilities, "and all that would remain for England to do would be to send a few shiploads of crape." We have heard much of the coarseness and arrogance of the Boer; but if he surpasses in these qualities the type of Britisher of which Sir Walter Peace is a fair representative he must be a most desirable character to keep

One of the worst pests of the day is the assumption of writers for the press to enlighten the public upon subjects of which they have no knowledge, or, what is worse still, just enough knowledge to be dangerous. A few weeks back we pointed out The mission of the sensational newspaper | would tolerate. Of course it is in virtue | much weight with Mr. Chamberlain and | the glaring misstatement of a leading Hali-

the London music-halls, will nevertheless fax paper, which, following the New York Tribune, declared the South African Republic to be a colony of the British Empire. We showed that it was nothing of the kind. Finding so serious a mistake on this subject on the usually very accurate editorial page of a metropolitan daily, it is not surprising to discover in a recentlyestablished rural weekly from a Cape Breton town the following doubtless unintentionally misleading statement upon this same subject of the relations of Great Britain with the Transvaal, made in the course of an article purporting to elucidate the whole question:

> Against such a small people the British Empire could afford to refrain from vengeance, and the Boers were told they could still govern the country as they pleased, provided they gave equal rights to all; and were given to understand that all their intercourse with foreign countries should be through Great Britain as Suzereign (sic).

This is not in accordance with fact. The relations of England and the Transvaal are governed by a treaty concluded in London on the 27th of February, 1884, wherein the only restriction placed upon the independence of the latter country is this-that any treaty made between the South African Republic and any native tribe outside her borders, or any foreign State with the exception of the Orange Free State, shall be laid before Her Majesty, who may within six months disallow it. To say that all the Transvaal's intercourse with foreign nations must be conducted through England is as far from the truth as it would be to assert that all Canada's domestic affairs are conducted by the Imperial Government, because that Government has the power of disallowance of all Acts of the Dominion Parliament-a power much less restricted than the power of disallowance of treaties possessed by England over the Transvaal. As to "equal rights to all" in the matter of the electoral franchise, by which it is meant that the South African Republic must do what no other nation in the world does-extend the suffrage to aliens who insist upon remaining aliensthere is no such stipulation in the treaty.

RANDOM OBSERVATIONS.

A number of New York judges were called before an investigating committee in that city last week, for the purpose of ascertaining their views on the question of prohibiting candidates for Judgeships from paying money for election purposes to the party nominating them. Out of twentytwo Justices of the Supreme Court, Court of General Sessions of the Peace, and City Court, four testified to having paid the sum of ten thousand dollars each to the campaign fund of Tammany Hall. One Agent-General for Natal in London, who Justice stated that his share of the tax was only \$1,500, while as an offset to this, another had paid \$12,000 for his seat. The remaining Judges paid sums ranging from \$2,000 to \$5,000, the great majority of them paying the latter amount. The question was discussed not from a standpoint of right or wrong, but from a purely monetary one. Those who had paid highest for their seats were loud in their complainings, though they did not object to reasonable amounts being assessed; while those who had been lightly taxed could see no harm at all in the practice. Our cousins across the border maintain that the people of the United States are the great source of power, and that every office, from the lowest to the highest, is open to even the poerest citizen of the republic. Their greatest boast is, that the ragged street urchin may yet be the occupant of the White House. But while the people proclaim louder and louder their power, it is yearly becoming more and more a phantom. What a bonanza to the brainless son of the millionsire is such an institution as Tammany Hall. and how consoling to the penniless bootblack must be the thought that, with five thousand dollars at his disposal, he might aspire to a seat on the bench, with the brightest prospects of success!

> Under the heading "Insurance Against Wind," the Montreal Star mentions the fact that tornado insurance is coming more and more in vogue among the people of the Western States. While these companies are doing a thriving business in the West, they should by no means confine their operations to that quarter. In view of the fact that elections will probably be held, both in Canada and the United States, within a year or so, all will agree that what we want now, in the worst way, is insurance against wind.

THE OBSERVER.

Handling Winter Apples.

In storing apples for winter they should be picked before they are too ripe and when the weather is not too hot; when picked they should be taken at once to shade and packed and stored away in the cool of the evening. They should be well sorted, packed in tight barrels and headed up to exclude the light and air. They will keep longer if each apple is wrapped with paper. The temperature of your cave or cellar should be reduced as much as possible by throwing the door open at night, and closing them through the day. A gradual reduction and a regular temperature is better than a sudden change. Apples should not be hauled about in the hot sun before storing them away; neither should they be placed in cold storage at once. The change is too sudden. It is the same in taking them out of cold storage. It should not be done at once. A storing room for this purpose should be provided in every cold storage plant. I do not have to repack stored apples if they are sold early, but if not until late I have to repack, The loss depends upon the variety .- Exchange,

Best Food for Poultry.

For persons who raise a number of hens the following few suggestions may not prove untimely :

Experience shows that hard food is better than soft food for poultry, not that it contains more nutrition, but because hens are tempted to eat more than they should of soft food. It also supplies the wants of the fowl more readily than the hard food, and the inducement to work and scratch (so essential to its health and thrift) is lessened. When giving soft food, too, the poultryman, by mixing several kinds, is liable to give more of one kind than may be needed, while with the hard grains the fowls have a greater privilege of selection of that which they prefer. With mixed soft food they est almost everything of which it is composed, all or none, and thereby surfeit themselves. It is proper to give soft food, so as to feed some needed substances, but we believe three times a week to be sufficient. Give whole grain and scatter it far and wide, or mix it with litter, thus compelling each hen to hunt and scratch for all she receives, which will keep her in health and promote egg production .- Exchange.

A Notable Conversion. No "going over to Rome" within the past few years has caused such dismay among Scottish Protestants as the conversion of Mr. Stewart Coats. Although the matter was common knowledge to quite a number of Catholics for some time past, it was left to the secular press to make the fact public property. Had it been otherwise we should certainly have had the latter charging us with flaunting our triumph in their faces. Mr. Coats is the son of Mr. James Coats, of Auchendrane, Ayrshire, and a grandson of the late Sir Peter Coats. He comes of a family world-renowned for its business acumen and capacity, and in Paisley and district dearly beloved for its munificent charity. The convert, who is about thirty years of age, was born in the States, where he has succeeded his esteemed father as the American representative of the " greatest thread combine " that has ever existed. Most of his relatives are connected with the Baptist denomination, which they have befriended lavishly, but Mr. Stewart Coats was a member of the English Church in America, and the incidents leading up to his conversion are full of interest. It has not been without much thought and deliberation that he has taken this serious step. It would appear that doubt arose in his mind as to the validity of Orders in the Church of England, and in his dilemma he sought the advise of his great friend the Protestant Bishop of Montreal. That dignitary counselled him to write to a celebrated authority in the English Church for enlightnment on the doubtful points. This Mr. Coats did, and, so the story goes, afterwards submitted the answer to the Rev. Sydney Smith, S. J., London, with whom followed a long correspondence. The outcome was that Mr. Coats informed his father that he had resolved to enter the Catholic Church. Mr. Coats, senior, replied asking him to defer his purpose until he had an opportunity of seeing him. At a meeting in London Mr. Stewart expounded his reasons and the father, perceiving that it was no mere impulse of the moment, but purpose based on strong conviction, waived the objections he had raised. Father Sydney Smith had then the pleasure of receiving his correspondent into the One True Faith. For some months past Mr. Stewart Coats has been in residence at The Sheiling, Ayr, and in August, after some preparation from the Rev. Daniel Collins, M. R., St. Margaret's, received the Sacrament of Confirmation from Dr. Turner, Bishop of Galloway. It is said that the

New Era. They were gazing across the lake. "It looks like rain," said the man who is reck-less with his English. "What looks like rain?" coldly inquired the word-splitter. "Water," said the reckless man.

convert's step-mother is a Catholic .- The

Catholic Countries.

The following letter from his Eminence Cardinal Vaughan appeared in a recent issue of the London Times :

Sir,-I beg to submit the outline of a reply which might be given to the strictures by "Verax" in your Friday's issue on my Stockport address.

When I assert that the Catholic Church with a free hand is able to promote the happiness of the people, and to raise them from the Pagan to the Christian level of thought and action, my statement, I believe, is amply borne out by the history of Christian civilization. I need only appeal to such names as Milman, Hallam, Froude, Lecky, Farrar, Guizot, and a host of other witnesses who are above suspicion. But when I claim for the Catholic and Roman Church now the same divine power and vitality she gave proof of in England during a thousand years of our history, I am confronted with the present state of Ireland, France, and Spain. It would be almost as reasonable to say that the degraded condition of masses of the English poor, and the causes that have led to their misery, are attributable to the Catholic Church; only that it is too generally realised here that the Catholic Church lay prostrate, bleeding, and lying under the harrow, for two or three centuries in England, for even the stanchest Protestant to east the blame for the state of the English poor upon the Catholic Church.

But we are bid to look at Ireland, where the people have remained Catholic. Now, the sufferings of the Catholic Church in Ireland have been second only to those of the Church in England. Archbishop Whately, accounting for his own want of success, wrote that he "had to fight the battle of (Protestantism in Ireland) with one hand, and that his best, tied behind

The Catholie Church in Ireland has had to carry out her Divice mission, not "with one hand tied behind her," but with both hands cut off. She was stripped of her possessions, reduced to poverty, deprived of the right to educate, the land taken from Catholics and given to Protestants, fettered and persecuted in every possible way by England for centuries. And yet, even so, she has maintained a peasantry that is singularly pure and chaste, and in ordinary times freer from crime than that of England; while, in spite of every disadvantage, she has preserved a higher standard of virtue, faith, and piety among her keenly intelligent and sympathetic poor. Let anyone contrast the intellectual, moral, and religious condition of the poor of Ireland with that of the low classes in our great towns, and then say, if he please, that the cause of their respective conditions is to be found in the respective religions of the two countries.

But we are referred to France as further proof against the character of the Catholic Church. Has it been forgotten that the Church in France was drowned in a sea of blood a hundred years ago; that religion, revelation, and God Himself were publicly proscribed; that the Church is not free to this day in France; that her Bishops may nowhere meet in synod; that her religious Orders are under a ban, and that whatever education the Church gives is under distress and disadvantage? And yet, in spite of a century of disabilities, Catholic France produces at the present a great multitude of as noble examples of generosity and devotedness as the world

Again, we are referred to Spain; but euring the century Spain also has been swept by the evil principles of the French Revolution, her religious Orders have been again and again suppressed, her seminaries closed, her property confiscated, and for years her Episcopate was actually extinguished. The Church in Spain has had to fight with more than "one hand tied behind her." Yet look at the Spanish poos and you will find in them an inbred gentility, a noble bearing, a religious sense and courtesy that you will search for in vain in England. It is only fair to remember that the Catholic Church in Spain and in South America, as in other lands, has had to fill her Divine mission in chains, weakened on all sides by the State if not actually enslaved by its laws.

"Verax," seems to suppose that the education of France has been in the hands of the Catholic Church. Has he forgotten that the infidel State has been the chief educator in France during nearly the whole of this century, and that when Catholic schools have been tolerated they have been of the nature of voluntary and private ventures?

"Verax" quotes his own experience of a French College, and deduces therefrom a general conclusion. I also was in a French College. It was a Jesuit college with 400 French students from the best families in France, but my experience wholly differs from that of "Verax." I never heard of a case of "clatting"-i. e., tale-bearing-or of spying, or of the kind of casuistry "Verax" came across, during the three years I was there. I displayed, I fear, too much of the Briton, and fought

Cardinal Vaughan on the Condition of | many a French fellow with my two English fists; but on more than one accasion I got the public approval of my masters for so doing. They were chivalrous in securing me fair play, and I found them honest and straithforward. The discipline of the place was indeed military in its strictness and detail, but I heard more of honour and of gentlemanly conduct there than I had heard in any English school. If the French education has the defect of being absolute and military in spirit and discipline, and without elasticity and freedom, this is clearly owing to national characteristics. The French train their youth as though all were actually soldiers, the English as though all their boys were to be sailors: that is, we wisely develop in our youth the individuality, freedom, and self-reliance usually found in a seafaring race. But this surely is a question not of religion, but of national tempera-

"Verax" reproaches the Catholic Church with partisanship against Dreyfus. But is this just? The Dreyfus case has been torn to pieces, and all over the country has divided members of the same Catholic family. The Bishops have endeavoured to calm the minds of men, but it is not so easy to allay a panic. But belief in his guilt has not been confined to the French Catholies; Ministry after Ministry, without a shred of Catholicity in its composition, was convinced of his guilt. If there has been passion on one side, has there been no passion on the other? And if 'Verax" thinks that religion must be brought into the case, it may be pointed out to him that the one heroic character that has come out triumphantly in this street all the time. trial is that of Colonel Picquart, a Catholic; and I may add that Maitre Labori also a Catholic, well known a few years ago in Would have Been HER ANSWER TO YOUR

If certain flery organs of the cheap Catholic press in France have been unfortunately carried away by partisanship, do they stand alone in partisanship in France or elsewhere? France has been distracted for generations by political turmoil, and is honeycombed by unscrupulons secret societies, pledged to despoil and and destroy the Catholic Church wherever they can. Can we be surprised then, that a single incident, that the name and fate of a single case, should precipitate convictions or fears one side or on the other? A single spark may create a conflagration, France having been living under panic for years: and it is not to be wondered at if some men lose their heads in a state of national panic. We in England have sometimes done so, and then we also have done singularly foolish and unjust things. It will be remembered how alarmed the Times and all the English press, and the Church of England and the like, were when Pius IX re-established the Hierarchy less than 50 years ago. Even the Legislature fell a victim in the panic, and hastened to pass a penal law against us, which a few years later, when the country had come back to its senses, was repealed amid good-humoured smiles and laughter.

The Catholics of France have had much graver cause for pame-living, as they do. in the midst of proposals, threats, and measures aimed at the destruction of their Church-than ever England had from an Apostolic Letter by Pius IX, or even from the actual presence of Cardinal Wiseman. Your faithfully,

HERBERT CARDINAL VAUGHAN. Archbishop's House, Westminister, S. W., Sept. 2.

Young at Seventy.

INDIGESTION AND STOMACH TROUBLES RE-MOVED BY SOUTH AMERICAN NERVINE-FOUR BOTTLES BROUGHT BACK HEALTH

Mr. Jas. Sherwood, of Windsor, Ont. writes: "For twelve months I was a great sufferer from indigestion and stomach trouble. After trying other remedies without any benefit whatever, I was attracted to South American Nervine through great cures I read of its making, and I decided to try it. After a few doses I felt great relief and benefit. I have taken four bottles, and although I am 70 years old I give this thankful tistimony for relief from the great suffering I had. I consider from the great suffering I had. it a great medicine." Sold by Foster Bros.

Fair Maiden (a summer boarder) - How savagely that cow looks at me.

Farmer Hayseed-It's your red parasol,

Fair Maiden-Dear me! I knew it was a little out of fashion, but I didn't suppose a country cow would notice it.

Asthma Cured

After Twelve Tears' Saffering-Toronto Physicians Advised Leaving Her Bome to go to Manitoba -Cinrica's Kalm Compound Gured.

Mrs. MeTaggart, So Vananicy et. Forento, writes: "It have been troubled with
asthma and browchitis for twelve years,
which gradually grew worse each year in
spite of the hundreds of dolars my husband has spent with several doctors; and almost every remedy we could procure, et in
only afforded temporary railef. For the
past two years I could not lie on my eft
side, and during the past year previous to
taking Clarke's Koin Compound the asthma
became so severe that I had not had a full
night's sleep, and during most of that time
we had a doctors, as I was becoming no
better, and the last doctor, after about two
months' treatment, told me he could do nothing for me, and advised me to go to Manitohn or some dry climats. We hence, od
Clarke's Koin Compound being a cure for
asthma, and hefore taking this memedy make
soveral inquiries from those was had pace
h, and in each case found the result so soliisfactory that we resolved to try it. A ter
ciking the first bottle I became much better, and began to sleep well at nights, space
taking the third bottle I have not felt the
slightest symptoms of my former trouble,
I have during the past six months ga hed
nearly 20 pounds in flesh and feel perfors y
healthy in every way. I can assure you
that I will do all in my power to incree
any sufferer from this terrible disease 19 try
certified correct by Peter McTaggart,

SOLD BY FOSTER BROS

Mrs. Dix - When my husband and I quarrel we never allow the children to witness it.

M:s. Hix-Why, how in the world do you manage It. ?

Mrs. Dix-We always send them out of doors, so they can hear nothing.

Mrs. Hix-Ob, now I understand. Ive wondered why your children were on the

"Will Die Before Daylight."

QUERY-WHEN? BUT DR. AGNEW'S CURE FOR THE HEART SNAPPED THE DEATH STRINGS.

Mrs. B., 186 Queen street W., Toronto, gives this unsolicited testimony: "For a number of years I had been a great sufferer from heart troubles, had smathering sensations, palpitation, neuralgia thumping, was very easily fatigued. I was induced to try Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart when I had despaired living through the The benefit was instantaneous. have taken five bottles and have no hesitation in heartily recommending it, and will be glad to communicate with any one desiring it." Sold by Foster Bros.

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

LAND FOR SALE

THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale at most reasonable terms 250 acres of Heavily Timbered Land, situated at rear of Pleasant Valley, 6 miles distant from Arisaig Wharf, and about 8 miles from Town. Twenty-five acres were cleared, but at present a second growth of new wood is commencing. For terms, etc., apply to

DONALD GILLIS (ANGUS), St. Ninian Street, Antigonish

Farm for Sale

That well-known farm at Williams Point, distant from Town about 21/2 miles, formerly owned by the late Donald Mc-Kinnon, consisting of

125 Acres

of Excellent Land, yielding largely of Hay Will be sold at a very reasonable figure. Apply to

> ANGUS McDONALD, Williams' Point

Aug. 8, 1899 .- 3mo

FARM FOR SALE

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

For further particulars apply to

ALEXANDER CAMERON, Lower West River, Antigonish

Satisfactory All The You Cannot Use Better.

25, 30, 40, 50, and 60 eents per pound.



INDO-CEYLON TEA

The Direct Route Without Change to Boston.

COMMENCING OCT. 4th.

SS, "MALIFAX," so well known to the tranolling public, will leave Hawkesbury every Tuesday at 8 p. m. and from Hallfax for Boston every Wednesday at midnight, - from Bessen Saturdays at noor

Through Tickets For Sale by Agents 1. C. Ry.

For all information apply to

H. L. CHIPMAN. Superintendent, Plant Wharf, Halifax,

Parents! did you ever try Knott's Worm Tablets for your children? You will find them the best that money can buy. Simple safe and sure. If your draggist does not keep them send 10 cents to the Knott Remedies Co., Merigomish, N. S., and get a package mailed free.

CANADIAN TEACHERS WANTED.

More vacancies than teachers. Positions GUARANTEED, P.

UNION TEACHERS' AGENCIES OF AMERICA,



I have much pleasure in announcing to our many customers, and the public generally, that I have employed Mr. ANGUS MCGILLIVRAY. 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

ENGLISH, SCOTCH and CANADIAN TWEEDS. WORSTEDS and OVERCOATINGS

for Spring is now complete with

PRICES LOWER THAN EVER, I feel in a position to solicit orders from all who want

PERFECT FITTING CLOTHES at reasonable prices.

March 21, 1899. **********

Ask your Grocer for

EAGLE Parlor Matches 2008 * * 100 S VICTORIA " " 65 s

The Finest in the World.

Little Comet " "

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

SHERIFF'S SALE.

IN THE COUNTY COURT: Between MICHAEL CRISPO.

and
FIDELL FOUGERE,
absent or absconding debtor.

TO BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION by the Sheriff of the County of Antigonish, of 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 fore

All the estate, right, title, and interest he above-named defendant. Fidell is had at the time of the recording of the ment in the above cause or at any time of, in, to, or upon the following let, pice parcel of

LAND

Situate, lying and being at Frankyll County of Antigonish, and bound a viz: On the north by a road lead Murdock Levangie's to the place Roderick Chisholm, Miller, at Linwood on the east by the lands of William John King, and on the west by lands of Muse, containing twenty acres, more together with the ways, buildings and appurtenances belonging theretos having heen levied upon under an experience of the state of the s and appurtenances occording to having been levied upon undissued upon a judgment in t duly recorded in the office of Deeds at Antigonish, in the Onish, for more than one year.

Terms of Sale: Ten per cent. depos of Sale; balance on delivery or tender

DUNCAN D. CHISHOLM. High Sherilf of the County of Astland A. MACGILLIVRAY, Plaintiff's Solle Sheriff's Office, Antigonish, Sept. 4th, 180

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We remain

Lytic Treasures of Our Literature,

THIS WORLD IS ALL A PLEETING SHOW, This world is all a flecting show, lor man's Elusion given ; The smiles of loy, the tears of wee, perciful shier, decetful flowthere's nothing tree but heaven!

and false the light on glory's planne. stading boos of oven ! and love and hope and beauty's bloom Are blossons gather'd for the tamb here's nothing bright but heaven!

Pore wand reve of a stormy day. From wave to wave we're driven, bed tancy's firsh and reason's raere but to light the troubled way-There's nothing calm but heaven ! -Thomas Moore

THE VEIL WITHDRAWN.

granskied from the Erench of Madame

OMAPTER XII. (continued.)

add it was the effect of an exceptional of this poisonous plant which was to shed so baleful an influence over the simplicity and aprighteousness of my nature.

hand had plucked out almost its last root. de. Was this peculiar grace (the forerunner of a much greater one I was to receive at a later day) granted me in answer to the lacking." prayer of my dying mother? Or was it to the sincere repentance that had so overwhelmed my soul? These things are among the mysteries of divine mercy beyend one's power to fathem. But it is certain I was thus preserved from one of the greatest dangers that await most ladies from being invulnerable on all points, as the future showed too plainly; but I was

Nevertneless, 4 had not been put to so decided a proof before. Never had I seen or imagined so bridliant a scene. I was delighted and charmed, and unbesitatingly gave myself up to the enjoyment of the evening; but the incense lavished on me added nothing to my pleasure. It only produced a certain timidity that lessened my case and greatly diminished my enfeyment. I sincerely think if I had been less peautiful or more simply dressed - in to. . . . a word, less admired - I should have been happier and much more at ease.

is my embarrassment I was glad to find Lorenzo always near me, and the more so because I had no idea it was not absolutely the sustom. But I noticed with some surprice that he observed every movement I made with a strange attention, and listened to every word I attered when addressed. Perhaps others did not perceive this, but I anderstood his quick, observant glance and the expressive features he knew so well how to control, and I knew also the art with which he could seem occupied with what was going on at one end of a room, while his whole attention was absorbed in what was said at the other. In short, I felt be had not lost sight of me in a single instant the whole evening, and that not one of my words had escaped him. I wondered if his affection for me was the solo cause of this constantly-marked solleitude. This was the primary cause of my uneasiness. Another arose from the conversation that was actually going on in my presence, which I listened to with pain, and as a passive witness; for I could take no part in it.

How could Lorenzo take any pleasure in the trivial details, the unmeaning gossip, and the doubtful jests of Landolfo Landini? .. How could be question him, reply to what he said, and encourage him to continue? And yet Lorenzo was a very different person from his cousin. He was very far from leading an almiess life. He had undertaken long dangerous journeys that had entailed great exertion and incredible fatigue, in order to increase his extensive and varied knowledge. He was capable of continued application. Talents lka his could only be acquired by profound undy of a hundred different subjects, as well as by long, serious, persevering practice in the art in which he had become such a proficient in an artist, and yet this anomaly exists. I have since remarked it in others, as I observed it now in Lorenzo proof, doubtless, that to soar above the every-day world, and keep at such beights, talent and genius, no more than the soul, should be separated from God!

The morning at length, passed away, and about four o'clock we ordered the caleche for a long drive. The first hour was devoted to making numerous purchases. Lando Landi escorted us. Perfect familiarity with the shops of Paris was one of his specialties. Above all, he knew where to find those curiosities that are almost objects of art, and which have the gift, so precious to those who sell them, of inducing people who make the first purchase to continue indefinitely; for new object of that class acquires additional value in the eyes of a connoisseur, and in such matters, more than my other, l'appetit vient en mangeant. * We remained more than hour in the

his element. He was a genuine con- city on earth that has theen able to vie with strolled along the broad alley that divided noisseur in everything. He examined bronces, percelains, ferniture in every epoch, carved wood from all countries, and old tapestry, with a sure and experienced eye, and the mersiant, seeing whom he had to deal with, brought out of his secret recesses treasures bloden from the vulgar and multiplied temptations Lorenze seemed very little inclined to resist. As for me, I took a seat beside the counter, and looked with indifference at the various objects that were spread out before me, but of which I was quite anable to perceive the value, which was somewhat conventional. I was a little astonished at the number and value of Lorenco's purchases, but, on the whole, the business did not interest me much, and f. felt glad when it was at an end.

"Bravo! Lorenzo," said Lando as soon In alloding once more to this fact, I will as we re-entered the carriage. "You don't do things half way. That is the way I water, for at no remote period of my like to see other people spend their money. youth had my mother detected the germ It consoled me for not having any snyself to throw eat of the window."

"I have got to entirely refurnish my palace to Sicily;" said Lorenze, " ne well This plant has been ewept away in a as to decorate my house in Naples, which single tempestuous night, and a divine is quite unwarthy of her who is to live in

> "You are jesting, Lorenzu," said I. "You know sery well I think nothing is

"That is the consequence of your extreme youth, my dear consin," said Lando. "Wait a while, and you will find out how much become ledispensable to one who has lived to Paris."

"At all events," said Lorenzo, "now or never is the time for me to gratify my in the fashions'sle world. I was very far famoy. I am just going to housekeeping. I have barely spent a third of my present fortune, and am perfectly confident as to that I shall have; for everybody knows that a cause undertaken by Fabrizio dei Month is a cause gained."

At that instant a beautiful lady in a conspicuous dress passed us in an elegant caleche, and the conversation suddenly took a different turn. Lorenzo silently questioned his cousin with a look, and Lundo begga to give him in a low tone some information which an instinctive repugnance prevented me from listening

I began (perhaps unjustly) to conceive a strong dislike to this Cousin Landolfo, and I imagine he would have been very much astonished had he guessed with what eye I now looked at his face generally considered so handsome. It was of a type often admired out of Italy because somewhat different from that foreigners are accustomed to, who have no idea to what a degree it is common in that country. A dark complexion, rather handsome eyes, fine teeth, and curly black hair, formed in my eyes a most pleasing combination, and without knowing a word they were saying, I felt positively certain he had never in his life uttered a syllable I should think worth

At length we left the boulevards, drove through the Champs Elysees, and at last found ourselves in the shade of the Bois de Boulogne. While my two companions were conversing in a low tone, I abandoned myself to the pleasure of being n a cool place where I could breathe more freely; for, unaccustomed to going out during the middle of the day in summer, the heat had seemed overpoweting. Apart from this, there was nothing here to strike a person accustomed to the loveliest scenery in the world. Unused as I was to Parisian life, the charm of which often produces an impression that effaces all others, the things I saw had no other prestige in my eyes than what they were in themselves. Viewed in this light, the museums, churches, and palaces seemed less grand and magnificent than those we had seen before, and the promenades less picturesque and less varied. I missed particularly the lovely vistas which everywhere in Italy form the background of the picture, and attract the eye, and elevate the mind to something higher than the mere treasures of history and art that have accumulated in all old Italian

And yet it cannot be denied that Paris has the power of making itself preferred to any other place in the world. It speaks a different language to every individual, and is comprehended by all. It is filled with treasures of every kind, and has wherewithal to gratify every taste indiscriminately, from that which is evil in its vilest form to an excess of goodness amounting to sublimity; from the most refined extravagance of fashion to the extreme renunciation of charity; and from pleasures in its most perfect manifestations. It flatters vanity and vice more than would be dared anywhere else, and yet it prides itself on being able to produce examples of goodness, devotedness, and humility that are almost unparalleled. In a word, every one, for a different reason, feels more at home there than anywhere else in the world. He who once learns to love Paris finds it difficult to like any other city as well; and he who live there finds it hard to resign himself

all nations. . . .

CHAPTER XIII.

That evening we went to the opera, the next night to the theatre; then came invitations without number to a series of dinners, matinces, and soirces that suc_ ceeded each other wit hout interaclesion. I refrain from enumerating them, for I am writing the history of my soul rather than my exterior life. I will merely say, therefore, that after continuing this course several weeks, I found myself in a most singular end unhappy frame of mind. My thoughts, dmagination, and whole mind became tee much absorbed in the amusecaents and pleasures the young are often carried away with through curiosity and a sonerahundance of life and activity. which might be satisfied more completely, bewever, and in a less dangerous way, than by a career of pleasure, the almost toevitakle effect of which is to produce a kind of intoxication. This intoxication overpowered me to a certain degree, but it left me, however, the faculty of realizing the change that had come over me, and I felt a painful desire to be what I once was. I had so peace of mind. I could not reflect or pray, even in my short intervals of leisure, and, in order to avoid the irksomeness of solitude, I gladly returned to the round of pleasure into which my husband liked to draw me. I had, it is true, the double safeguard of his love for me and my indifference to any other admiration bu his. A vague unessiness sometimes crossed my mind like an ominous cloud, but I did not dream there could possibly be any danger for either of us in the enervating atmosphere of flattery and frivolity which we breathed more and more constantly.

Lorenzo continued to hover around me in public, or, if he remained at a distance, to watch me with an attention that was disagreeable. Nothing could have pleased me more than have his eyes always meeting mine, and to find him everywhere near enough to speak to; but this was quite a different thing, for, even when I was not looking towards him, I could feel his persistent eyes fastened on me, and as soon as I raised my head he would turn away as if to avoid encountering my glance. Was it with love or pride that his eyes thus followed me? Was it not rather as if he expected to take me by surprise, or was mistrustful of me? When this doubt occurred to my mind, I felt the blood rush to my face, and love and pride revolt in

One day we were invited to a large dinner party in one of those magnificent houses in Paris which have the now rare advantage of a fine garden. It was past the season for full dress, and I merely wore a white muslin trimmed with lace, and a wreath of flowers whose colours harmonized with that perfect taste shown in everything at Paris. When I made my appearance, the whole company united in exclaiming that my fresh toilet was wonderfully becoming. Perhaps they were right. I was of an age that flowers suited better than jewels, and my complexion could bear the light of day without any danger. The days were now at their longest, so in spite of the interminable length of a grand dinner, the delicious twilight hour was not quite gone when we rose from the table, and all issued forth through the windows into the garden. If ever the sight of the green grass, the leaves on the trees, the perfume and brilliancy of the flowers, and the varied hues of the sky as day declines, are more attractive and grateful at one time than another, it is certainly when contrasted with the stifling atmosphere, the air impregnated with the odor of dishes, and the brilliant artificial light, at a grand dinner in midsummer. Therefore it was with inexpressible relief and an almost child-like joy I flaw down the steps into the garden as soon as the master of the

first shop we stopped at. Lorenzo was in to live in any other place. It is the one house left my movements free, and Rome in the honour of being the home of the lawn, inhaling with delight the freshness of the balmy air. . . . My life of pleasure had never quenched the ardent love of salltude that sometimes came over me and I now longed to be alone. I desired this the more because I felt uneasy about a new change in Lorenzo's manner, and wished to reflect undisturbed on the inference I should draw from it.

(To be continued.)

A Card.

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 contents of bottle. they do not relieve Constipation and Headache. I also warrant that four bottles will permanently cure the most obstinate case of Constination. Satisfaction or no pay when Wills' English Pills are used.

C. M. HENRY, Druggist. Antigonish, N. S.



J. R. HELLYER. Practical Watchmaker.

Watches, Clocks and Jewellry. Antigonish, N. S.

If you think of attending a business or commercial college, send first for the catalogue of Whiston & Frazee's Commercial Colleges, Halifax

WHISTON & FRAZEE.

New Custom Tailoring Shop.

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

MAIN and COLLEGE STS.

next door to the Antigonish Book-Our long experience in selecting

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

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



FOR SALE BY D. G. KIRK.

ANTIGONISH SASH and DOOR FACTORY.

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

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

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

JOHN McDONALD

NOTICE.

New, Fresh **Groceries**

and well selected stock of

BOOTS and ShOES, CROCKERYWARE, FLOUR, ETC.

~~~ I wish to inform the Public that I have re-opened business at the old stand, and am prepared to sell goods with the cheapest. A full and complete line of all the Staple Groceries, also many of the lines usually kept in a general store.

Everything New and Fresh.

DAN, CHISHOLM Main Street.

The Confederation

Thirty Millions of Dollars

What an evidence of the approval of the Canadian people of the Company and its plans!

Assetts \$7,000,000. Agents wanted to represent it actively. Maritime Provinces Branch, Halifax, F. W. GREEN, Manager.

E. T. MCKEEN. General Agent, Sydney. E. L. GIRRIOR, Local Agent, Antigonish.

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The appetite comes with eating.

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ESTABLISHED, 1852

## THE CASKET,

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY AT ANTIGONISH BY THE CASKET PRINTING AND PUB-LISHING COMPANY (LIMITED).

M. DONOVAN, Manager

Terms: \$1.00 per Year in Advance

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

### THURSDAY, OCTOBER 5.

### CHRISTIAN MISSIONS.

The Presbyterian Witness copies the statement of receipts of the Association for the Propagation of the Faith which was given in our issue of the week before last, and, among other kindly things, has this

In Canada it is "the day of small things; " and there is room for growth. may stimulate the liberality of our R. C. friends to be reminded that the Presby-terian Church in North America raises for missions to the beathen world a good deal more than the sum total given above. We do not boast of this by any means. There is room enough among us for progress in giving to missions-in carrying out the imperative command of our Lord.

The sum total referred to by the Witness. is the whole amount contributed by the Catholic world to the Association for the Propagation of the Faith-more than a million and a quarter of dellars. True, this is by no means all that Catholies give to foreign missions. There is the Association of the Holy Childhood, and there is the Salesian Institute founded by Dom Bosco in Turin, and there are other missionary organizations which receive and spend large sums yearly, to say nothing of the subventions made from the Papal treasury in aid especially of missions in the East. Yet it seems probable that the bulk of what is given by Catholics for missionary work in foreign and heathen lands finds its way into the coffers of the great Association at Lyons and is thence distributed to the various missions throughout the world.

The liberality of Protestants in contributing to missionary work is worthy not of praise merely but of emulation. They have no doubt more worldly wealth than Catholics, but, be it said to their credit, they give generously of their abundance. They possess, too, organized means of mising funds for their missions which with us, at least here in Canada, are wholly wanting. But we have this decided advantage over them that, in our case, a very little money goes a long way. Our thousands yield a richer harvest in the mission fields than their tens of thousands.

The special and enduring glory of the Catholic Church is in the vast army of her missionaries who labour so devetedly in every part of heathendom. They leave home and friends and all that is dearest to them in this world to live, and to die, too, arte often amid extreme wretched ness and squalor, among a people, rude and unlettered always, often savage and barbarous. They go forth, as did of old the Twelve, taking nothing for their journey, neither staff, nor scrip, nor bread, nor money in their purse, but having their feet shod with the preparation of the gospel of peace, and armed with the sword of the spirit (which is the word of God). And the blessing which made fruitful the labours of the Twelve abides to-day, as it ever has abode, with their successors in the Catholic Church, and makes f:uitful their labours.

The Protestant denominations have been now for many years pouring out their money like water for the conversion of the heathen. It is, none the less, undeniable that Protestant missionary effort, zealous and self-sacrificing as some of their missionaries undoubtedly are, is comparatively barren of results. Take Japan, for example. That heathen soil has been assiduously tilled by the Protestant missionary, and Protestant treasure has been poured out upon it with a lavish hand. Still, it yields but scanty fruit, nor is the outlook for the future encouraging. Mr. Stafford Ransome, a Protestant, is quoted in a late number of The Literary Digest, as affirming that Catholic missions alone are making any real progress in that land. This is his explanation of the fact :

The reason for this is plain. All the Roman Catholic missionaries are well educated and they form a band among whose members there is no dissension. They live the lives of their people and work quietly, aystematically and for small compensation. They set excellent examples, and the bona-tide Japanese Christian is a Roman Catholic rather than a Protestant. There are, of course, many excellent and noble men among the Protestants, but they are greatly handleapped by a large class of men and women half-educated and whose lives are often not above criticism."

East, converts from paganism or children of converts, who are under the spiritual charge of one Catholic missionary organization, the Society of Foreign Missions, which has its headquarters at Paris. The statement embraces likewise the number of Christians of all other denominations, including we presume, the converts made by Russian priests, in the lands evangelized by the priests of the Society of Foreign Missions to wit, China, Japan, Corea, and parts of India :

| Temper no servere | Population.                 |                                          |                |
|-------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------------------------|----------------|
| Missions.         | Catholics as<br>per Census. | Other<br>Denominations<br>(Approximate). |                |
| Manchurin,        | 23,000,                     | 1898,                                    | 2,000          |
| Corea,            | 35,546,                     | 11                                       | - 34 (Stocker) |
| Tokio,            | 9,114,                      | W                                        | DATE OF STREET |
| Nagasaki,         | 35,615,                     | 44                                       | 044.54         |
| Onaka,            | 4,470,                      |                                          | 100            |
| Kakodate,         | 4,643,                      | 1896,                                    | 200            |
| Su-tchuen, West.  | 30,000,                     | 1897,                                    | 300            |
| " East,           | 31,100,                     | 1894,                                    | 200            |
| " South,          | 19,200,                     | 1807,                                    | 200            |
| Thibet,           | 1,861,                      | I808,                                    |                |
| Yun-nan,          | 10,108,                     | 1807.                                    | 170            |
| Kouv-teheou,      | 16,992,                     |                                          |                |
| Kouang-long,      | 86,354,                     | dens,                                    | 206            |
| Kouang-si,        | 1,400,<br>201,732,          |                                          | -              |
| Tonquin, West,    | 201,482,                    | 1895,                                    |                |
| " South,          | 112,635,                    | 1898,                                    |                |
| " Upper,          | 18,138,                     | 41                                       |                |
| Cochin China, Eas | a, mass,                    | 111                                      |                |
| ** We             |                             | 70                                       |                |
| u "Nort           |                             |                                          | -30            |
| Cambodia,         | 28,537,                     | 194                                      | 1000           |
| Slam,             | 29,200,                     | 19.5                                     | 6000           |
| Malacea,          | 18,284,                     |                                          | 75,000         |
| Burma, South,     | 35,985,                     | 1890,                                    | 4500           |
| " North,          | 7,019,                      | 1800,                                    | 10082          |
| Pondicherry,      | 217,782,                    | 1808                                     | 12000          |
| Mysore,           | 41,586,                     | 10004                                    | 4500           |
| Koim batour,      | 155,064,                    |                                          | 4.500          |
| Total,            | 1,204,852.                  |                                          | 180,046        |

In 1898 the missionaries of this Society received into the Church 871 converts from other denominations, instructed and gave baptism to 72,700 pagans, and baptised 43,595 children of Christian parents, and 193,363 children of pagan parents. Nor is Catholic missionary work in those countries confined to the Society of Foreign Missions. The Jesuits and other Religious Orders have missions there, and so, too, has at least one Belgian Society.

### CONCERNING THE SOLEMN HOM-AGE TO JESUS CHRIST OUR REDEEMER.

The Central Committee of the Solemn Homage publishes every two months a bulletin giving an account of the progress of the movement throughout the world and the last one to hand announces that the pilgrimage to the Holy Land will take place between the 9th of the present month of October and the 9th of November, prefacing its announcement by the statement that: " The Holy Father whilst giving His blessing to all those who take part in the actual pilgrimage exhorts all the faithful to join with them in spirit, in desire and in prayer by making the Spiritual Pilgrim-

During the Rosary exercises which will be held in all our churches either during the present month or during the month of November, an excellent opportunity-of which we should not fail to take advantage -will be afforded the faithful of conforming to the desire of the Sovereign Pontiff and at the same time of gaining the Plenary Indulgence attached to the Pilgrimage. This may be done simply by adding to the recitation of the Rosary and of the other prayers prescribed for the Rosary exercises, the Act of Consecration to the Sacred Heart read at the close of the recent Triduum and the prayer "O God of clemency. . . . " already printed in these columns. Leaflets with this form of prayer can be obtained at the CASKET Office, and it is earnestly recommended that they be distributed freely so that they may find their way into the hands of old and

The intentions of the Pilgrimage are to obtain not the conversion of individual sinners only but of those nations which have revolted against God and against Christ, the full restoration of liberty to the Church, the propagation of the faith and the return to the unity of the One Fold of those churches still unhappily separated from us by schism.

We are authorized to add that His Lordship the Bishop indorses the foregoing suggestions and desires the clergy of the Diocese to adopt the above simple means of getting their people to perform the Spiritual Pilgrimage in question.

### Farmers' Meeting.

Dr. Kendall, of Cape Breton, was the first speeker at the meeting held in the Court House on Tuesday of last week. His remarks were substantially as fol-

He was pleased to have the opportunity to meet the farmers and business men of Antigonish to discuss before them measures for the improvement of the basic industries of the country. Mr. C. F. McIsaac had driven Prof. Robertson and Dr. Kendall to Cape George. The country passed through is one of the very best farming districts in the province. Of course we must omit the famous marshes about the Bay of Fundy. In talking agriculture with farmers from these favoured districts he was in the habit of telling them that they should be looked on as bankers not farmers. Dyke lands that have yielded hay for a hundred years without manure should be looked on as bank stock rather than farm land. His sympathies are with the farmers who have to obtain a living from the dry uplands of Nova Scotia which have lost their original often not above criticism."

Here is a detailed statement, taken from The Tablet, of the Catholics in the far tion in Nova Scotia, as it is indeed in many of the Sisters of Mercy, was opened on the Sisters of M

most effective means of restoring fertility must be adopted. The burden does not lie on us to find the means. Science forty years ago demonstrated the reasons why RED CLOVER is such a powerful aid to the farmer, and the increasingly large areas which are year by year being seeded down to clover in Great Britain, Europe and America attest to the high value placed upon this agent by practical men. Last year in Great Britain Dr. K. passed through many thousands of acres under heavy crops of red clover, grown for its high feeding value but particularly for its power to refertilize the soil. The clover plant produces a heavy growth above the surface over a heavy growth of roots which delve deep below the exhausted surface soil (roots of most crops go down only 2 to 4 inches) and obtain nourishment, chiefly potash and phosphoric acid, one foot, two feet and sometimes three feet below the surface, or in other words a plant is built up at the expense of the subsoil which has not previously been drawn on for plant Another most important characteristic of clover is its power to absorb nitro-gen which in the air circulates through the soil. No other class of plants except the legumes (peas, beans and clover) have this power in a great degree. The great battle of life the world over is to obtain nitrogen. Only chemists and physiologists can fully appreciate the truth of this state ment. Fat, sugar and starch are easily produced; they consist of charcoal and water. Lean off meat and fish, white of eggs, and curd of milk consist of charcoal water with the addition of nitrogen and this last element is the hard one to capture and fix in a form available for the use of man. Mr. Sydney Fisher, Minister of Agriculture, told the legislature of Nova Scotia last winter that there are millions of money in the free suse of red clover in Nova Scotia agriculture. Prof. Robertson endorses the great value of this agent and urges its immediate use on a large scale. The farmers of Cape Breton and Eastern Nova Scotia must prepare for the great market now opening before them. Already butter from the creameries of the west, cheese, meat and other articles are storming our own farmers out of our own markets because of the superiority of their products over those produced at home. We may as well recognize the disease and we may as well recognize the disease and apply the remedy. We must adopt the methods used by others more advanced than ourselves. The prospects for local markets are very great. Iron seems to nearly wholly absorb the attention of the newspapers. The promised growth of the newspapers. coal trade in connection with the coke works in Boston will double the present output. Four hundred coke ovens are now beginning to consume coal at the rate of 800,000 tons per annum and Mr. Whitney states that the demands for coke as locomotive fuel are increasing to such an extent that he plans to build 800 additional ovens, the whole twelve hundred to consume two and a half millions of tons of coal yearly. The fisheries of Nova Scotta are, next to

Agriculture, its most important industry. Last year amounted to eight millions of dollars. Dr. K. said that for eleven years he had had in mind the value of cold storage for the preservation of bait but until lie was sent to the legislature was never in a position to have his ideas never in a position to have his ideas brought into effect. Last winter the legislature appointed a commission to consider the advisability of establishing a system of refrigerators for the preservation of bait and to provide cold storage space to enable fishermen to hold a portion of their most valuable fish for transportation in the fresh state to European and western markets. The evidence taken before the commission was overwhelmingly in favour of the scheme. Dr. Kendall was sent to Ottawa to press the matter on the authorities there with the result that the Government committed itself to the scheme to assist in the establishment of freezers bait all along the coast of the Maritime Provinces, and to initiate the movement twenty-live thousand dollars was granted for use this season. The Government pays in cash 50 per cent. of the cost which will about cover cost of boards, galvanized iron, and building paper, the government also pays the wages of a trained constructor of cold storage building to superintend their erection. Also a small sum is granted annually for three years to assist in maintenance. The unequalled experience Prof. Robertson in establishing cold storage for the farmers of the west is being taken advantage of for purpose of organi zation. It is estimated that the province of Nova Scotia alone will benefit by this scheme to an extent not much short of a million dollars annually.

### Catholic Notes.

A despatch from Lima, Peru, says that the famous and beautiful Church of San Francisco in that city, founded by Pizarro in 1535, was almost completely destroyed by fire on September 21.

His Excellency Mgr. Falconio, Apostolic Delegate to Canada, arrived at Quebec by the steamer Vancouver on Sunday afternoon, and was welcomed at the wharf by many dignituries in Church and State.

His Excellency Archbishop Chapelle, Apostolic Delegate to Cuba and Porto Rico, has been charged by the Holy See with a similar mission to the Philippines. He says he cannot visit the Islands for some months to come.

The Archbishops of the United States hold their annual meeting at Washington on Tuesday next, and the yearly session of the Board of Directors of the Catholic University takes place on Wednesday. The following Friday the new college of the Congregation of the Holy Cross will be dedicated by Cardinal Gibbons, on which occasion Bishop Spalding of Peoria will deliver an address. The work of the University was resumed this week.

The Regina Angelorum, a home for

parts of the world. The cheapest and Lexington Avenue, New York, a few days suggested by Pope Leo himself, and Mg parts of the world. The cheapest and Lexington Avenue, New York, a few days suggested by Pope Leo himself, and Mg parts of the world. ago. It will be open to all working women presenting satisfactory references, without distinction of religion, and will be a refuge for the unemployed until situations can be found for them. At present it has accommodations for about fifty persons, but it is hoped that the building may be extended before long.

There is a movement on foot, says a United States exchange, for the erection in the United States of a National Shrine to the Sacred Heart, similar to that erected will be taken up in every diorest. at Montmartre, France. The project was

instructed to carry it into executi sheh destru first step was the appointment of Fair d S. J., Magee, of Washington, to take charge the undertaking. He porchased a site of the shrine in the centre of Washings and then started on the tour of the () World to get ideas on the architecture the edifice. He returned a few days as The shrine will be one of the finesting world, and the plan is to model it after

# A Grand Collection

### JACKETS. LADIES'

We bought them direct from the best English and German manufacturers and we confidently say that no such an assortment of Ladies' Jackets has ever before been shown in Antigonish. To meet the ever increasing demand for a high-class garment at a moderate price we imported this year a range of

## Ladies' Jackets to sell from \$4 to \$7.50

that are without exception unequalled in fit, style and material. In low priced garments we are showing a fine assortment from

\$2.50 upwards.

Here are a few leading lines:

Ladies' Jackets,

made of good heavy curl cloth, with high storm collar six pearl buttons, in black, navy and brown, \$4.00

Ladies' Jackets,

made of heavy Irish frieze, double-breasted, in black, navy and royal blue, \$5.25

Ladies' Beaver Cloth Jackets, in black and new blue, pearl buttons and handsome braid trimmings, \$6.50

Ladies' Beaver Cloth Jackets, in black, blue and fawn. fly front, cord trimming silk lined throughout, \$7.50 Fest-Office

A nice range of Ladies' Tailor Made Costumes and separate Dress Skirts.

# We have just recieved a large stock of Ladies' Waterproofs,

the celebrabted Mandleberg and Distingue makes.

LADIES' WATERPROOF, best quality English rubber with detachable Cape and Velvet Collar, All Wool Serge Covering in Black and Navy,

Our Fall Dress Goods are now upon the counters ready for inspection. The choicest products of French, English and German looms find representatives here in large variety and at moderate prices. Undoubtedly plain goods will be more than ever worn this season, therefore Serges, Coverts and Broadeloths will be in great demand. Our stock in these lines is very complete and prices right. Drop us a card and we will be pleased to mall samples to any address. We call special attention to a line of AMAZON CLOTH in shades of Black, Blue, Fawn and Green, 42 in. wide, at

## Underwear Department

OUR GUARANTEE-Covering any article which has the label HEALTH upon it.

WE GUARANTEE this garment - if washed according to instructions-to be satisfactory in every respect, and to wear as well as the product of any manufacturer in the world. Should it fail to do so you can change it without cost for a new article of the same make at our store.

Our Stock in this department is more complete than ever before-It combines variety, quality and correct price. This ye pushing the sale of HEALTH BRAND UNDERWEAR, the finest brand of underwear on the Canadian market. In the manufacture of these garments only the finest pure wool is used and for warmth, comfort and durability they are unsurpassed. Try WRIGHT'S FLEECE LINED UNDERWEAR IS I preventive against colds, pneumonia and rheumatism. It absorbs the perspiration and prevents the body from being suddenly chilled. In low priced underwear we have a large stock

Men's Heavy Union Ribbed Undershirts and Drawers, each 25c Men's All-Wool Scotch Knit Undershirts and Drawers, each 50c

and show some grand values.

Men's Extra Fine Lambs Wool Shirts and Drawers, each, Large range of Winter Topshirts from

Ladies' Ribbed Merino Vests, long sleeves, 15, 18, 25c. Ladies' Ribbed Merino Drawers, 20, 25, 80c.

Ladies' Fancy Ribbed Vests and Drawers, Diamond Brand. each, 40, 50, 60c.

Ladies' Plain and Ribbed Vests and Drawers, Health Brand, in white, pink and natural each, 75, 90c, 81.25 colors.

Ladies' Equestrienne Tights. white and black, 75, 81.00,

Ladies Combination Suits, Hel 81.25, 1.50, 1.75, Brand, Children's Vest, Drawers and

Combination Suits, All Po Ladies' Flaunelette Underweat,

comprising Night Gows, Sikrts and Drawers.

MISS STEADMAN who is well known as a First-Class M. again in charge of our Millinery Department. She has just comme work after having visited the leading fashion centres of the Provi All work entrusted to her will have prompt and careful atten New Ribbons, New Veilings, New Silks, New Velveis-

TO OUT OF TOWN CUSTOMERS,-Try our Mail System for any Goods you may require this fall. We think we can a good satisfaction as if you stood at our counters and selected the Samples are sent you and all orders are filled promptly and carefully.

ANTIGONI

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General News.

Two men were burned to death in a fire shich destroyed a varnish factory in Newatk, N. J., on Sept. 26.

The country around Winnipeg suffered greatly from prairie fires last week followng the recent dry weather.

Four girls, all umder 12 years, were prested at Kingston, Ont., on Wednesday of last week, for shoplifting. One of them

A fourteen-year-old bicyclist broke the world's amateur record at New York on Sept. 23, riding a mile on a wood track in min. 36 2-5 seconds.

The police at Buda-Pesth, Hungary, made a hundred arrests on Wednesday of last week at a disordarly Socialist street demostration in favour of universal suf-

The German Government on September 20 paid Spain 25,000,000 pesetas (about \$5,000,000), the price of the Caroline Islands, which have been transferred to

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A passenger train collided with a coal rain on the North-Western Railway near Oskaloos, Iowa, on Tuesday of last week. Four of the train hands were killed and two wounded.

In a prize fight at Grass Valley, Cal., on Sept. 29, Charles Hoskins, pugilist, was killed by a blow from his opponent. The surviving pugilist, with the referee and seconds, has been arrested.

The Finnish delegates to the North-West returned to Ottawa very favourably impressed with the country. They say that before long a large number of Finlanders will settle in Canada.

James P. Willett, Superintendent of the Post-Office Department at Washington, D. C., was instantly killed by falling down an elevator shaft in the Post-Office building in that city on Saturday.

Nine buildings were destroyed by fire at Rossland, B. C., on Tuesday of last week. A strong wind was blowing, and for a time it seemed as if the whole western part of the city would be wiped out.

A despatch from Bombay says that a body of armed Bhils, who were raiding the country around Khergoum, were dispersed by the police and native infantry, after a sharp fight. The raiders lost 200 of their

A young man belonging to Nappan, Cumberland Co., jumped from an accommodation train, which was passing that station last Saturday night, receiving injuries from which he died a couple of hours afterwards.

The Irish mackerel fishermen are protestesting vigorously against the appearance on their coast of United States fishing schooners, using destructive seines and otherwise injuring the prospects of the home undustry.

Railway freight agents at Toronto say that there is an unusually large amount of freight being shipped from Ontario to the Kootenay and other parts of British Columbia. In canned goods and furniture the amount is double that of a year ago.

A new dry dock is being constructed at Newport News, Va., for the Newport News Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Company. It will cost \$1,000,000, and will, it is said, be the largest dock in the world, its proposed length being nearly 900 feet.

A steamer which arrived at Victoria, B. C., on Sept. 27, reports that a salmon cannery on Prince of Wales Island, with all the adjoining buildings and 8,000 cases of salmon, was destroyed by fire. Fifteen dwellings of fishermen were also burned.

It is said that the Bagnallo Oil Co., has obtained from the Dominion and Quebec Governments a subsidy of \$10,000 a mile for a railway to connect the Canadian oil fields at Gaspe with the Atlantic and Lake Superior railway.

The steamer La Grande Duchesse, which was in dock at Halifax for a few days, left for Boston on Wednesday of last week, on her last trip of the season. After landing her passengers, she was to sail for New York carrying spectators to the yacht races which are being held there.

A band of 200 Yakuis Indians attacked a ranch at which there were about 50 cowboys near Ortiz, in the State of Sonoro, Mexico, last week. After killing many of the cowboys, the Indians burned the ranch buildings and drove off several hundred head of cattle.

At a meeting of the Dominion Cigar Manufacturers' Association, held a Toronto on Monday of last week, it was decided to ask the Government to raise the duty on imported cigars from \$3.00 to 84.50 a pound. They reported the past year a favourable one, the consumption having been 123,000,000.

Frightful landslides, storms and floods occurred last week in the lower Himalayas in Northern Bengal, India, by which several hundreds of people lost their lives. Farms devoted to tea-raising slid from their places, factories, dwellings were destroyed, and general devastation prevails throughout the region. Four hundred persons are

said to have been drowned at Darjeling, capital of the district of that name.

As the I. C. R. express from Montreal was nearing St. Hyacinthe, Que., on Tuesday of last week, it ran into a siding where . a freight train was standing. The engine crashed into the rear freight car, and a man who was standing on the siding between two cars was instantly crushed to death. Premier Marchand of Quebec, and several leading Liberals were on the express, bound for the Liberal demonstration at Drummondville. None of the passengers

The Government of Ontario has filed, in the High Court of Justice, its answer to the petition of the Michigan lumbermen, claiming that the provincial Act requiring that all logs cut on timber limits in that province shall be manufactured in Canada is contrary to the terms of their lease and unconstitutional. The Government maintains that the said Act was within the powers of the Legislature to enact, and is binding on all persons holding licenses to cut timber in Ontario. The case will be tried at Toronto in November.

### The Keppoch Poetesses.

I give the following extracts from a letter which lately appeared in the Oban Times from the pen of Mr. T. D. Mac-

"In the first case, that of Nighean Mhic Aonghuis Oig, the Angus Og in question was not Angus, son of Ranald Og, eldest son of Alasdair-nan-Cleas, who was killed at the battle of Stron-a-Chlachain in 1640. There is undoubtedly a belief that this Angus left descendants, but there is no trace of any of them to day. Angus Og, grandfather of Ni' Mhic Aonghuis Oig, was the fourth and youngest son of Alaswas the fourth and youngest son of Alasdair-nan-Cleas X. of Keppoch, and was the founder of the Achna-Coichean Cadet family. He married a daughter of Sir James MacDonald of Islay, and was succeeded by his son, Alexander. This Alexander is mentioned in Alasdair Buidhe's Bond to MacKintosh in 1655. Alexander was succeeded by his son, another Augus Og, who is mentioned in Coll of Keppoch's "Obligation to the Royal Commissioners," in 1691. This latter Angus's son, Archibald, was a captain in Keppuch of Cullo-den's regiment, and was one of the few officers of the Highland army who fell at the battle of Prestonpans. One of Archi-bald's daughters married Angus Ban of Inch. Some of his family went to Balti-more, U. S. A. Others immigrated to P. E. I. Only a few years ago there was, I believe, one of them a bishop in that province. Alexander, second son of Achnacoichean, was the father of Ni Mhic Aonghuis Oig. The poetess was married to Angus, son of Alasdair Mor, son of Angus Mor a Bhocain, son of Angus Mor Bhohuntin. She was a second cousin and a contemporaary of Silis Ni' Mhic Raonuill, but being of a younger stem she outlived her famous kinswoman several years, having, indeed, lived to see the departure of the clans for the muster at Glenfinnan in 1745.

In the case of Silis Ni' Mhic Raonuill, it is true that MacKenzie in his "Beauties of Gaelic Poetry," states that she was married to a cadet of the Lovat family, and that Rev. Mr. McLean Sinclair, in his "Gaelic Bards," and Dr. Cameron Lees in his "History of Inverness-shire," all seem to take MacKenzie's statement for granted. Having had occasion, however, to dip very minutely into the history of the Keppoch family during the preparation of a work which I hope to see published soon, I am inclined to doubt the accuracy of this reputed Lovat alliance. The family tradition saws the way married to Gordan. tradition says she was married to Gordone of Beldorine, and that she was therefore the progenitoress of the present Gordon family of Wardhouse. This was also the view of the late Donald MbPherson, of the

Advocates' Library, Elinburgh, himself a Lochaber man. It is also the accepted view of the Scottish History Society, which records the Silis-Gordon marriage in one of its recent publications. I may add that there has been all along a close friend-ship between the Keppochs and the Gordons of Wardhouse. There were also subsequent inter-marriages. John McDonald a cartain in the same and Donaid, a captain in the army, son of Katherine, daughter of Keppoch of Culloden, married a daughter of the then Gordon of Wardhouse; and Helen, daughter of Jessie, daughter of Jessie, another daughter of Keppoch of Culloden, married then Robert Gordon of Wardhouse. On both occasions the contracting parties were described as cousins. Altogether I think the relationship between the Keppoch and the Wardhouse families to have too intimate and too continuous to allow the tradition of Silis's marriage with the progenitor of the latter to exist were it not founded on fact. I am prepared, however, to receive with an open mind any proofs to the contrary that may be produced. present the reputed Lovar connection seems to be based entirely on the statement in MacKenzie's Beauties of Gaelic Poetry."

Perhaps Mr. Alexander MacDonald, Ridge, or some other good seannachie of the Keppoch family can throw some light on the points referred to by Mr. T.. D. Macdonald. I find it difficulty to underatand how Angus, son of Alasdair-nau-Cleas, son of Raonall Og, son of Raonall Mor could have been known as Angus Og. According to that good Highlander and good man, the late Colin Chisholm of Namur Cottage, Inverness, Sile na Ceapaich was born in 1660 and died in 1729. Her husband died in 1723. But whether he was a Fraser or a Gordon I do not know.

A. MACLEAN SINGLAIR.

The Rev. William Henry Ironsides Reaney, Chaplain of Admiral Dewey's flagship, the Olympia, is one of the very few Catholic chaplains in the United States Navy. He is 34 years of age, is a graduate of St. Mary's Seminary, Baltimore, was ordained priest in 1888 and appointed chaplain in 1892. He is the son of an officer in the U. S. revenue service, and was born at sea, one of his given names being that of the cruiser upon which he first saw the light. Chaplain Reaney is very popular with the officers and crew of the Olympia.

### Obituary.

The Northwest Review of Sept. 26th says: The death occurred last Wednesday at St. Boniface Hospital of Miss Maggie McDonnell, sister of Mrs. P. O'Brien, of 293 Hountain Street, Winnipeg. She was but 23 years of age and had been ill for a short time. The funeral took place on Thursday to Fort Rouge cemetery. The services were conducted by Rev. Father Cherrier, at the Church of the Immaculate Conception, at 90 clock that morning. The deceased was a native of Fraser's Mills, Ant. Co., N. S., and fourth daughter of the late Ranald McDonnell. R. I. P.

### DIED.

Macdonald.—At Caledonia Mills, Sept. 21st. 1899, after a lingering illness, Colin Macdonald (Miller), in the 65th year of his age. Deceased died a good Christian death and was comforted by all the rites of Holy Church. The large number of friends that followed his remains to the Catholic cemetery at Marydale testified to the esteem in which he was held. He leaves a widow and six daughters to mourn their loss. May his soul rest in peace!

their loss. May his soul rest in peace!

McNeil.—At South Mabou Highlands, on the 5th of September, in the 5th year of her age, Mrs. Angus MoNeil, nee Christie McKinnon, after a long illness, which she bore with the most exemplary resignation to the Divine Will. Of a gentle and admirable disposition, she was beloved by all who knew her. Charitable and devout, she was in health a practical Catholic and in her sickness a frequent receipient of the sacraments. She was consoled by all the Holy Rites of the Church. She left a family of three fond daughters, with a sorrowing husband to mourn her loss. May her soul rest, in peace!

# SEE MCCURDY & CO.'S NEW JACKETS. NEW MILLINERY. NEW DRESS GOODS.

We pride ourselves on having the handsomest and most stylish line of these goods to be seen in any market.



We have always a leader in a Curl. This is one of them. Good heavy Curl, lined with metallie printed Sateen. six pearl buttons. Best popular priced Curl Coat in the market without exception.





LADIES' BLACK and COLORED CAPES and SHAWL CAPES. A very large cange, all prices.



A really handsome coat in a heavy Blak Boucle, trimmed down front, round collar and on three back seams, giving a very swell effect.

is all-up-to-date. We are showing some beautiful made up Hats as well as the new Sailors in Felt, Rough Riders, Pearl Grey Hats in all the newest shapes. Our aim is always to show the most Stylish Millinery and any one patronising us will always be sure of getting up-to-date goods.

We have the newest Styles in Dress Goods and latest colorings in Ceatings and Dress Serges of all descriptions.

DRESS MELTONS from 9 cents a yard, a very large assortment.

A large stock of Chenelle Covers and Curtains at remarkably low prices. An immense assortment of

LADIES' CASHMERE, CLOTH and KNITTED GLOVES, also KID GLOVES in all Shades.

MEN'S HEAVY WINTER CALF GLOVES, 50, 60 cts. MEN'S HEAVY KNITTED GLOVES, All Prices.

Full range of shades in eider-down for Children's wear, cheaper than ever-

We are placing our business on a cash basis, all goods are being bought and marked for spot cash (or produce at cash prices), this we have concluded is by far the best for both seller and purchaser. We can sell our goods cheaper and the purchaser has nothing extra to pay for long credits and bad debts. Our many customers who have been trading with us for years, and who have kept their accounts good by frequent payments, will still receive credit but in no case will an account be allowed to run more than three months without a payment being made. We are quite sure all sensible customers will appreciate our decision, as at the end of the year they will find themselves much better off than under the old method of long credits.

# McCURDY & CO., ANTIGONISH.

## COMPARISONS. MILK and CREAM are almost alike in color but still there is a great difference.

and ordinary Tea are both black but there is a vast difference.

Others may tell you they have just as good but you are the judge.

I will willingly give a

### SAMPLE PRDD BLEND SAXON

to try against any Tea on the market to-day, what can be fairer.

You will soon want your winter supply, get 25 lbs. of SAXON BLEND and you will have satisfaction during the cold weather.

Sold Wholesale and Retail only by THE LEADING GROCER,

T. J. BONNER.



Positively cured by these

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

Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.

Substitution

the fraud of the day.

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

Insist and demand Carter's Little Liver Pills.



McDongall, Dealer in

Red and Grey Granite, Marbie and Freestone Monuments Designs and prices sent on application

Main Street, Antigonish.

# GARRIAGES

Handsome, Serviceable and Durable Carriages,

Manufactured by the celebrated

McLaughlin Carriage Co.'y Oshawa, Ont. Call and see them.

D. McISAAC, Extension of College St.

# James Dunphy,

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.

Call and inspect Stock.

ANTIGONISH N. S.

## British American Hotel

BEDFORD ROW (Opp. John Tobin & Co.)

Halifax, N.S.

M. BROUSSARD, Prop'ss.

In on varie Francais.

### QUEEN HOTEL, ANTIGONISH.

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

GOOD DINING-ROOM FIRST-CLASS CUISINE. LARGE CLEAN BEDROOMS.

Restaurant in Conjunction. Good stabling on the premises JAMES BROADF OOT, Pro Mgonish, June 8, 98.

My Visit to Lourdes.

(Mercedes, in Ave Maria.)

Moonlight was fineding Paris. boulevards were glittering with its radiance; the trees were tipped with it; the palaces, statues, arches, equipages,-all were frosted with it. Even the gay cafes, from which music and gayer laughter isened, were outlined in the white light; and as our carriage bowled over the smooth streets on its way to the station, the enchantment was like a fairy scene. Paris by night! There is nothing comparable to it-except Paris by day. And when it is day and when it is night is easier said than

The beautiful, modern city I how lovely it looked that August night. Our train for Orleans and Bordeaux was due at eleven thirty o'clock; hence our late drive through the city. The station was filled with the usual separate crowds-first, second, and third class. How distinct they are in old Europe! Yes: even the ticker windows, the waiting-rooms, the porters, all are marked. And yet, in the high-priced carriages, the accommodations are vastly in ferior to those found on our great trank lines in America.

By tipping a porter generously, we found our luggage and ourselves in a compartment for les dames seules, or " Indies only"; and noted we had but isso lady companions, making four in the carriage, which was quite consoling; for the weather was excessively warm, and the night had changed, threatening rain. The latter, however, did not come, much to our distress; for the air was quivering and sultry and nothing would have been more welcome. We each took a corper in silence, until a cry-" Les oreilles!"broke the stillness. We all rushed to the windows, and each invested a franc in a pillow with a clean white slip, which helped to make us endure the night. After a weary delay, which amounted to at least a quarter of an hour after scheduled time, our doors were locked and the train steamed slowly out. We were greatly relieved by the fresh air outside the depot.

It was long after midnight when we got to Orleans, and the moon was sailing serenely through the sky. My thoughts wandered to poor Joan of Arc, the Maid of Orleans; and I tried to catch a glimpse of the city, which looked weird and ghostly in the uncertain gleam of the silvery

Our companions began to talk, 13ne was an American girl, who was studying music abroad, with the intention of supporting herself on her return to America; the other was a countess on her way to Lourdes to make arrangements for the accommodation of twenty sick persons whom she was bringing to assist at the devotions of the National Pilgrimage, due in two days. She spoke English with a pretty French accent, and interested us-particularly the American girl, who was a non-Catholic-by her account of the confraternity of noble ladies to which she belonged, and who gave their services gratis to all the poor invalids,-praying for them at the Grotto, bathing them in the miraculous water from Bernadette's fountain, and ministering to them all the time they were in the village. Each lady provided for a number of invalids, saw to their transportation and shelter, as well as all other expenses.

As we listened and asked questions the night wore on, and in the early morning we found ourselves in Bordeaux. There was only time given to eat our French breakfast of coffee and rolls, to wash our faces, etc., -all of which had to be paid for. Of course we carried our own soap, towels, candles, and matches; as well as little silver mugs for water, which must always be asked for specially, as the people are not educated to drink water. It is always vin ordinaire; and in Bordeaux some of the celebrated wine was placed on our table just as bread is placed on the table in our own country.

It was amusing to see the manner in which the occupants of the different waiting-rooms passed the time while waiting for the train. The doors were open, and walking up and down in the wide corridor gave one a chance to view the inmates of each room. In the third class were many peasants, the women with kerchiefs and caps and immense baskets; the men wore blouses; and the children, of whom there were legions, were nondescript in their attire. One could hardly tell a small girl from a boy, excapt by the hair being long or short. They had small loaves of brown bread, and all drank from the same bottle of red wine. They were restless and anxious, and when a train came in (for they were not announced) rushed pell-mell to the doors.

In the second-class waiting-rooms there were husbands and wives, professional men, and many tourists representing various nationalities of what is called the better class. There was but one person in the first class. We found few patronizing first class. In fact, the accommodations were so very little better than second class that often the demand for first-class car- cate."

ringes was alight enough to leave them off the train.

We tried to catch a glimpse of the great cathedral, and even a partial view of the city; but did not dare to leave the station, lest our train should move out perhaps before, perhaps after the time; for few trains ran on scheduled time. Had we known that we were to spend two long hours waiting in Bordeaux, we should have taken a coupe and seen some of the city; but all too late our knowledge came.

We found ourselves at last in another train, crowded with people, and moving southward to Lourdes, under a red-hot sky, in a red-hot atmosphere. And now began the inconveniences of branch trains, with uncertain connections and no time for refreshment. We changed cars at Dax and Pau and at Payoo. The cars were packed with people; at no time could we stop long enough for a meal or a lunch; and had it not been for the kindness of a voluble Frenchman and his good wife, we should have been simply exhausted. With ready sympathy they saw we had no funch, and opened their fine hamper. Cold chicken and delicious rolls and sandwiches, grapes and pears, to say nothing of the vin ordinaire which they pressed upon us, revived us to an extraordinary degree. But we placed for a drink of water; on which our good friend leaped out at the first stoppingplace and disappeared, returning with a great black bottle, whence he poured into our cups clear, cold spring water! How we welcomed it! We drank and we bathed our wrists and faces, and spoke our eloquent thanks to our benefactor.

The sky grew hotter, the air was vibrating, dust was rising in clouds; the train crept along, and it seemed as if we could make better time on foot if we only knew the way. Vegetation was parched, the vines and trees brown with dust, and the people grew weary; men mopping their brows, women fanning themselves, while each compartment was filled to its utmost

Thus the long day dragged on. At sundown the sir grew cooler. We were advancing toward the Pyrenees. The magnificent mountains loomed up before us. The scenery was mavested with a rugged grandeur that delighted the eye. Way side shrines, a rude statue or a stone cross, told of the faith everywhere.

Late in the afternoon the quaint stations and the peculiar traits of scenery told us we were nearing the miraculous rock of Massablells, the home of the favoured Bernadette, and the sacred town of Lourdes, where the fair and beautiful Mother of God, clothed in white and girdled with azure, appeared to the sweet, simple little peasant girl who was gathering sticks for the fire at home that February day, and who stared in blissful wonder at the celes. in his reading. One day a certain Catholic

On sped our train, and all eyes were directed through the windows on the right as we hastened to the west. The sun was going down in golden glory; the great mountains of the Upper Pyrenees stood out sublimely rude and bold in the vivid light; and I was idly watching a narrow stream that tumbled over the rocks or rushed furiously in a little channel, then gliding along swift and strong.

Suddenly I heard an exclamation from some one -" Voila!" I looked across the stream, and, lo! there was the rock of the Apparition; there was the Grotto, with the white statue gleaming out plainly; there below was the iron railing shutting out the curious intruder; and there was the pyramid of votive tapers, which never failed for a moment to shed their light and consume themselver in honour of the peerless Mother standing so serenely above. were passing the Grotto of Lourdes. The train was moving along on the other side of the Gave, and soon a curve in the road hid the brief vision from view. But our hearts were thrilled with our proximity to hallowed ground, and our souls were singing, Ave Maria!

(To be continued).

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Squire's Daughter-Good morning, Mar-

jorie. How are the twins, and what names are you going to give them?

Marjorie-Well, miss, we've decided to

call one "Kate," and th' other "Dupli-

"I Will."

"I will" is your real wonder-worker; "I can" is as boastful as "I can't" is cowardly. Every boy should have an ideal, to be attained in futurity, to be prayed for, to be worked for. Poverty is no shame, and here it is no barrier to ambition. Some of the greatest Americans were poor boys. Edison sold newspapers on a train. George W. Childs and John Wanamaker, of our own city, were once errand boys at the munificent wage of a dollar a week. Here's a story of a Northwestern leader. "One day a generation ago a curious vehicle rolled into a Wisconsin town. Its wheels were solid pieces of wood sawed from a round log, its axles small unhe wed trees, upon which rested a planed log bearing a box of clothing and a yellow-haired bright-eyed boy, driving an indescribable horse. The boy was a Scandinavian emigrant whose parents lived in neighbouring woods, and he had come to the town with a few dollars and much determination to get an education. This was the beginning of the career of Knute Nelson, the chief of one of the political parties of Minnesota and one of its United States Senators. It may be doubted if a single youth who starts to school this fall will do so with fewer material advantages than this son of Scandinavia. How many will climb as high?"

The ambition to be merely rich is un. worthy of Catholic youth. Our Divine Lord set us the example of a life great even in poverty, and many of the saints have followed His way. It is worthily ambitious to strive to develop our powers that we may be better equipped to fight the good fight. A Christian education is the best aid to worthy living, and in these easy days the advantages of education are given to all. Parents make many eacrifices in order to keep their sons at school, and the best return the boys can make to devoted parents and teachers is to take from school all that it has to give, neglecting nothing, letting no pastime interfere with study, yielding to no discouragement, resolving with God's belp and the little potent, re sterated "I will" to overcome every obstacle in the way to knowledge .- Catho lic Standard and Times.

### Story of a Conversion.

An elderly gentleman, living in the County of Pontiac, has been in great trouble of late on account of his failing eyesight. For over five years he has been unable to read, and he gets his servant man every Sunday to read him a chapter of the Bible. But he finds that his servant man, with the very best intentions in the world, reads so badly, and is so frequently obliged to spell the words and then mispronounces them, that there is no reliance to be placed gentleman, connected with the lumber trade, and well known in Ottawa, had occasion to stop for dinner at the Biblereader's house. In the course of the afternoon the latter requested the former to read him a few passages from the Scriptures, and added: "I have no other dependence on earth for my salvation, and now I can't read my Bible, nor can I remember much of it, and I have no person to explain it for me. and explain me a few passages?" The Catholic gentleman did as he was requested, and was careful to select such passages as he could interpret easily, and according to what he had been taught. When he had finished the old man asked: "And who showed you how to explain the Scriptures so clearly?" The other made reply: "The Catholic Church." This was a genuine surprise to the old man, for he had been taught that the Catholic Church condemned the Bible and preached against it. But still greater was his wonder when told that every Catholic was Jobliged to believe the truths of the Scriptures, and that when a Catholic, for any reason, could not understand, or interpret, or even read his Bible. the Church did so for him, and with infallible exactness and unmistakable clearness, interpreted every passage for his benefit. After a while the old man asked: "If I were a Catholic and blind as I now am, do you mean to tell me that the Church would teach me the truths of Christianity, and send me someone to read and explain my Bible?" "I do," was the reply. Not many weeks after this, a Catholic

priest used to pay regular visits to the old gentleman (at his own request) and sit for hours reading and explaining the Bible. One fine day the Bible was laid aside-for he could not read it, and a rosary served the agod Christian's purpose—that he could feel and comprehend. He died a Catholic. —True Witness and Catholic Chronicle.

Offensive Even to Myself.

WAS MY CATARRII-DR. AGNEW'S CATAR-RHAL POWDER DETHRONED IT AFTER TWENTY YEARS BEIGN.

F. A. Bottom, druggist, Cookshire, P. Q., says: "For 20 years I suffered from catarrh. My breath was very offensive even to myself. During that time I tried everything that came my way which promised me a cure. In almost all instances I had to proclaim them no good at all. was induced to try Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder. I got relief instantly after first application. It cured me and I am free from all the effects of it. I am a thorough believer in its curative powers." Sold by Foster Bros.

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rew will be surprised that the Propaands College should be called a world in delature, as its representative nature is sell known. There one meets with studenta from almost every part of the world. Consequently the union of the College in paying special tribute to Our Lady may be restried as a confirmation of the Catholicy of the practice of giving glory to God be honouring His Blessed Mother.

grary year during the villeggiatura sum, one of the feasts of the Blessed Virgin, either the Assumption or the Nativity, is selected as a day of special serotion, on which, according to custom mmemorial, the College is en fete-closing the evening with a grand display of fire-

This year the students, into whose hands the management is freely left, have chosen the Assumption, and special care was iken in preparation for the feast, as it was rumoured that this would be the Colloge's last vacation at Frascati, the Proparated having recently bought the villa of the "Reformati" or Minor Observants of the Franciscan Order at Castel Gandolfo. This villa is situated on the shores of the Alban Lake, just opposite to the site of Alba-Longa. But it is now said that the preparations which are being made for the reception of the College at the new villa

For a number of years the Propagandids have spent the villeggiatura at the Ruffinella, a villa situated just above the Frascati on the lower slopes of the Tusculan hills. The site is a splendid one, commending magnificent views across the Roman Campagna from the Sabines to the sa and the locality abounds in classic proclations. Behind the villa rise the heights of Tusculum, ending in an eval plateau at the height of some 2,300 feet. This was the site of the arx. The English College has erected a cross on the summit, and the Propagandists have made a shrine to the Madonna in the volcavic conglomerate of which the precipitous sides of the citadel are formed.

The view from the bill is very grand, extending over the classic regions of ancient Latinm to the sea, and embracing the volcanic chain of Mount Cimio, Soracts, the Sabine Appennines and the bluff of the Volscian Mountains. Immediately below lies the Latin valley which disputes with the locality called Prato-porci (near Frascati) the honour of being the site of the historic Regillus lacus. Prato-porci is the scene of the great defeat which the Count of Tusculum and the Ghibellines inflicted on the Papal army in 116. About twenty years afterwards Tusculum was taken by the Romans and completely de-

From its ruins rose Frascati on a lower eminence of the hill. Besides its classic surrounding the Ruffinella is noted also as the quondam residence of Lucien Bonaparte, and later of the House of Savoy. The casino which is built on the once supposed site of Cicero's Academia is admirably suited to illumination, especially the facade which is towards Rome.

At six o'clock on the morning of the midst the noise of mortars which continued | Holy See. intervals during the day, and as the students assembled for community Mass feast is always, as has been said, left to third year's Theology class. So it is to their committee and to its indefatigable president, Signor Collare, a Greek, that the success is chiefly due. In order to Jest which it was thought would be the last of the Ruffinella, they called in the help of other "camerate." The subdeacons in particular were asked to lend their experience, to which especially the lley, Mr. Dallal and the Rey. Mr. Kandela (each a Syrian), and the Rev. Mr. Scully and the Rev. Mr. Joy (both of Newfoundand) heartily responded.

At nine o'clock a panegyric was delivred in the college chapel by the Rev. Mr. Sharkey, of Buffalo, U. S. A.; High Mass followed. It was celebrated by the Very Rev. Canon Bertsceins, the Rev. Mr. Piyun, an Australian, being deacon, and the Rev. Mr. Leeson, of Dublin, subdeacon; the Rev. Mr. Joy was master of tremonies. The music was rendered by the College choir, under the direction of Mr. Goggen, of Westminster, the Rev. Mr. Power, of Nova Scotia, presiding at the organ. The chapel was beautifully decorated, owing chiefly to the assiduity and taste of the sacristans, Mr. Mackey. of Newfoundland, and M. Banville, a

fench Canadian. During the day numbers of people frelanted the college grounds, which were saily decorated. The flags of almost every and Matera 650,000 souls) until a successalion hung from the college windows; ver all waved the Papal Standard, whilst he flag of the Propaganda occupied, of Surse, a prominent place. The British fisherman to tell the truth? uplie was well represented. Besides the that he Irish, the flags of almost that he was a har.

all the Colonies were there-British India, the Cape, Australia, New Zealand &c. The flag of the oldest colony was conspicuous by its absence; owing to its similarity to the Italian tricolour it could not obtain a place. Newfoundland was, however, represented by the British ensign, which of the Pope's flag.

At the hour of the Ave Maria or Angelus (about 7.30 at Rome during this season) there was veneration of the relic of the Blessed Virgin. Then followed what was, in one sense at least, the great event of the day, i. e., the illuminations. The whole facade of the Casino was lit up with Chinese lanterns, and transparencies were placed in all the windows. These pictures, the work principally of old students, were of very pretty design, representing the chalice and the Blessed Eucharist, with adoring angels, the Sacred Heart, the Madonna, the Cross, &c. There were also mottoes in various languages, besides the coats of arms of the Pope, of the Cardinal Prefect of the Propaganda, and of other dignitaries, amongst which may be mentioned that of the Very Ray. Mgr. Camassei, the Rector of the College. The large iron cross on the roof was also lit up, and visible at a distance, shining brightly out into the night. The fireworks were a great success, and could, it is said, be seen even from some of the higher barily be completed before next sum- elevations of Rome, such as Mount Janiculum. Towards the end the choir sang a hymn to the Blessed Virgin, and a beautiful monogram of the letter M was lit up with splendid effect. Afterwards the whole College joined in an "Evviva" for the Pope and thus the eventful evening was brought to a close.

The College was also illuminated on the following evening in honour of St. Rock, the patron of Frascati; and again on Sunday last, the feast of St. Joachim, when the Papal banner again waved from the College in honour of our Holy Father, Pope Leo. XIII .- The Daily Review, St. John's, Nfld.

A Talk With the Delegate Apostolic.

(Rome correspondent, Catholic Standare and Times.)

A visit to Mgr. Falconio, the new Delegate Apostolic for Canada, was yery interisting. He received me at the Convent of Sant' Antonio, a wilderness of cells, where the rooms are as numerous as trees in a Canadian pine wood. He was dressed in the brown Franciscan habit, with pectoral cross, pastoral ring and violet biretta. Of medium size, he has a pleasing face and cordial, frank and winning ways. His expression of face and manner are both somewhat set, reminding me of some determined Americans whom I have met, but both are without harshness, though they have the decided and staccato which is American and not Italian. He speaks English with great correctness. The Delegate belongs soul and body to the new fashion of Papal diplomacy, and is thus more like Mgr. Martinelli than any other Delegate, Nuncio or Internuncio, known to me. It is the diplomacy of reason, of honesty, of humanity, of democracy. For the rest, he is a Delegate Apostolic and lith, the College bells rang out joyfully not a diplomatic representative of the

He was amused at the tidings of bin given by the American papers. Those the Pope's flag was hoisted over the roof taken from the "Mater Admirabilis," of of the College. The management of the Genoa, were correct. Had he really voted for the election of President Garfield in the students-principally to those of the the exercise of his right as an American citizen? "Oh, no; I had nothing to do with it." He had nothing to say for the press about his farewell audience with the Pope, except that he had found Leo XIII. make the feast particularly successful this better in every way than when he had visited him in the early summer. He would leave Rome in a few days, stay two or three days in England (doubtless in consultation with Cardinal Vaughan) and then leave Liverpool by the steamer of the Dominion Line which sets out on September 21. Arriving by sea at Quebec, he would stay there a little time before going to Ottawa, where he had no house ready

Being both acquainted with Canada and Newfoundland, we conversed for some time about those countries. His Excellency was sincerely and cordially enthusiastic about the faith and piety and what he emphasized as "the goodness" of both Catholic populations. And answering my questions he confirmed the statements that the delegation now being established would be a permanent one, that he would be the beginner of a series of representatives of Rome in the largest country in the world and among one of the most faithful Catholic populations; that Ottawa would be his residence and that his jurisdiction would be limited to the Dominion exclusively of Newfoundland and that he would continue to administer his Archdiocese of Acerenza sor had been appointed.

Bill-Did you ever know an amateur

Jill-Oh, yes: I heard one tell another

Bishop Wigger on Church Desecration.

The wanton and sacrilegious desecration of Catholic churches in the Philippines by persons wearing the United States uniform is beginning to elicit the condemnation it so richly merits. Even in non-Catholic occupied an honoured place on the right circles a feeling of indignation has been g enerated by acts which disgrace the American uniform. The New York Times thus gives expression to this indignation in an article on a picture which lately appeared in Collier's Weekly in which United States officers are lounging and smoking in the sanctuary of a church that had been converted into a telegraph station:

"The thing is simply awful, and not suscep ible of any apology. And if there be one American citizen who holds it to be of no account, or of little, that American citizen is greatly to be pitled, but also be is greatly to be blamed. The thing is of the most [enormous 'political signifi-

"We really wish that we could deny, peremptorily, that the genial captain in the United States army' who is represented as defiling a Filippino altar could be a graduate of West Point. But, alas, alas, we do not feel authorized to do so. And we see, educated gentlemen see, the mischief he is doing. A whole division sent to reinforce Gen. Otis would not do us as much good, rather would not be capable of retrieving for us as much harm, as the three brutes represented in the pleture in question have done us by walking, with a more than British insolence, and with more than the weight of British boots, over the sensibilities of a sensitive race."

If the horrible outrage referred to by the New York Times excites such indiguation in the breast of a writer who, presumably is not a Catholic, what a thrill of horror must it send through Catholics?

If we keep silent while these outrages are being perpetrated we shall, indeed, prove ourselves unworthy sons of the Church. In an address delivered the other day at the opening session of the silver jubilee of the Young Men's Catholic National Union, Bishop Wigger warned us against such silence, which would be tantamount to a confession on our part that we are indifferent in regard to the shocking sacrileges committed under the flag of our country. Here is the way in which the Bishop urged the representatives of 50,000 Catholic young men to make their influence felt in defence of the sacredness of Cath-

"Stories of the pillaging of Catholic churches and stealing the vestments of the priests from them are all too common. The Catholic Church in Manila stands for the same thing as the Catholic Church here. Infone of our New York illustrated weekly magazines there recently appeared a picture of the interior of a Catholic church near Manita, being used as a telegraph station by soldiers of the United States army, the very altar on which Catholics witnessed the offering of the sacrifice of Mass now being desecrated, and the tabernacle used as a place for wires.

"These aitars are as sacred to us as our own, and it is our duty to protest to the Government against it, if true. I say protest against this outrage. It is our sacred duty, as Catholics, to do it, and demand punishment of those who are the cause of it. I would express a wish that a resolution asking for an investigation of these rumorus be passed at your session to-day or to-morrow."

The Catholic Young Men's National Union, acting upon Bishop Wigger's suggestion, passed strong resolutions which ought to have the effect of making the Administration lay aside the apathetic indifference it has manifested in regard to acts which have outraged the religious sentiments of millions of American Catholics, and which have also cast a stain on the nation's flag, in the defence of which Catholic blood has been freely spilt on hundreds of battlefields. One resolution passed by the Young Men's National Union demands the punishment of those guilty or responsible for such outrages upon our religion.' This just demand should be vigorously enforced until the sacrilegious wretches who have violated God's sanctuaries be made to pay the punishment their infamous deeds

so richly merit. It will not be sufficient merely to pass condemnatory resolutions. They should be followed up by acts which will convince politicians in Washington and outside of Washington that American Catholics, whatever may be their political differences, are a unit in defence of their religion whenever it is attacked as it has been in the Philippines ever since the landing of American troops in those islands .- New York Freeman's Journal.

Guest-Your neighbour's daughter seems to be very ambitious of musical distinction. They tell me she practices on the piano five

hours a day. Host-Yes, and a good deal more than

Guest-Indeed! And what do you think of her execution?

that at night.

Host-I assure you I am heartily in favour of it.

\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\* I'll Never Go

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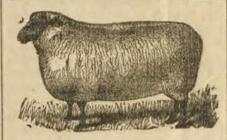
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Have opened with a full stock of

GROCERIES, Tea, Sugar, Molasses,

Tobacco, Oil, Etc. CANNED GOODS of all kinds.

CIGARS, FRUIT CONFECTIONERY

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

Produce of all kinds taken

in exchange same as cash.

SEARS & CO., MAIN STREET.

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

Sammen man

NOTICE.

T. HARRISON'S (Next door to T. Downie Kirk's store)

MAIN ST. ANTIGONISH.

IN AFFILIATION WITH THE CAMADA BUSINESSE BUCATORS ASSOCIATION

is a high grade school of ACCOUNTING.

STENOGRAPHY and TYPEWRITING.

Send your address on postal for Free Syllabus.

Half Barrels Choice No. 1 July Herring,

For Sale by

C.B. WHIDDEN & SON.

Plums, Apples, Oranges, Lemons, Bananas at

C. B. WHIDDEN & SON'S. \*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*

SHERIFF'S SALE.

IN THE COUNTY COURT, 1880

Between COLIN GRANT, ALEXANDER 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, the 17th Day of October, 1899, 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 Antigoniah, bounded as follows, that is to say: On the north by lands of Donald McNeil; on the south by lands of Donald McNeil; on the south 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 McDougall, late of Glebe Road aforesaid, Farmer, deceased, together with the ways, buildings, casements and appurtenances belonging thereto, said landshaving been levied upon under an execution issued upon a judgment in the above cause, duly recorded in the office of the Registrar of Doesda at Antigonish, in the County of Antigonish, for more than one year.

Terms of sale: Ten per cent, deposit at these of sale; balance on delivery or tenier of deed.

DUNCAN D, CHISHOLM,

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

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

SHERIFF'S SALE

Antigonish, S. S.

IN THE COUNTY COURT, 1881: Between COLIN GRANT, Plaintiff, 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 McDougal, and John McDougal, and at the time of the recording of the judgments in the above causes, or at any time since, of, in Deor upon the following lot, piece, or parcel of

LAND,

George, in the County of Antigonish, and bounded as follows, viz: On the north by last of heirs of the devisees of Ronald McDonant deceased; on the east by lands of Allen McLean, on the south by lands formerly owned by late John McLean, and on the west by lands of Alen McLean, and on the west by lands of John McDongall, containing one hundred and twenty acres more or less, together with the ways, buildings, ensements and appurtenances belonging thereto, said lands having been levied upon under executions issued upon judgments in the above causes, duly recorded in the office of the Registrar of Deeds at Antigonish, in the said County of Antigonish, for more than one year.

TERMS OF SALE: Ten per cent, deposit at time of sale; balance on delivery or tender of deed.

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

Sheriff's Office, Antigonish, Sept. 8th, 1800-1

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Fall Jackets, Etc.—A. Kirk & Co-New Jackets, Etc.—McCurdy & Co. Saxon Blend Ten.—T. J. Bonner. Housekeeper Wasted Mr. Curry. Hallfax Herald—Daily and Bi-weekly. Strayed—Ewe Lamb., Wanted a Miller—Mrs. Alex Boyd.

## Local Items.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS crowded out.

House for tale cheap. Apply to J. S. O'Brien. -adv.

KNOWN AS THE BLET-The Palace Clothing Co.'s \$5 ulster coat; extra long .- adv.

WHOLESALE purchasers of Tobacco will get low quotations for twist and other brands from McCurdy & Co .- ndv.

THE USUAL CHANGE at this season of the year in the I. C. Rallway time-table will take place, it is expected, on Monday,

THE PRATER TO ST. JOSEPH, in the form of a leaflet, is printed and can be had at this office. Price, in lots of 100, 20 ets.;

LABOR YELD. - Angus McLellan, Big Marsh, claims to have threshed fifteen bushels of Banner oats this season from a sowing of one peck of seed. McCuspy & Co. have now completed

their full range of fall millinery, dress goods and ladies' jackets, and a meer stock no one would wish to see .- adv.

Special Notice .- Our fall stock is now complete. Call and examine whether you want to buy or not; goods shown with a smile. - Palace Clothing Co .- adv.

BUILDING IN SYDNEY .- Messrs. Rhodes, Curry & Co., builders, of Amherst, have bought land in Sydney and are establishing a branch of their business there.

THE BRANCH connecting the limestone quarry at Christmas Island with the L. C. B. has been completed and several cars of stone are now being shipped daily to Syd-

THE YOUNG MAN McPherson, of the North Grant, reported missing in our last issue, returned to his home at the end of the week, and has since been conveyed to the Provincial Asylum at Halifax.

REV. JAS. KILLY, who was ordained priest last Saturday, celebrated his first Mass Sunday in his native parish of Pomquet. He left yesterday for Little Glace Bay where he takes up the duties of assistant to the Rev. R. McDonald, P. P. THE CASKET tenders the newly ordained its sincere wishes for a long and useful career in the sacred ministry.

MACKEREL.-Immense shouls of mackerel, says the Sydney Advocate of Sept. 27, were sighted about five mites off Port Hood and Margaree on Wednesday last, No vessels were there. The same paper says: "Several D'Escousse vessels returning from the fishing grounds last week brought a total catch valued at \$18,000, or an average of \$3,000 per vessel on this

THE FOLLOWING CANDIDATES WERE SUCcessful in passing the Supplementary Examination for admission to the County Academy, held on the 22nd and 23rd of

William Fraser, St. Andrews. Laly Chisholm, Antigonish. Alex. MacIsaac, Antigonish. Joseph MacIsaac, Antigonish. Dan A. MacIsane, Antigonish.

MAY LAND AT STENEY HARBOUR.-In consequence of the wreck of the Scotsman and the numerous other disasters that have occurred in the Straits of Belle Isle, the owners of the Dominion Line have ordered their steamers to abandon that route hereafter and keep to the south of Newfoundland. It is thought that this will ultimately lead to the landing of malls and passengers at Sydney or North Sydney.

SUPREME COURT.-The October Term of the Supreme Court is sitting in Guysboro this week, Mr. Justice Meagher presiding. The term will probably be occupied with the scuttling cases from Whitehead. On Tuesday next Court opens here. The docket is very small, comprising only the four following cases:

Peter Ross vs. Augus McNeil. Benjamin Elma vs. Donald McGillivray. Rodk. McDonald vs. Matthew Rogers. R. D. Kirk vs. R. Dickson.

FIRE AT NORTH SYDNEY .- St. Matthew's Presbyterian Church at North Sydney, a fine structure recently completed at a cost of about \$12,000, was destroyed by fire carly Saturday morning. The fire was discovered by Policeman Day about 2 o'clock, and is supposed to have originated from the electric light wiring. It had made too much headway when discovered to permit of saving the building, but the seats, decorated windows, etc., were got ont.

New BELL BLESSED .- On Sunday, 24th September, a new bell was blessed at St Patrick's Church, Sand Point. The ceremony was performed by Rev. M. Laffin, P. P., of Tracadie, delegated therefor by his Lordship the Bishop, who was pastor asf Sand Point twenty-three years ago. The present pastor, Rev. A. G. McAulay, assisted at the blessing. After a short

address from the celebrant the pastor of the parish took up a collection to help pay for the bell. The building of the new church and the purchasing of a new bell reflects credit on the priest and people of Sand Point parish.

CLUB SPORT .- Owing probably to the cold weather, the attendance at the A. A. A. A. sports held on Tuesday was not very large. The following are the events with the names of winners:

One mile bicycle race-Archibald, Bor-

den, Jardine, in order named.

One mile bicycle race (open)—1, R. E.
McDonald; 2, P. F. Brine.

Two mile bicycla (open)-1, W. S. Cobiland; 2, W. S. Archibalo. Three mile bicycle (bandicap)-1, W. Archibald; 2, W. Borden.

100 yards dash-Leon Lacasse, College, 220 yards run-1, Harry McCurdy; 2, Hugh McGillivray.

Running high jump-1, Alex. McGilli-vray; 2, P. Power. Three-legged race-Hugh McGillivray and Dunn, College.

The College team won the base ball match with a score of 24 to 10.

IF YOU WANT the slickest, swellest overcoat of the season, call and examine our line. Price from 84 to 815,-The Palace Clothing Co .- adv.

### Personals.

Miss Cameron of Canso, is visiting friends in Antigonish.

Rev. R. McDonald, P. P., Glace Bay, was in Town last week, baving come to attend the ordination of Rev. Jas. Kiely.

Dr. V. F. Cunningham, dentist, of Sydney, returned to that town on Monday, after spending a few days with his parents

Miss Margaret McIntyre, of Antigonish, and Miss Mary Power of St. Andrews, Ant., came nome from Boston on Tuesday to visit their mothers, who are sick.

The Rev. Dr. D. A. Chisholm, P. P., North Sydney, passed through Antigonish on Monday on his way to spand the winter again in the South. We are glad to say that the Rev. Doctor's health has continued to improve somewhat since his return home in the spring, and his departure earlier in the season is taken with a view of rendering that improvement permanent. Dr. Chisholm will spend a few weeks in New York previous to going to Alabama, where he will pass the winter.

### People of Prominence.

Lady Aberdeen is coming to Canada to attend a meeting of the National Council of Women which will be held at Hamilton, Ont., this month.

James Sutherland, M. P. for North Oxford, Ont., Liberal whip in the House of Commons, was sworn in on Saturday last as a member of the Laurier Cabinet without portfolio.

Rear Admiral Lord Charles Beresford, M. P., is in New York witnessing the international yacht races as the guest of Sir Thomas Lipton.

## STRAYED.

## WANTED.

A Miller wanted to work in the mill ewned by Alex. Boyd. This mill is in good working order and lately has been thoroughly repaired for the satisfaction of the public. For information concerning wages apply to John R. Boyd, merchant, or to the undersigned.

MES. ALEX. BOYD, Week Lakevale

### HOUSEKEEPER WANTED

to go to Hallfax, a good home for the right one. Address,

MR CURRY, S. 113 Park St. Hallfax, N. S.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All drugglets refund the money if it falls to cure. 25G. E. W. Grove's signature on each box.

## WANTED

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

EDWARD McNEIL, Secy.

## FINAL NOTICE.

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

McCUBDY & CO.

Antigonish, September 6, 1829.

## FARM FOR SALE

THE Subscriber will sell his property, situated at the North Grant, near the cheese factory, a bout 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,

## AUCTION.

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

- 3 Milch Cows, 5 Helfers, three years old. 2 Helfers, two years old.
- Calves, Mare, twelve years old. Mare, three years old, Yearling Mare.

Terms: Eight months credit on notes of ap-roved security. CATHERINE GILLIS, Morristowe, Sept. 26, 1830. widow

## Bicycle Repairing.

Woolen Mills Co.

PERCY P. BRINE. Antigonish, N. S., July 12, (2),

MARANOW WWW. MARANOW M

will soon begin.

The most particular Plowman can be suited.

Different PLOWS Styles of REPAIRS FOR

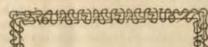
Patterns of Plows

m Team Carriage Harnesses : : AND : :

100 Half Barrels Fat July Herring at the Red and Green Store

Highest Price in Cash for Hides and Pelts.

on College Street.



## NOTWITHSTANDING RAIN,

The drizzle and heavy mist of the first three days of the exhibition, which caused such a sinking of heart among all concerned, on Thursday Old Sol smiled on Hallfax and immediately converted Nova Scotia's great show, from what was feared would be a financial failure, into a COMPARATIVE SUCCESS—asuccess in the appreciation and enthusiasm of the tens of thousands of visitors—as it was aircady a success in the variety, extent and quality of the exhibits. Now

# Strayed to the premises of Alex McDougan Uppper Springfield, last fall, a swe lamb. Owner will please apply to the above. LIKE SUCCESS.

And the provincial exhibition at Halifax may hereafter be regarded as an established institution. It will grow in popular favor, continue to attract hereasing thousands of visitors, and mark the development of all our industries. Every year the commissioners and exhibitors will go to great trouble and many thousands of dellars of expense to get up a show to interest people for a few days only. One week of an ordinary exhibition is as much as the average man or woman can stand. But the Halifax Herald is a great success every day. It is always more in demand on wet days, The Herald is

of which you never the; an exhibition of advertisements, and all the news of Nova Scotia, of all Canada, and of all the world in which our propie are interested; and is the greatest newspaper success in enstorn Canada. Over 56,000 people attended the Halitax exhibition; but 50,000 people read the Henrid and Mail every day, 312 days a year. Indeed, their interest in the paper grows day by day, and they can no more do without it than they can do without their meals. An intelligent man or woman feels lost without a live daily paper.

## WM. DENNIS,

Managing Director.

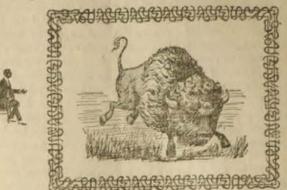
P. S.—The Daily Herald, I) cis. a day, or 4 dollars a year; the Twice-a-Week Herald, with 15,000 columns of reading until December 31, 1900 for ONE DOLLAR. Cash must accompany

**以公司**的知识和创新的

STANDARD REPUBLICATION OF THE PROPERTY OF THE

# NOW is the time to Buy 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, No. 8, Light Buffalo Brown, No. 9. Black Buffalo. - - No. 10.

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.

Sole Agent in the Maritime Provinces & Newfoundland.

THE CONCERN PROPERTY OF THE PR

have opened, and for all

### REQUISITES, SCHOOL

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

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

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

# MISS C. J. McDONALD'S

Corner Main and College Streets,

ANTIGONISH, N. S.

# Summer Goods at People's Store.

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

## Dress Goods.

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

Ladies' Cashmere Hosiery, 25, 30, 40, 45, 50 cts. per pair.

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

Ladies' White Pique Shirts, \$1,50, 2.00, 2,23

Ladies'- Crash Skirts, \$1.40, 2.0 Ladies' Blouses,

50, 60, 75, \$1.00 up to 2.80.

Curtain Poles complete with wood ends, 20 ch-Spring Roller Blinds

25, 30, 35, 40, 50, 50 08 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 cent

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

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

10 P