THE CASKET.

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A CATHOLIC JOURNAL NON-PARTISAN IN POLITICS.

\$1.00 PER ANNUM

ANTIGONISH, N. S., THURSDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1899.

CASKET. DEVERY THURSDAY MORNING.

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JOB PRINTING. Tasty Work done in this Depart

THURSDAY, OCT. 12.

attention of the Council of Public chon is respectfully invited to the ing editorial paragraph clipped the New York Sun, of Saturday

print elsewhere on this page extracts an article in the Educational Review Andrew F. West of Princeton Union a great change which has taken r "secondary schools," as he them, or high schools and It seems, in the first place, imber of students in these schools ly doubled since 1890, and the ration of the pupils' attention on dively few studies. The number al branches of knowledge has inso greatly in this generation that ound by experience that unless this m was made the pupil would be with Ill-digested information and orts discouraged by the impossibility stering his subjects. Accordingly courses of study have been reduced by mon consent to a few, and the con-monces, as related in Mr. West's paper

The full significance of Mr. West's ear in its bearing on high school studies hardly be guthered from the extracts blished in The Sun. We reserve comt upon it, therefore, until such time .. Mall have seen the whole of the

perience is community believed to be best leacher; but the reverend editor The Are Maria has learned some praccal truths very thoroughly without the d of that preceptor, as appears from his swer to an unknown correspondent in alifornia who wished to enlist his astance in securing a wife. Some crusty hachelor might maliciously suggest at these truths could be all the more setually learned without experience; ut what is the evidence of a witness of at class worth upon this point? Those dealt with by our contemporary we feel sure, unanimously agree its opinions. This is what it says :

e sincerely hope that our correspon-But he should not refer to her, even nticipation, as "my other half." This remely ungallant, also presumptuous lajudicious, considering all the circums of the case. A good wife is a hus-s better four-fifths at least, excellent husband may be; and, as a rule, the fall the fifth is always susceptible of good Catholic wife, we could never led to accept payment for our If at all worthy of such a posses-would always feel that he owed te than he could possibly pay, and pragives should feel that we could he adequately recompensed.

ha very readable paper, "The Bright of Things," prepared for the Stockn Conference of the Catholic Truth sety, Mr. T. C. Longueville, better wn as the author of "The Life of a and kindred humorous productions, ks of the Catholic Church as that a which there is most unanimity of ion and the nearest approach to unility of adoption." The expression at unanimity of opinion" is a singuunfortunate one. There is unanimor better, unity of belief in the olic Church, a unanimity which does dmit of degrees but is perfect and te. Catholics are wholly of one in matters of belief. Should an sidual permit himself to call in queseven one jot or tittle of the Catholic he would put himself at once, by pale of Catholic unity. But there is mises? She does not know, of course, anamimity of opinion among Catholics, that the latter are made in flagrant viola-

as discontinued until all arrearles thereon are paid,
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hypocrisy, reserving its keenest thrust
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les thereon are discon greatest possible diversity of opinion. In need of their support. the course of the same paper this clever writer stumbles to a fall even on the highway of modern English history. "It Englishman should make so egregious a blunder as this, and stranger still, perhaps, that it should have run the gauntlet of the Stockport Conference and finally the propagation of the Faith just because of the London Tablet.

> Vaughan to the London Times, reproduced in to-day's CASKET, the Newcastle Chronicle, one of the leading secular papers of England, has the following sane

Cardinal Vaughan might, had he chosen, have made his case against "Verax" stronger than he has. We are constantly being told that Catholicism is the cause of the decay of Latin countries. Priesteraft, it is said, has been their ruin. But what Germany is, of course, not a Latin country. But it is a Catholic country to a far greater degree than is commonly supposed. The majority of the population of Germany are Catholics; the Catholic party is the strongest party in the Reichstag; and, as one of its leaders remarked some time ago, the Catholic party is the governing party. But nobody will contend that Germany is a decadent nation. If it be objected that the German Government is not a Catholic Government, the answer is that neither is the French Gov-ernment. Further, if Paris is France, as for administrative purposes it undoubtedly is, then France is not a Catholic country. Belgium, on the other hand, has been for several years under Catholic rule; and though there is great political discontent in Belgium, there has also been great econ-omic progress. The most priest-ridden country in the world, Christian or non-Christian, is Russia. In Russia it is almost impossible to move hand or foot without intervention of the priest. But, while it is difficult to foresee the future of Russia, her progress from the time of Peter the Great p to the present is incontestible, and most people are agreed that she has a great fu-ture before her. The causes of national decay are obscure, and must be sough; elsewhere than in religious creed.

There are charities and charities. There

are cases in which the virtue which begins

at home should concern itself with things abroad, and there are others where it should refuse to do so until the home Maria, which very pertinently informs a priest in Ireland who has asked it for the names of persons likely to contribute to the erection of a magnificent church in his parish that "there are so many magnificent churches in this country with magnificent debts on them that it is too much to expect American Catholics to contribute to the erection of magnificent churches in other countries"; and which at the same time pleads with an earnestness that is elequent for aid for Father Corre, the priest who is striving to erect a hospital among the outcast lepers of Biwasaki, Japan. There is no inconsistency here. There are places where Catholic religious and charitable works are expected to derive their support from their own neighbourhood; and there are others where this is manifestly impossible. Catholics should discriminate between, these. Our charitable impulses, like al our other actions, must be guided by reason, - enlightened Christian reason, of course. Into some community where the work of Christian education is carried cites the case of Lieutenant Wark now on with the greatest difficulty, comes addressed to some well-meaning but very short-sighted feminine soul a package of tickets, or something of that sort, to sell for the benefit of some charity in a populous and wealthy city thousands of miles away, where, perhaps, Catholics are numerous and well endowed with the goods of this world. The request is made in the name of a priest and perhaps is accompanied by promises of special spiritual favours. How could the pious revery act of deliberate doubt, outside cipient resist that name and those pro-

free to follow his own bent, and he gen- those whom she induces to contribute to are many and divers ways of looking at similar works at home that have the entire: things, and there is consequently the strongest claim upon and the most urgent

On the other hand the work of spread ing the Gospel in heathen lands, and was under Queen Victoria," he says, everything that helps in that work, is a "that England obtained Catholic Eman- most proper and worthy object of Cathcipation." Strange that an educated olic charity in all places. Nor do local needs furnish any valid excuse for neglecting it. Cardinal Manning used to urge his people to give liberally toward found its way unrebuked into the columns of their own pressing religious needs, as the best means of ensuring their being supplied. He believed, like the man of Referring to the letter of Cardinal faith that he was, that God would not be outdone in generosity. It is indeed strange that we, who freely profess our acknowledgment that we owe all to His bountiful hand, so seldom admit this consideration in our individual cases. We are so apt to complain when God asks us for a small portion of what He has given us. We so often put Him off with the very least we can possibly give. We do not display even ordinary human prudence in our dealings with Him. We forget that he not only loves but is able to reward the cheerful giver, and that one of the least probable of all things is that He should allow us to suffer for our generosity to Him.

A facetious correspondent of the London Tablet has lots of fun with a certain "Catholicus" who addressed a letter to The Times in reference to the attitude of Catholics towards the Dreyfus case. "Catholicus" advised his co-religionists and fellow - Britons to boycott French religious communities in England in order thereby to show their indignation at the way Dreyfus was treated by the French. The Tablet correspondent speaks of this advice as "eminently practical," but explains that it presents a difficulty to himself personally, inasmuch as he has not been in the habit of contributing directly to the support of monks or nuns of any nationality. However, he is resolved to act up to the spirit of the advice given by "Catholicus," and so, by way of protest against the verdict at Rennes, he has explained to his French governess that he must reduce her wages--whereat she is sore perplexed, as she declares duties, which are well-nigh endless, are that her sympathies have been with accomplished. An instance of each is Captain Dreyfus from the first. Still accomposited. All instance of the given by our contemporary The Ave acting in the spirit of the letter signed Catholicus," he has several times deprived his French poodle of his bone, torn out several pages from his French dictionary, and made up his mind at the earliest opportunity to insult a French nun-in a gentlemanly way. If these severe measures fail of the desired effect upon the French Generals, he is prepared to go even [further and forbid his wife to eat French beans! "I should think," he concludes, "that would bring the French Generals to their senses-don't you, sir ?"

The Tablet itself, which has all along strongly upheld the cause of Captain Dreyfus, is none the less disgusted with the hypocrisy of the British press in connection with the "affaire," and rebukes it in a ringing article. The editor points out that the difference between the French procedure and the British procedure in such cases as that of Captain Dreyfus is not by any means to the credit of England. As an instance in point he undergoing three years' penal servitude for a crime of which, according to Sir George Lewis, "an enormous number of the public, both lawyers and laymen," believe him to be innocent. Yet, while Dreyfus has been granted a new trial and finally a free pardon, Wark's only hope is that the Home Secretary, "by some back-stairs process," may become convinced that the verdict was a wrong one. Even then he could never have his inno-England, like the Court of Cassation in

nor any approach to it. In matters of tion of a strict law of the Church in the court and by which the conviction of the mere opinion the individual Catholic is country whence they come. She and lower court may be quashed. The Tablet goes on to press home upon its stolid erally does so. Many men, many minds, objects that have no possible claim upon English contemporaries the charge of says the proverb. As all races of men them never once pause to ask themselves hypocrisy, reserving its keenest thrust

And there is one other thing we can promise; if a correspondent were to state in these columns that he had heard it said that the Archbishop of Canterbury had ex-pressed his delight at the conviction of Lieutenant Wark, and if a week later an official contradiction were to be published in The Guardian, we should not tell our readers that we preferred the gossip of a correspondent, to the word of the Arch-Such elementary courtesy, however, is understood to be unnecessary when it is the word of only a Roman Cardinal that is called in question. Last week we ventured to doubt the statement that Cardinal Rampolla had expressed delight at hearing Dreyfus had been condemned. A few hours later an official contradiction was published in the Osservatore Romano. And yet of all the English journals which commented, in more or less malignant terms, upon the original paragraph, how many had the fairness to acknowledge the contradiction and withdraw their criticisms? As far as we know, not one-and the Times man gave the lie to the Cardinal Secretary of State sans phrase. However, we make up by insisting on fair play

The attitude of the English Liberals on

the question of the impending war with the Transvaal, as disclosed at the meeting of the Executive Committee of the party last week, is very encouraging especially as politicians are not prone to espouse a hopelessly unpopular cause. It argues a pretty strong sentiment throughout the country against this threatened war, when the Opposition departs from its usual course of non-interference in the foreign policy of the Government. There is evidently a considerable number of people in England who do not believe that true patriotism is expressed by the sentiment, "our country, right or wrong "-that sentiment which Goldwin Smith justly characterizes as "a doctrine of devils." In the effort to save his country from the guilt of an unnecessary, and so far as we can see, unjust war. Sir William Vernon Harcourt has a task much more worthy of his abilities than that of scolding over the "Romanizing" tendencies of the Ritualists. He has, moreover, an opportunity of partially righting the wrong and retrieving the tremendous tactical blunder he committed, as he now doubtless realizes, when, as a member of the Parliamentary Committee of inquiry into the subject of the Jameson Raid, he became a party to the suppression of evidence in order to save Mr. Joseph Chamberlain from exposure. No consideration of mercy to an individual or of avoidance of the scandal involved in exposing the connection of a Minister of the have induced Harcourt to join in keeping in his place the present head of the Colonial Office. Mr. Chamberlain escaped exposure on that occasion, and Mr. Cecil Rhodes, who was proven guilty of planning and carrying out the high crime for which others went to prison, did not even suffer the loss of his Windsor uniform. But the case taught this precious pair the unwisdom of levying private war, and hence the threatened employment of the might of the British Empire.

The Chicago Record hits off the situation in South Africa in a very happy cartoon. Oom Paul is depicted sitting quietly smoking his huge pipe, with the most exasperating placidity of countenance, while in front of him Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, with his coat off and his shirtsleeves rolled up past the elbows, prances wildly, exclaiming, "Why don't you do something, so I can hit you!" That is it, exactly. If Kruger would only "do something"-if the Boers could only be provoked into striking the first blow, it would give the war party in England-what the civilized world, as the Jingoes are painfully well aware, knows they still lack-a casus belli. This puts the Boers in a painful dilemma. If there is to be fighting, their only chance of winning any successes at all is to strike quickly, before the body of Britain's forces have reached the ground. But if they do this, they give Britain the only excuse that can even apparently justify a declaration of war against them, not only before the rest of the civilized world, but before the British cence proclaimed, for there is no court in people at home, whose aversion to this war, thank heaven! has forced the Duke France, to which, on the finding of a of Devonshire to declare that the Govern-

May Heaven bless all who assist in averting this terrible scourge! And in that blessing the Liberal leaders who have boldly lifted their voices against the injustice will surely share. We have not lost hope that their firm stand may yet save the blood of the thousands of men and the misery and tears of countless women and children whom Messrs. Chamberlain and Rhodes have selected as a holocaust to their insatiable lust, the one of power and the other of gold. In the case of the nominal liberal leader, Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, however. whose words will be found elsewhere, we cannot but regret the lack of that full measure of courage which the situation calls for. While denouncing the injustice ot Mr. Chamberlain's demands, he declares it to be the duty of his followers not to embarrass the Government. What! is it the duty of any citizen, public or private, to assist, actively or passively, in supporting an unjust defnand which is being enforced under threat of the sword! We hope Sir Henry's followers, despite his timidity, will not hesitate to carry their opposition to national iniquity even to the extreme length of embarrassing Mr. Joseph Chamberlain. And if they embrace the opportunity which Sir William Vernon Harcourt once supinely let pass, of relegating him to his work-shop in disgrace, they will have conferred a boon (we pay Mr. Chamberlain's ability the compliment of saying it) upon the whole world.

RANDOM OBSERVATIONS.

When the dishonest schemes practised with a view to winning prizes at the Toronto Exhibition, were made known, it was was said in many quarters that Ontario was fast becoming the chosen home of all kinds of crooks - from the highest to the lowest. It is greatly to be feared, however, that Upper Canada can claim no monopoly of this most undesirable class of persons. According to the Morning Chronicle, a reputable correspondent of that paper claims to be in a position to prove that several exhibitors had farmproduce and fruit entered, at the late fair in Halifax, as of their own raising, whereas they were culled in small lots, from the best productions of different farms and orchards, throughout an entire county. He further claims that the fraud' has been going on for years, and that last year a man bought West India peppers and placed them in competition for a prize with his neighbour's genuine exhibit. From another quarter comes word that a basket containing vegetables exhibited at Halifax, was recognized as one stolen from the exhibition held earlier, at St. John. The display of Agricultural products has Crown with that rascally proceeding, should long been regarded as one of the minor eatures of the Halifax show. as are exhibited do not represent the production of the Province, it were well to allow the Provincial Exhibition, which is not even a paying concern, to become a thing of the past.

The members of a Temperance Union in Halifax are at present discussing the rather amusing question whether it is right to take money in support of their work from the rum-sellers. The question, it seems to the writer, is hardly worth discussing. Rum. sellers have been known to take for years the wages of the poor wretches who patronize them, and when their poison had done its work, to refuse to contribute to the funeral expenses of their victim. Unless, therefore, the members of the Union returns to the liquor dealers, in the way of trade, much larger amounts than those solicited, they will not likely be troubled with many contributions.

People of Prominence

Grand Duke Michael, Czarowitch of Russia, is visiting Queen Victoria at Bal-

Walter Wellman, the Arctic explorer, arrived at New York from England by steamer Umbria on Saturday last.

Signor Crispi, ex-revolutionist, ex-Premier and ex-plunderer of Italy, celebrated his 80th birthday at Palerme on the

John Hays Hammond, civil engineer for the leading South African mining companies, and a U. S. citizen, in an interview in Paris, while declaring that ninety per cent. of the Americans in positions of any importance in the Transvaal sympathized with England, and showing pretty plainly that he himself belonged to that ninety per France, to which, on the initing of a of Devonshire to declare that the Govern-cent., expressly declined to say anything new fact," an appeal lies from the lower ment will exhaust every effort to avoid it. as to the justice of Great Britain's cause.

Sunflower Seed for Cattle Feed.

Sunflowers are no longer to be regarded as mere garden ornaments with a faculty for turning their heads so that their large, full faces are aimed full at the son. The plant is a big, oily, gold producing article of commerce and has its own peculiar points of growth and management. It has just been learned in England that sunflower seed is the most fattening of all foods for cattle. Several farmers there are coining money by raising the plant wholesale for market. Within a mile of the principal farm in the southern counties there are more sunflowers probably than in all other parts of the world. The farms looks like great yellow mists when viewed from Edgeton Hill, twenty miles

There are 500 acres of sunflowers altogether, and when the ripe heads are cut in the fall the crop will yield about 300 wagon loads of seed. The market value of the seed is \$50 a load - a total income of \$15,000 for the crop. The seed is crushed and pressed into cattle cakes. To raise these great sunflowers crops the fields must be fertilized with calf bone dust. That is an expensive feature. Twenty men are employed in the bone grinding mill.

The fields have to be watched closely while the flowers are ripening. Blackbirds, starlings and especially sparrows know the fattening qualities of the seed and immense flocks of the birds come from all points of the compass to feast upon the growing crops. Boys are posted around the edges of the plantations during that period to scare the feathed thieves away .-Exchange.

Foreign Spies in Great Britain.

Great Britain is, said a British Foreign Office official the other day, literally giverran with spies of foreign Govern-

Possessed of a remarkably sound knowledge of the English language, and enlisting, of course, under an assumed name, your representative of the Fatherland or of " La Belle" may be found in almost every regiment and ship of the Queen's service. Personally just the sort of fellows that an officer takes to, they are quiet diligent and observant; the very men, in fact that one would choose to employ upon the more confidential work of a regimental orderly room, or the inner defences of a fortified town. Indeed, the Colonel of one crack artillery regiment!discovered to his horror, only the other day, that the man to whom he had for years entrusted the more confidential work of the regiment, by whom all the secret reports upon mobilization, gunnery trials, and even the abilities of the various subordinate officers had been written, and whose memory could always be relied upon to furnish the details of every War Office order and defensive and offensive plan in the regimental records, was nothing more or less than the clever spy of a foreign Government. So well, however, had the alien concealed his identity, that it was only by the merest chance he was laid by the heels. An illegibly-addressed envelope from his continental employers was opened in error by a loyal colour-sergeant, who promptly communicated its contents to his superior. For upwards of an hour the Colonel was closeted with his informant; but when, at the expiration of that period, the latter emerged with the object of arresting the spy, the latter had already disappeared. Needless to say he has not been heard of

The Geographical Congress.

Many of the most eminent geographers met at Berlin yesterday to attend the Seventh International Geographical Congress. At these meetings, which are held every four or five years to discuss the leading questions of geographical interest, the printed proceedings always fill a large volume and are a valuable addition to geographical literature.

The present occasion will be the first time French savants have been sent as delegates to a scientific assemblage in Germany since the war with that country. At the London Congress in 1895 the French geographers declared that they would attend the Berlin meeting in 1899. That was the beginning of the movement, in which those warring countries have participated, for the improvement of their social relations, one of the greatest results of which will be the appearance of hundreds of German exhibitors at the Paris

Exposition next year.

Antartic exploration will be a prominent topic at Berlin. This is the only field in which great discoveries are still to be made, and so it has to-day a peculiar prominence. There being no more continents to conquer, geographic research is taking new directions, as the programme of this Congress illustrates. That will give much attention to cartography, the comparatively new branches of physicgraphy and oceanology, the very practical topics of industrial and commercial geography and the spelling of geographic place names. In other words, the whole world having been studied in its broader footness, the era of detailed, thorough and features, the era of detailed, thorough and consequently more scientific research has begun and in the course of time we shall have more exact knowledge and better msps of all parts of the earth's surface.—

W. T. Bun,

Rules for Dyspeptics.

Eat slowly, masticating the food very thoroughly, even more so, if possible, than is required in health. The more time the food spends in the mouth, the less it will spend in the stomach.

Avoid drinking at meals; at most, take a few sips of warm drink at the close of the meal, if the food is very dry in char-

In general dyspeptic stomachs manage dry fond better than that containing much

Eat neither very hot nor cold food. The best temperature is about that of the body. Avoid exposure to cold after eat-

Be careful to avoid excess in eating. Eat no more than the wants of the system require. Sometimes less than is really needed must be taken when digestion is very weak. Strength depends not on what is eaten, but on what is digested. Never take violent exercise of any sort, either mental or physical, either just before or just after a meal. It is not good to sleep immediately after eating, nor within tour hours of a meal.

Never eat more than three times a day, and make the last meal very light. For many dyspeptics, two meals are better than

Never eat a morsel of any sort between

Never eat when tired, whether exhausted from mental or physical labour.

Never eat when the mind is worried or the temper ruffled, if possible to avoid

Eat only food that is easy of digestion; avording complicated and indigestible dishes, and taking but one to three kinds at a meal.

Most persons will be benefitted by the use of oatmeal, wheat meal, or graham flour, cracked wheat, and other whole grain preparations, though many will find it necessary to avoid vegetables, especially when fruits are taken .- Exchange.

A Ceaseless Torment.

ECZEMATIC GNAWING AND IRRITATION HAVE A SHORT STAY AFTER ONE APPLICATION OF DR. AGNEW'S GINTMENT - IT HELPS IMMEDIATELY AND CURES QUICKLY.

C. W. Howard, Peak's Island, Me. "Enclosed find 35 cents, for which kindly send me a box of Dr. Agnew's Ointment. I have been afflicted for a long time with eczema, and it has done me so much good I want to try another box. The first application gave me more relief than anything I ever tried. It's going to cure me outright." Sold by Foster Bros.

Trappists in Japan.

An exchange give the following as a Japanese journal's description of a Trappist monastery :

"The existence of a small colony of foreigners in a mountain within ten miles of the seacoast village of Ishibetus, opdosite the port of Hakodate, was made public some time ago by the vernacular press. A recent visit to the colony by the police authorities of the Hodkardo government and the relief of the Hakodate police has revealed to some extent the real nature of these foreigners. They appear to be a company of religious zealots of the sect known as Trappists, who find in the retired spot of the northern island a fit refuge for exercising unmolested their peculiar

"The colony consists of seven Frenchmer, four Dutch, one Italian and one Canadian, in all thirteen, besides a few Japanese. They all live in one house, dress themselves alike, partake of the same food and work together under a leader name Bruyers. They rise at daybreak and soon start on their daily tasks assigned by the leader. Their daily work over, they devote their leisure hours to praying and reading. In their stable they keep four horses and seven cattle, which they only use for work. They are strict vegeterians. They make bread of the flour which their farm supplies them with. Their sole labour is agriculture, and they have already opened a considerable tract of land in the neighbourhood of their retreat. They were very reserved on the occasion of the visit, a Japanese member speaking only with the leader's permission.

"Everything about them indicates religious piety and devotion. When they go to Hakodate on business, they are never alone. A new member is said to be assigned a certain amount of study for three years, and is obliged to remain in a separate room. These secloded settlers do not seem to be mere hermits, for they are taking care of about thirty orphans and educating them on lines [which] are well in accordance with our government regulations."

Kidney Poison

SAPS THE LIFE SPRING AND MAKE PUTRID THE HEALTH FOUNTAIN—SOUTH AMERICAN KIDNEY CURE CLEANSES AND PURIFIES.

If the kidneys fail to do their work other organs become involved; poisons generate —circulate through, and violete the whole system. Disease and disaster are as sure as sunrise if neglected. South American Kidney Cure acts on the kidneys like magic. It's a liquid and attacks the ailing parts, quickly stops the spreading of dis-ease, drives out the foreign substances, and brings this important organ back to a healthy normal state. It's a kidney specific Sold by Foster Bros.

Not a Forgotten Poet.

A few weeks ago Colonel Thomas Wentworth Higginson spoke, not disparagingly but rather sadly, of Thomas Campbell as a forgotten poet. A fortnight ago a cor respondent of The Pilot asked who was the author of the poem, "The Irish Harper and His Dog," and the particular Homer whose turn it was to nod at his post passed the question along to his readers. course the author was Campbell. stantaneously there came a flood of answers, mostly, be it noted, from memory but every one letter-perfect. There was scarcely an iota of difference in all of the several versions sent to us by correspondents who remembered having read the poem in their "Third National Reader," or somewhere else, anytime during the past half century.

What a tribute to a poet! Here is a bard pronounced one of the "forgotten," yet one of his simplest poems is remembered and reproduced literally after the lapse of a generation and more.

Thomas Campbell was not an Irishman. He was a Scot: more than that, he was a Briton who wrote the most stirring English ballads of any man that ever lived, not even barring Tennyson and Kipling; for he wrote "Ye Mariners of England," and "Battle of the Baltic," commemorating an infamous victory, but doing it in verse almost sublime enough to excuse it. He wrote "Lord Ullin's Daughter," that perfect ballad, which a child hearing for the first time the lines,

"Adown the glen code armed men, Their trampling sounded nearer,

cried out, "Oh, I hear them!" He wrote also one of the most pathetic

of Irish songs, "The Exile of Erin," with its closing heart-breaking apostrophe: "Buried and cold, when my heart stills her

Green be thy fields, sweetest isle of the ocean! And thy harp-striking bards sings aloud with

'Erin mayourneen'-Erin go bragh! "

Do the youngsters of to-day read and recite his immortal "Hohenlinden" and 'Lochiel's Warning" which inspired us oldsters of years ago? If they do not they miss some of the finast things in English

It is interesting to know that Campbell was once arrested as a suspect because he happened to have crossed the channel with Col. Donovan who had commanded a regiment of Irishmen at Vinegar Hill. Campbell was one of the most loyal of British subjects, had but an intense love of freedom, like his countryman Burns, and he sung of liberty for Ireland, for Poland and for America as only a true poet could sing. His predilection for Ireland, the original "Scotia," was probably inspired by his affection for Anthony McCann, the Exile of Erin, whom he met at Hamburg.

Vance Thompson has mentioned Poe as as a poet who never wrote an indecent line.' Campbell's latest biographer quotes him as saying, shortly before he died: "It is an inexpressible comfort, at my time of life, to be able to look back and feel that I have not written one line against religion

A Pitiable Cripple

FROM RHEUMATISM - BLISTERED BY DOC-TORS TILL HE DIDN'T KNOW HIMSELF-SOUTH AMERICAN RHEUMATIC CURE PER-FORMS A WONDEROUS CURE.

D. Desanetels, Peterboro, writes: "For months I was unable to work, had rheu-matism in every part of my body. I was blistered by doctors at ten different times. My hands were drawn out of shape, my fingers were distorted, and my wrists and forearm were double their natural size. My leg was encased in a plaster case for four months. I tried South American Rheumatic Cure; I took two bottles. Twenty-four hours after first dose I felt like a new man. One week after I was able to go to work. Now I am as hearty and strong as ever." Sold by Foster Bros.

FAMILY KNITTER.



DUNDAS KNITTING MACHINE CO

In a climate so variable as ours-extreme heat and extreme cold-the very nature of Catarrh makes it the most common disease of the Canadian people; thus it is that medical statistics compile the alarming figures that nine hundred in every thousand are in a greater or lesser degree victims to its ravages; and with all the searching after truth and the many so-called Catarrh remedies, there is but one to-day advertised and the sale sought for to the Canadian and the sale sought for to the Canadian public which publishes a guarantee to cure—that is Japanese Catarrh Cure. Were it an untried and untested remedy, this could not be done; were it not that many cases of Catarrh, from one year to twenty-five years' standing, had been permanently cured and their unsultitied testiment is in the bands of solicited testimony is in the hands of the compounders, this would be vain boasting, but the constant testing only proves the constant truth—that it will

Japanese Catarrh cure prints in every package a guarantee to cure. The directions are plain and simple. What it has done for thousands it can do for you. 50 centa-All Druggists or

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Campbell was indeed a poet, and Goethe, one of the greatest, said of him: "I con sider him far above any modern English poet whose works have failen in my way." He is not likely to be reckoned among the forgotten so long as high thought wedded to be antiful melody of speech are regarded as the essentials of true poetry. In both of those qualities we humbly think that he is at least the equal, if not the superior, of his lauded countryman Burns whose admirers cannot boast that he was as clean of thought and word as Thomas Campbell.

Irish readers ought to know and never forget that at least two of the tenderest poems in the language were written about Ireland by this brillant Scotsman who could never write about any subject unworthy of his noble mind .- The Pilot.

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

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THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale at most reasonable terms 250 acros 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.

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125 Acres

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

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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,

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ALEXANDER CAMERON, Lower West River, Antigonish



It is Impossible to Buy Better Tea Than

INDO-CEYLON TEA

For the Prices asked. If you want the best, insist on "Monsoon."



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The Direct Route Without Change to Boston.

COMMENCING OCT, 4th.

SS. "HALIFAX," so well known to the trayelling public, will seave Hawkesbury every Tuesday at 8 p. m. and from Hallfax for Boston every Wednesday at midnight, - from Boston Saturdays at noon.

Through Tickets For Sale by Agents I. 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. It your druggist does not keep them send 10 cents to the Knott Remedies Co., Merigomish, N. S., and get a package malled free.

CANADIAN TEACHERS WANTED.

More vacancies than teachers. Positions GUARANTEED. Placed 263 Canadian teachers in U. S., last term, UNION TEACHERS' AGENCIES OF AMERICA, Washington, D. U



I have much pleasure in announcing to our many customers, and the public generally, that I have employed Mr. Angus McGillivray. His reputation as Cuiter 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.

THOMAS SOMERS.

Ask your Grocer for

EAGLE Parlor Matches 2008 100 8 VICTORIA " Little Comet "

The Finest in the World. No Brimstone.

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

IN THE COUNTY COURT: 1898, B. No. 670. for the District No. 6-Between MICHAEL CRISPO, Plaintiff

FIDELL FOUGERE, absent or absconding debtor

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

Tuesday, 17th day of October, A. D. 1899. at the hour of ten o'clock, in the forenoon-

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

LAND

Situate, lying and being at Frankville, in the County of Antigonish, and bound as follows, viz: On the north by a road leading from Murdock Levenzie's to the place of the late Roderick Chisholm, Miller, at Linwood: an the south by a river running to Linwood and the south by a river running to Linwood Harbour, on the east by the lands of William King and John King, and on the west by lands of Thomas Muse, containing twenty acres, more or less together with the ways, buildings, easements and appurtenances belonging thereto, said lands having been levied upon under an excention issued upon a judgment in the above cause, duly recorded in the office of the Registrar Deeds at Antigonish, in the County of Antigonish, for more than one year.

Terms of Sale: Ten per cent, deposit at time

Terms of Sale: Ten per cent, deposit at fine of Sale; balance on delivery or tender of deed DUNCAN D. CHISHOLM, High Sheriff of the County of Antigonish

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

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(Translated from the French of Madame Craven.)

CHAPTER XIII. (continued.)

For the first time since our arrival at Paris he had not, to my knowledge, watched one of my movements, though I had received more flattery that day perhaps than ever before. . . . During the dinner he appeared devoted to his neighbours on one side, a lady who was still beautiful, though no longer in the bloom of youth; and on the other, a young gentleman with thoughtful, striking face, who grew animated whenever Lorenzo addressed him, and seemed to reply with much interest. I was told that the former was Mme. de B ..., the other the young Count Gilbert de Kergy, "a great traveller also," added the master of the house, beside whom I was seated. "And it was solely the hope of meeting the Duca di Valenzano that induced him to accept my invitation to dine with us to-day. He does not care for the grand monde; and when he returns from one of his extensive journeys, he shuts himself up at home, or plunges into the char-Itable world which is another grand monde little suspected by strangers who only come to Paris for a time."

All this might perhaps have interested now occupied in trying to ascertain the was now my turn to give sly glances towards the other side of the table, but I did not once detect Lorenzo looking towards me. And yet it was not owing to the interest he took in the conversation. How many times I had seen him apparently absorbed in conversation, while a rapid glance of the eye convinced me he had been constantly attentive to every movement I made. There was nothing of this kind to-day. I knew him too well not to perceive the difference, but I did not know what to think of it, or if I had any reason to rejoice at it.

These thoughts beset me during the triffing conversation that varies the ennui of a large dinner, and even prevented me from perceiving that our host was a gentleman of superior intelligence, and profiting by it. Before leaving the table, I stealthily turned my eyes once more in the direction they had so often taken within an hour. It was evident that Lorenzo did not trouble himself any more about me to-day than any other husband about his wife in public. But this time I perceived his young neighbour looking at me rather attentively, though with a look of seriousness almost amounting to austerity, very different from the glances so often encountered in the world which always made me lower my eyes. His inspired me with a kind of sympathy, and did not give me the slightest embarrassment.

I had, however, no opportunity for reflection during my walk, for I was almost immediately surrounded by friends, and I soon turned back to hunt for Lorenzo. Daylight was almost gone, which made it difficult to recognize any one; but at last I discovered him on the steps by means of his lofty stature and noble features, which were distinctly defined against the light of the salon within. Near him sat his next neighbour at dinner. holding a fan in her hand, and talking in an animated manner. Lorenzo appeared insteaming without making any attempt for me perhaps. . . .

It had now grown entirely too dark to

" Mme, de B -- looks almost as handsome as ever this evening," said one of them. "One would really think she was trying to regain her ascendency ! . . ."

"It would be very difficult, however, to supplant that lovely, golden-haired Siellian."

"Impossible, certainly, in the eyes of any other man; but in those of her husband, who knows?"

This was one of those speeches that are ear on every side of the world - speeches which one hears without listening to, but which weaken the moral sense, as physical diseases are produced by breathing dangerous miasmata too frequently. Since I had lived in this atmosphere many things of a similar nature had been said in my presence. Alas! it was sufficient to hear Lorenzo and Lando's conversation to learn how far light words of this kind can go. I therefore tried to attach no importance to the gossip I had thus accidently overheard. Even if Lorenzo did formerly pay homage to this now somewhat faded to meet her was the cause of the change I had observed, or if I must seek some other. In a word, ought I to be anxious or to nature.

steps when I suddenly met Lorenzo. . . . He was in search for me, for he had on his arm my thin mantle of white cashmere, which he wrapped around my shoulders. I in a low tone: "Pray do not go in yet, Lorenzo. Let us walk awhile in this dawning happiness, and causing them to beautiful covered alley."

He began to laugh. "That would be very sentimental," said he, "for people who are no longer in their honey-moon; but no matter, I consent. Honi soit qui mal y pense. Besides, I see yonder an illuminated tent, where, I am told, there are preparing a musical surprise for us. Let us go in that direction."

We walked a short distance without speaking. There was nothing absolutely calculated to wound me in what he said, but his light indifferent tone was not what I longed to hear. Amid all the excitement of fashionable society, I felt that his love constituted the only happiness of my life; and if I had supposed that to be the only cause of his vigilance and anxiety concerning me, I should never have sought to escape from it. But I had been doubtful about this, and felt so still. And I was too open, too confiding, and perhaps too petulant, to remain in doubt any longer.

"Let us stop here, Lorenzo," I said when we arrived at the end of the covered me at some other time, but my mind was walk. "I see people coming this way. We can follow them into the tent, and it reality of the change I had remarked. It will be supposed we came with the

> In fact, a brilliant soires succeeded the dinner. The salons and garden were filled with company. The light from the tent extended to the place where we were standing, though we were out of sight. I sat down on a bench against a tree, and Lorenzo took a seat beside me.

"I have a question to ask you," said I suddenly. "Promise to give me a sincere

He seemed surprised. He raised his eyebrows slightly, and his smiling face became clouded. "I do not much like to be questioned,

Ginevra, I forewarn you." "But you always seem to like to have

me answer your questions." "Yes, but without depending on it; for I know how to question and obtain an

answer without giving you the trouble to "And is that why you look at me instead

of speaking, and your eyes are always following me so attentively?" He smiled, and made no reply for a

"Perhaps that has been the cause of my

doing so till to-day." "Till to-day?"

"Yes; since you ask me, I confess it without any hesitation. Love does not always, among its privileges, possess the faculty of seeing clearly. Therefore I have been mistrustful of mine, and have not allowed it to influence me in the least

in studying you." I made a slight gesture of surprise.

"Listen, Ginevra. One never knows what a young soldier is till his first battle. Neither can one tell what a woman of your age is till she appears on the terrible battle-field of the fashionable world. But if I have any faculty, it is, I believe, that of not being deceived in a study of this kind. Be assured, Ginevra, that from this time I shall watch you no more."

'Then, Lorenzo," said I, somewha to reply. Once or twice he turned his hurt, "you really watched me through head towards the garden. He was looking suspicion, and all this time was necessary to convince you I am to be trusted?"

"I wished to see you under fire," said distinguish any one around me. I was he, resuming his jesting tone. "Do not standing motionless near a bench on which | complain of this, ma belle Ginevra. You sat two or three gentlemen talking to- have come out of the trial victoriousvictorious to such a degree that, though I thought you more charming to-day than ever, I have not once thought of watching you. And yet," continued he in a tone he tried to render playful, but which was bitter in spite of himself, "those flowers that are so becoming to you are not all calculated to reassure me." And plucking a red carnation from my wreath, he held it up before me with a smile that seemed cruel, and was about to put it in his buttonhole when, pale as death, I snatched it always flying at random, and striking the from his hand, and threw it as far as I

"Lorenzo!" I said in a trembling voice, "you are ungenerous! . . . and you are

very unjust! . . " I should have done better to say, as well as think, that he did not know what he was doing. No; he little knew what had taken place in my soul since the day he thus recalled, which was so sanguinary, so fatal in its results. No; he could not conceive the intolerable pain he gave me by thus suddenly reviving my regret, my sorrow, and my shame! . . .

He could read my heart to a certain exbeauty, why should I care? That did not tent, but how far he was-alas! how incaptrouble me for the moment. My only able he was - in penetrating to the bottom anxiety was to ascertain if his happening of my soul, and fully comprehending, or even suspecting, the radical change which that one day had wrought in my

He saw with surprise and alarm my Having escaped, in the almost utter agitation and the sudden paleness of my darkness, from those who tried to detain face, and endeavoured to calm me; but I me, I was slowly advancing towards the noticed he was at once anxious and an-

noyed about the emotion he had excited. I made a violent effort to regain my selfcontrol, and soon succeeded in allaying the throbbing of my heart. But,I felt as joyfully seized hold of his arm, and said if an icy wind had crossed my path, chilling too soon the opening flowers of my

> droop their heads. CHAPTER XIV.

From that day Lorenzo, as he promised, ceased to manifest any interest in what I did in society. But this apparent confidence afforded me no pleasure. I remained painfully wounded at what had passed between us. I considered his suspicions even more humiliating than those of my father, and began to feel that the fault I had so greatly deplored had not merited so long and cruel a chastisement.

Moreover, I was only relieved from the anxiety caused by his vigilance to experience another which was so soon to increase and reveal to me at last my true destiny.

It did not, in fact, require a long time to discover that Lorenzo's new attitude was sometimes less like confidence than indifference. It frequently happened that I searched a long time for him in the different salons where we were accustomed to spend all our evenings, without being able to find him. One day I perceived him talking in a very animated manner with Mme. de B-, and, when I ap. proached, I fancied there was a slight expression of displeasure in his face, which though promptly concealed, was sufficient to cause me a painful sensation of embar-

When we were alone, however, I found him unchanged. His manner towards me had lost nothing of its charm; he seemed as affectionate as ever, and yet an invisible barrier had risen between us, which was constantly increasing, and I began to experience a feeling of solitude that was especially painful in society, but from which I was nowhere completely exempt.

But the success of my first appearance in the world had now given way to that of fashion. The arrival of some foreign prince, whose name I no longer remember, prolonged the gay season at Paris this year, and one reunion succeeded another as if it were carnival time. There was not one to which I was not invited, and, though an undeniable need of rest began to overpower the fervish activity that for some time had come over me, I was unable to stop, for I began to perceive that a quiet, tranquil life was insupportable to Lorenzo unless in his studio. Out of that, he wished to be incessantly in motion, and, as he could now seriously resume his artist life, he gave himself up entirely to that of the world, and was not yet indifferent to the pleasure of having me accompany him. (To be continued).

THE NERVES TELL OF DANGERS AND PERILS.

Paine's Celery Compound Repairs the Nerves and Tissues, Banishes Disease,

Gives Fresh Red Blood and Perfect Health.

The nervous system is a wondrous com-plication, and should at all times work with perfect harmony. When the working of the nervous system is unimpaired, good and vigorous health is always maintained.

The woman who suffers from nervous

prostration, hysteria or hypochondria, h s nerves affected that communicate directly with the brain, and if care is not exercised she may become a fit subject for an asylum. It should be well understood that dys-

pepsia, liver and kidney troubles and blood diseases have a profound effect on certain groups of nerves. These nerves or sensitive agents give us the first true warnings of dangers and perils.

When the nerves indicate the first symptoms of disease, the ailing man or woman should without loss of time make use of Paine's Celery Compound, nature's true nerve food, blood cleanser and flesh builder.

Medical experience points to Paine's Calery Compound as the true and unfailing banisher of disease, the only medicine that thoroughly builds up the broken down nervous system, that dissipates debility, sleeplessness, neuralgia, rheumatism and blood troubles. It is the friend that brings perfect digestion, sweet sleep, tranquility and mental peace. If you have not yet used or heard of Paine's Celery Compound, ask any of your friends or neighbors who have received new life from its use; they will gladly and joyfully recommend it.



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Easy to Dye With Diamond Dyes-No Disappointments or Failures-Colors are Fast to Sun, Soap and

Do not for a moment imagine that it is a difficult matter to do your own dyeing. It is true the work will be hazardous and disappointing if you use the imitation and crude package dyes sold by some dealers, but when Diamond Dyes are used it is but little more trouble to get fast and lovely colors than it is to wash and rinse the goods.

Do not allow your dealer to sell you imiations of the Diamond Dyes, on which he makes large profits, but insist every time on having the true, reliable and genuine Diamond Dyes that have stood the tests of long years in our Canadian homes.



R. HELLYER. Practical Watchmaker.

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

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Highest Price in Cash for Hides and Pelts.

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WHISTON & FRAZEE.

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Our long experience in selecting

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

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

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New, Fresh **Groceries** 

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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. E



ANTIGONISH SASH and DOOR FACTORY.

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

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

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

JOHN McDONALD

ESTABLISHED, 1852

## THE CASKET,

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY AT ANTIGORISH 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 subtilty 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 langer and in perpetual action upon us.—

JARDINAL MANNING.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 12.

### THE APPEAL IN BEHALF OF THE COLLEGE.

The movement suggested at the meeting of the Alumni of Saint Francis Xavier's College in June, 1898, for soliciting from the friends of the College the financial assistance necessary for carrying on the work of the Institution according to the requirements of the times is now well under way, His Lordship, the Bishop having issued an appeal on behalf of the College to the clergy and people of Eastern Nova Scotia. That such an appeal will be responded to in a prompt and generous spirit we are fully confident, both on account of the source from which it has emanated and of the object for which it has been made. No one who is acquainted with the history of this diocese can be unaware of the great work which St. Francis Xavier's College has accomplished during the half century of its existence among the Catholics of Eastern Nova Scotia. It was a prudent foresight on part of the late Bishop McKinnon of the potent influence for good which higher education would exert upon the Catholics of that part of the world that prompted him to establish the college. He understood that if the Catholics of this country were to hold their own against the great odds with which they would have to contend, they must have in their midst an institution from which would come forth learned men capable of filling the highest offices in Church and State. It was from an intimate conviction and a keen realization of the same important truth that his successor, the present venerable Bishop, has, during the whole of his episcopate, made heroic efforts in order to promote the interest of the college whose welfare he has so much at heart.

At the very commencement of his Episcopal adminstration, his Lordship with a wisdom which all now fully recognize and keenly appreciate put forth a very great effort to place the college in such a financial condition as would enable it to realize the important mission for which it was intended. The priests and people of the diocese responded nobly to his call for assistance, and the work accomplished since then will be a lasting monument to the wisdom, zeal and generosity of the Bishop, priests and people of Eastern Nova Scotia.

It would be difficult to overestimate the influence which a university college exerts upon the future of a community whose young men are trained within its walls. So important indeed is the part which institutions of higher learning play in the drama of human existence that the whole civilized world has come to recognize them, if indeed it has not always so regarded them, as the greatest factors in the evolution of human society. However men may differ on questions of religion, morality or political economy; however varied may be their environments of place, climate, customs, or national temperament, amid all this endless variety of circumstances, the world seems to have recognized from the very dawn of civilization this principle, which the touchstone of experience has never failed to verify, namely, that the strength and vitality of a society are intimately associated with the efficiency of its institutions of learning. While this principle applies to educational institutions in general, it is especially true in its application to colleges and universities. For although the number of those who are fortunate enough to secure a higher education is but a small proportion of the general population, nevertheless the mental training imparted in a university is not confined in its effects to the alumni alone, but of its very nature extends to all members of society. Within the walls of our colleges our future priests, jurists, scientists, and men of letters receive the equipment which enables them to enter upon the battle of life, not as members of the rank and file, but as leaders in a great army. Each in his own sphere wields a mighty influence upon the masses, and hence the seats of learning which form the minds of those leaders of men may without a shadow of exaggeration be said to mould

as the most potent of natural instruments of God upon earth. " We do not indeed," to use the words of our Holy Father Leo XIII in the encyclical Unigenitus Dei, "attribute to human philosophy such force and authority as to judge it sufficient for the utter shutting out and uprooting of all errors . . . but we must not despise or man by the kindness and wisdom of God who strongly and sweetly orders all things; and it stands to reason that a right use of For God did not give the light of reason in vain to the soul of man, nor does the lessen, the strength of the understanding. Its effect is far from this. It perfects the understanding, gives it new strength, and nature of the providence of Goi Himself, therefore, makes it needful for us to seek salvation." The words of the Holy Father for promoting even the spiritual welfare of mankind. It was that spirit which gave life to the schools and universities of the middle age; for we must not forget that it was the Church which founded those institutions, fostered them, endowed them, powers and prerogatives which they long afterwards enjoyed.

We feel, however, that it is not necessary for us to dwell at greater length upon the importance of higher education, for of this we believe that our readers are fully convinced. But there is one point to which we would especially direct their attention, namely that the needs of colleges are becoming every day more pressing. The reason of this is not far to seek. Colleges are expected to train men for the world as it is; and as the world is ever moving on are being developed, and perfected, changing and remodelling the whole fabric of human society, it follows as a necessary consequence that colleges in order to fulfil their mission must be provided with all the means and appliances necessary to prepare their students to enter upon the various works of life, not as it was fifty | round it. vears ago but as we find it to-day. Its library must be copious and up to date, its laboratories thoroughly equipped, its museums and collections large and varied, its buildings commodious. The college which is deficient in these things will surely fail in the keen struggle for existence which is going on throughout the civilized world to-day in all the departments of life intellectual as well as material; and with its failure the interests of the body which it represents will necessarily suffer. At the present day, therefore, a college in order to accomplish its mission must be provided with ample funds and it is the duty of those for whom it has been established to provide it with the means requisite for the proper performance of its work. For this reason we are confident Alex. Macdonald (Am Maidsear Mor) and doubly sure that the priests and people | and that her grandfather, John Macdonald, of the diocese will exert themselves to the utmost to assist St. Francis Xavier's at Balto, Md., U. S. A. (where he had College which has done such good services | settled) 4th July, 1818, to Margaret Coulin the past and which we all hope to see accomplishing still greater things in the Down, Ireland, then a resident of Balti-

### Am Maidsear Mor.

In THE CASKET of April 6, Mr. Thomas Macdonald, of Saltcoats, Scotland, writes as follows in reference to the descendants, in this country, of Major Alex. MacDonald (Am Maidsear Mor) of Keppoch :

I have been informed that the Maidsear's son. John, also migrated from P. E. I. to Glengarry, Ont., and that he lived there quite near his consin, Alexander, son of Colonel Archibald, of Inch, until he died, and this, unless I find it authoritatively stated to be otherwise, I believe to be correct. The Marchioness D'Oyley, Paris, makes some pretension to be a descendant of this John, who, according to the account she gives, must have migrated from Glengarry Co. to Baltimore in the United States. The Marchioness I believe to be a Keppoch Macdonald, descended from a Macdonald who migrated from Canada to Baltimore, U. S., but that this John Macdonald can be identified with John, the Maidsear Mor's son, I do not believe; at the same time it would be interesting if his real ancestor could be traced.

Of the Major himself he writes:

I believe that it was in 1802 that the Maidsear Mor emigrated, and that he died about the year 1815. But I am not so sure, and Mr. McDonald [Ridge] does not seem very sure, that he died in P. E. I.; there is a story that he migrated to Glengarry Co., Ont., and that he died there. These are points upon which I should like to feel sure.

I believe that I am in a position to throw some light on both of these points. My paternal grand-parents, Alexander Mac-Donald and Catherine Campbell, were both of them born and bred in the Braes of the future of society in general and shape the destinies of peoples.

The Church herself, although endowed with supernatural life and power, has al-Lochaber, in the near neighbourhood of

ways availed herself of human education himself was careless about the practice of his religion, but that his wife was a very in building up and fortifying the kingdom | devout woman, much given to fasting and prayer. My father, who is now in his 80th year, remembers having heard my grandmother ask the Father Alexander McDonell, who was at the time pastor of Judique, C. B., if he could give her any tidings of the Maidsear Mor. Father McDonell told her he had had a undervalue those helps which are given to letter from Bishop McEachren, of P. E. Island, informing him that the Major had died there the death of a Christian. No mention was made of the time of his death philosoppy is the greatest of these helps. in the conversation which passed between the old priest and my grandmother, at least none that my father remembers. It superadded light of faith quench, or even | must be some seventy-four or five years since that visit of Father McDonell's to my grandfather's house, as it is one of the earliest memories of my father's childmakes it fit for greater works. The very | hood. The Major may have been then dead many years. Indeed I am led to believe from another fact which has come a safeguard in human knowledge when we to my knowledge that the date of his death strive to bring the people to faith and must be placed some years earlier than 1815. The fact is that, somewhere indicate the spirit with which the Church | between 1805 and 1812, his two daughters has ever embraced education as an agent passed some time (how long I have no means of knowing) at the residence of Father Alex. Macdonald at the Gulf Shore in this county. There is living at Mabou Coal Mines a man who remembers hearing his mother tell how it was one of the Major Mor's daughters, during their and enriched them with the extraordinary stay at Father Alexander's, that cut her wedding gown for a young woman who had crossed over from the Gulf Shore to Mabou Coal Mines to be married there. This, as I have said, was somewhere between 1805 and 1812; the exact year, if need were, might easily be determined. The two young ladies had come from the Island in a boat, and were then on their way to Upper Canada or the United States. Now, it does not seem at all likely that they would have gone away from the Island in the lifetime of their father, leaving him in his old age to be cared for by comparative strangers, and that, too, in with rapid strides, as new arts and sciences what must have been for him a land

As for the other point, the following letter, which, though not meant for publication, I make bold to publish, will, I believe, when taken in conjunction with the facts set forth above, help to free it from the uncertainty that has gathered

19, Avenue de L'Opera.

Paris, August 25, 1899.

To the Rev. Father McDonald, D. D.: Dear Father,-In the absence of my wife I reply to her correspondents. The Marchioness is at present in California with our youngest son, a boy of 19 years. They intend visiting all the western parts of the United States before returning to Europe next September. From what I can gather from your letter you wish to learn whether she is the great granddaughter of Major Alex. Macdonald, of Keppoch. From all I know on that subject my wife has always supposed that her father, Alex. Macdonald, was the only son of John Macdonald (a marine officer) who claimed to be the younger son of Major was born in June 1792, and was married ter, daughter of Alex. Coulter, of County more. My wife has heard her father speak of his grandfather, the Major, as the handsomest man in Scotland, and of his uncle Chichester as the then Chief of the Keppoch. A monument erected at Baltimore to the memory of the Marchioness's grandfather bears this inscription:

"In memory of John Macdonald, of the family of Keppoch, Scotland, who died 8th March, 1824, aged 41 years.'

The daughters of Major Macdonald whom you mention in your letter as on the way to the States, coming from Nova Scotia, must then have paid a visit to their brother John settled at Baltimore, because he had two sisters who came to Baltimore and were married there, one to an English gentleman, a Mr. Johnston Smith, and the other to a Mr. John Carroll of Maryland. My wife is on the most intimate terms

with her cousin, Mrs. McDonnell of Inch, formerly residing at Keppoch House, Lochaber, now residing at London. She claims to be the present representative of the Keppoch family.

This is nearly all the information I can give you about my wife's family, but I shall send to her your letter and if you desire it she may be able to give you further details.

In the meantime, I remain, Dear Father McDonald, Yours respectfully. JOHN, MARQUIS D'OYLEY.

This is a very satisfactory account of the matter, and, bears out, I venture to think, the claim of the Marchioness to be a descendant of Major Alex. McDonald of Keppoch. Apart altogether from the

other to a nicety. on the tomb, too, by itself, goes to make good the Marchioness's claim. It is not, of course, impossible, though far from likely, that a Keppoch Macdonald named John, other than the Maidsear Mor's son, made his home in Baltimore during the early years of this century. But only the Major's son could properly be said to be "of the family of Keppoch," for all accounts agree at least in this that he was the only one of the Keppoch family in America about the time that the Marchioness's grandfather settled in Baltimore. There are hundreds of Keppoch Macdonald's sleeping their last sleep in the at the time of his death, churchyards of Eastern Nova Scotia and ALEX, Macr. Cape Breton, but no tomb in all the land

The inscription | bears the legend-Of the family of poch. And names, too, tally, as do facts. For not only did the Marchion grandfather bear the name of John but father was called Alexander - after grandfather, of course, as has been the use of Highland folk time out of mind.

The reader will perhaps have noted discrepancy in the dates given by Marquis d'Oyley. John Macdonald, Marchioness's grand father is said to he been born in 1792, and to have died 1824, "aged 41 years." I take it that 17 is a slip of the pen for 1782. Otherw he would have been but 31 years of ag

ALEX. MACDONALD, D. D., St. Francis Xavier's Colle

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## Grand Collection

LADIES' JACKETS

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,

\$4.00

Ladies' Jackets,

navy and brown,

made of heavy Irish frieze, double-breasted, in black, pavy 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

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, \$5.50

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 Broadcloths 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 mail samples to any address. We call special attention to a line of AMAZON CLOTH in shades of Black, Blue, Fawn and Green, 35c. a yan 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 in-

structions-to be satisfactory in every respect, and to wear as well as the product of any manufacturer in the world. Should it fall 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 year we are 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 as a 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 and show some grand values.

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

Men's Extra Fine Lambs Wool Shirts and Drawers, each, \$1. Large range of Winter Topshirts from

Ladies' Ribbed Merino Vests, 15, 18, 25c. long sleeves, Ladies' Ribbed Merino Drawers, 20, 25, 30c.

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, \$1.25

Ladies' Equestrienne Tights, in white and black, 75, 81.00, 1.

Ladies Combination Suits, Health Brand, \$1.25, 1.50, 1.75, 2. Children's Vest, Drawers and

Combination Suits, All Price Ladies' Flannelette Underwear,

comprising Night Gowns, Sikrts and Drawers.

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

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

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General News.

Oct. 12, 189

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The French Senate and Chamber of Deputies will meet on November 3.

Thirty-three cases of smallpox have coursed in an Orphan Home at Dayton,

Brinkemanns, a firm of whiskey brokers-Leith, failed last week for nearly

Five-cent pieces to the value of \$75,000 were coined for Canada at the Royal min-

There was a sharp advance in the price wheat in London last Friday, as a result the war scare.

despatch from Naples says that 40 sons were drowned by floods following serere rain storms in the latter part of last The apple crop of Nova Scotia is said

to be the second largest on record. There will be some 400,000 barrels for export to tandon, which will bring about \$1,000,000 Colquboun, the former City Treasurer

of Glasgow, Scotland, who embezzled funds to a large amount, has been sen tenced to five years' penal servitude. The North Waterloo election trial took

place at Berlin, Ont., last week, and some of the expert methods of winning elections in Onlario were exposed. The telegraph line to Dawson City was completed last week and messages may

now be sent to and from the metropolis of the Yukon. According to a despatch from Paris, a light took place recently between the Indo-British troops and Somali natives near

Berbera, on a bay on the Golf of Aden.

Twenty-seven Somlais were killed. The Transvaal Government on Monday forwarded to the British Commissioner in South Africa an ultimatum demanding the withdrawal of the British troops from the frontier within 48 hours; so that war can now hardly be averted. Seventy steamers have been chartered by the British Government to transport troops to South Africa. Parliament is summoned for the

Four attempts and yet no race between the great rival yachts, Shamrock and Columbia, on account of lack of wind. The fifth attempt will be made to-day. The Shamrock, the despatches say, appears to have the advantage, though the boats are ary closely matched. Betting upon the result is now even, and our United States cousins are thoroughly alarmed over the outcome.

Last Friday night, I. C. R. Officer Arthur Jones attempted to arrest two men at the description given of them were arrested ing the arrival of Jones.

the sending of a military contingent from Canada to South Africa, the militia being intended solely for the defence of the Dominion. The Montreal Star. chief monthpiece of the Jingo element, is greatly excited over the decision, evidently thinking that so trifling a thing as law should not stand in the way of jingoism. It is getting people from all over the country, known and unknown, to say things in its columns, and as there is no charge for space, the number taking advantage of this excellent opportunity for self-advertising is very large. One man down in North Sydney, who is Mayor of the town y accident, considers himself the whole of Eastern Nova Scotia and proceeds to speak in that capacity. The Star can keep this up merrily so long as space is free.

### Catholic Notes.

Recognized authorities among the statisticians of German, Protestant as well as Catholic, place the Catholic population of the world at 320,000,000.

At Dempsey, Idaho, says The Ave Maria, there is a Catholic congregation which is made up exclusively of converts from Mormonism. The congregation is not large, as it consists of only fourteen families; but the very existence of such a parish near the heart of Mormonism is a most reassuring circumstance.

## Resolution of Condolence.

At a regular meeting of Branch 279, C. M. B. A., held at Lourdes, N. S., Sept. 30, 1899, the following resolution was unanimously adopted :

Whereas, it has pleased Almighty God, in His influite wisdom, to remove by death Mrs. McKenzie, wife of Bro. Hector Mc-Kenzie:

Resolved, That we, the members of Branch 279, hereby express our heartfelt sorrow for the 10ss sustained by our respected brother, and extend to him our sincere sympathy and condolence, and pray that God, in His infinite goodness, will have mercy on her soul;

Further resolved, that a copy of this resolution be forwarded to Bro. McKenzie, and a copy to The Casket, and a copy spread on the minutes of the Branch.

spread on the minutes of the Branch.

E. C. O'REILLY, Committee.

### MARRIED.

McLellan-Fraser.—At Bay St Lawrence Oct. 1st, by the Rev. A. McPherson, P. P., George McLellan of Meat Cove, to Mary Fraser, of the Lowlands.

### DIED.

McDonald.—At Huntington, Arkansas, on August 21st, W. W. McDonald, a native of Beauly, this county, whence he left twenty years ago for the United States. He leaves one son, two sisters—Mrs. Thomas McDonald. Springfield, Ant., and Father shaw's house-keeper—to mourn his loss. R. I. P.

Satrit — At Broad Cove Chapel, Inverness Co., on the 29th day of September, Flora Smith, in the 66th year of her age. Her cheerful disposition, openness of hand, and goodness of neart won her the esteem of all who knew her. Frequent and devout reception of the Blessed Sacrament during her last fliness, which she bore with exemplary resignation, filled her with the hope of a glorious inmortality. R. I. P.

McDorgall, At Judique Intervale, C. B., on the 30th uh., Mary Effen, beloved daughter of Robert McDougall (carpenter), aged 13 years and 10 months. She bore a brief but painful illness with exemplary firtitude and gattence. After taking a last farewell of all the household and surrounding friends, she passed away peacefully, fortified by the last rites of Holy Church, R. L. P.

McDonald,—At Hillsboro, Mabou, on the 22nd of September last, after an illness of five boomins, Allan McDonald, "Artist," of Mabou Vilage, in the 67th year of his age, leaving a wire and six children to mourn the loss of a kind husband and loving father. Early in July last he expressed a desire to be removed to the old homestead with his brothers and sister hoping to improve, but falled to rally from his long standing ailment. Fortified by the last rites of the Catholic Church, regretted by many friends and acquaintance he died the death of a Christian.

### Obituary.

One of our best and most respectable citizens, Donald McMillan, died on the 27th uit, at Antigonish Landing in the 79th year of his age, He was a good Christiau, a kind husband and father a true Highlander and a brave and gental man. Popular and esteemed by those who knew him, the memory of his good quilities will be long enshrined in the hearts of his family and all those who knew him, May his soul rest in peace.

May his soul rest in peace.

John R. Macdonald, formerly of Seaside, Port Hood, died suddenly at his home in Bridgeville, Pictou Co, on the 4th inst. His remains were taken to his old home on Saturday, whence they were followed, on Sunday afternoon, by a very large number of mourning friends to St. Peter's Cemetery, Port Hood. The deceased was a sincere and practical Christian, highly esteemed by all who knew him. He leaves a disconsolate widow and four young children, besides a sorrowing mother and many brothers and sisters, to mourn his early death. May his soul rest in peace!

carly death. May his soul rest in peace!

Mrs. Chisholm, widow of the late John Chisholm, an aged and highly respected Christian woman, passed to her reward at the residence of her son, Alexander Chisholm, Esq., Antigonish Harbour, on Saturday last, at the ripe age of 90. She leaves four sons—William Chisholm, Esq., Halifax, Alexander, above named, and John and Colin, of Montana and Fresno Cal, respectively, and four daughters, Mrs. Valentine Chisholm, Antigonish, Mrs. Duncan MoIntosh, South River, Airs. Angus Fraser, Lynn, Mass., and Miss Mary, Halifax—to cherish the memory of a good Christian mother. Her funeral on Monday, at which his Lordship Bishop Cameron officiated, was largely attended. May her soul rest in peace!

There died at Heatherton, on the 3rd instant.

Amherst station for burglary committed at Wentworth. They immediately drew revolvers and fired several shots at the officer, one entering his leg while another would have entered his breast but for his thick coat. The desperadoes then escaped. Two men who were thought to answer to the description given of them were arrested at Truro on Tuesday, and are held awaiting the arrival of Jones.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier points out that the millital law of Canada does not authorize resting place on earth, testified eloquently to the esteem in which he was held by his fellow-

parishloners. He leaves three brothers and three sisters, to mourn his death, who, in their sad boreavement have the hearty sympathy of the community. May his soul rest in peace!

Mrs. P. H. Marphy, Roxbury,
Michael T. Doyle. Roman Valley,
John Chisholm, Moser River,
Neil L. McNell, Barachois Harbor,
Christina McIntosi, Boston Harbor,
Alex McDonald, Portland Maine,
B. Clinton, Mattie,
Mrs. Daniel Burns, Senora,
John Stewart, Frankville,
Dr. F. Chisholm, Westville,
Dr. D. A. Webb, Suranton, Penn.,
David Webb, Mulgrave,
W. L. McDonald, Vanconver,
J. R. Haley, Antigonish,
D. T. McGillivray, Antigonish,
Peter Landry, Tracadie,
Jairus Walsu, Gnysburo,
Dan Chisholm, Somerville,
Mrs. Rod McDonald, Dorehester,
A. A. McGillivray, Jamaica Plaias,
Capt. A. McGullivray, Jamaica Plaias,
Capt. A. McGougall, Antigonish,
A. McDonald, Painter,
Daniel McDonald, Boston,
Mrs. John Gillis, Georgeville,
James Kelly, Roman Valley,
A. J. McLellan, Addington Forks,
Hector McIntyre, French Road,
A. M. McDonald, Harbor Road,
A. M. McDonald, Harbor Road,
Lewis McDonald, Harbor Road,
Lewis McDonald, Harbor Road,
Lewis McDonald, Harbor Road,
Lewis McDonald, Upper South River,
John McGillivray, Brooklyn, N. Y.,
John Kellilyray, Brooklyn, N. Y.,
John F. McInnis, Providence,
Ruth Purceli,
A. P. Barry,
Isabella McDonald, Brookline,
Alex McDonald, Doctor's Brook,
Rev. D. McIsaac, Glendale,
Donald McPherson's P. O.,
Samnel Somers, Grosvenor,
T. O'Neil, Salmon River,
A. A. McNeell, Sydney, Acknowledgments.

Rev. D. McIsanc, Glendale,
Donald McPhie, McPherson's P. O.,
Samuel Somers, Grosvenor,
T. O'Neil, Salmon River,
A. A. McNeil, Sydney,
E. A. McNeil, Grand Narrows,
Hector McNeil, Iona,
John Connolly, Sydney Mines,
Wm. Hardigan,
Martin A. Gillis, Grand Mira,
Colin Chisholm, South Boston,
Angus McDonald, Lourdes,
J. E. Burko, New Glasgow,
Dan McInnis,
Neil McMillan,
Martin A. Gillis, Grand Mira,
Colin Chisholm, South Boston,
Angus McDonald, Lourdes,
J. E. Burko, New Glasgow,
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Martin A. Gillis, Grand Mira,
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Angus McDonald, Lourdes,
J. E. Burko, New Glasgow,
Dan McInnis,
Neil McMillan,
Mr. Gallis, Simon), Stellarton,
Wm. Connors,
James Fitzgerald, Pine Tree,
Daniel Cameron, Pinevale,
A. A. McGillivray, Glace Bay,
Jonald McNeil, Warden, McNeil Vale,
Dan S. McNeil,
Mrs. L. McIsaac, Lock Haven, Penu,
John Chisholm (Gussett), Heatherton,
Allan McAdam, Eskasoni,
Sister Francis, Dorchester,
Stephen McNeil, Sydney Mines,
Allan D. Rankin, S. E. Mabou,
John A. McDonald, Caledonia Mills,
Allan McDovald, Moneton,
Dan, J. McKenzie, St. Andrews,
Winnifred Kennedy, Louisburg,
Dan, J. Chisholm, Mallgnant Cove,
David McAulay, St. Francis Harbor,
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John Linloff, Halifax,,
James Lynch,
Jos. P. English,
Drank Eden,
D. McDonald,
Malcolm McLeod, Harbor Road,
Rev. J. W. McIsaac, Sydney,
Mrs. Alex. Lays, Cross Roads Ohio,
Mrs. D. C. McDonald, Antigonish,
M. B. Reaton, Brooklyn,
John Chisholm, James River,
Alex. McDonald, McAras Brook,
Murdock McLean, River Denny's Station,
M. J. Donnelly, St. Patrick's Road, P. E. L.,
W. J. McDonald, Roxbury,
Dougald McGillivray, Antigonish,

## Whiston & Frazee's



This old, reliable, progressive business training school is better equipped than ever, this year to train young men and women to fill positions as book keepers, stenographers, office assistants, etc. The halls have been recently repainted and carpeted, and a new cloak room and layatory added for the ladies.

Come and see us or send for catalogue for 1893 to

S. E. WHISTON, 95 Barrington St.

# 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 Carl, lined with metallie printed shades, six pearl pearl buttons. Best popular priced | seller. Curl Coat in the market without exception.





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



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

## OUR

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.

## GOODS.

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

DRESS MELTONS from Q 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 eash 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.

# SAXON

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 FREE 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,

J. BONNER.



Positively cured by these Little Pills.

They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia. Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Mausea, Drowstness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Cented Tongue Pala 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.



Fine Monumental J. H. McDougall,

Dealer in Red and Grey Granite, Marble and Freestone Monuments. to me will receiv prompt attention

> Main Street, Antigonish.

## GARRIAGES

ust received, one car-load of these

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.

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.

Isi on varle Français.

### QUEEN HOTEL. ANTIGONISH.

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

GOOD DINING-ROOM\* FIRST-CLASS CUISINE, LARGE CLEAN BEDROOMS.

Restaurant in Conjunction. Good stabling on the premises. JAMES BROADFOOT, Pro antigonish, June 8, 98.

My Visit to Lourdes.

(Mercedes, in Ave Maria.) (Continued.)

At the station, which we shortly reached, we found the usual bustle and confusion. We had telegraphed for rooms, and found no difficulty in obtaining a conveyance to take us to our abiding place. Everybody and everything was Catholic. Faith was in the atmosphere, piety at every step. Nuns and priests were walking in the streets; and out of nearly every house came religious in the garb of almost every order in the Church. Some convents and monasteries are there; but they are usually for the needs of the sick, and are always crowded to suffocation. We were so fortunate as to find a quiet hostelry, where a good little Frenchwoman was all excite- Our eyes were fixed on those five altars ment, all attention to us. It was eight o'clock before we had re-

freshed ourselves and dinad. Then, looking out on the street, we saw flocks of people moving down the hill: priests, in their cassocks and broad-brimmed hats, reading their breviaties as they went along; nuns in blue or brown or black habits, in all manner of head-covering, and n sandals some of them, saying the Rosary sloud, in French, in Latin, in patois; while numbers of dark-eyed Spanish women, with lace mantiflas, muttering prayers as they walked, were among the

And such a variety of vehicles! Never did I witness such a sight. Carriages, donkey carts, goat carts, -all moving in the same direction. There were hand-carriages conveying cripples; there were great white oxen, with their eyes covered, harnessed to the most primitive wagons. The street was simply alive; not a giddy, laughing, throng,-no: a serious, prayerful, Catholic procession, moving to the Grotto. We joined it, and the spirit of prayer bovered over us. We did not care to talk; no one seemed to be idly talking. It was like a church function; and only that it was so spontaneous, so diversified, so cosmopolitan, one might feel as if it were an every-Down the bill, over the little bridge,

where the Gave rolled tumultuously, and where women were even at that hour washing linen, we passed the hospice for the sick, two humble convents, and lines of booths and shops exhibiting every pious object imaginable, made in honour of Notre Dame de Lourdes. These words were the trade-mark. At the foot of the hill the road branched off. We passed the great statue of Our Lady, with its everwhite robe and azure sash, the roses on its feet, and the head uplifted to heaven; while the hands, with palms together, ever pointed upward in prayer. At night this statue was glittering with electric lights, Farther on we came to the esplanade, or immense plaza in front of the Church of the Rosary, which reminds one of the colonades of St. Peter's in Rome. Passing under one of the arched open-

ings, we came to the miraculous fountain with its myriad spigots, and then the green enclosure with its baths; finally the Grotto, and the niche above, where the white image, made according to Bernadette's where Our Lady stood the eighteen times she appeared to the peasant giri. It has never been touched since. Pictures give a fair idea of the spot, but nothing on earth can ever give an idea of the feelings that overpower the soul in presence of this scene of wonder.

The purple heavens, studded with stars, were bending over us; behind us, the brawling stream made pleasant music; before us, the brown rock towered up, covered with trees and vines, until the marble church-that wonderful basilicaseemed to touch the sky. Electric light made the spot bright as day. Before the iron railing were benches, and the ground was level and smoothed by art.

The Grotto contained a beautiful little marble altar, and a frame of pyramid shape holding wax candles, which never ceased to burn. Some candles lay there, and a small box for contributions. You dropped a coin, lighted your candle, and threw yourself on your knees, and gave yourself up to the feelings of the hour-love for Our Lady, wonder, sweetness, and fervour! It was the grace of the air you breathed, still redolent with her presence. You could not help the tears you shed, you could not help the joy you felt. It was the gift of Lourdes. Prayer came in its undistracted fervour, and you forgot the whole world and your very existence while gazing on that tender, rapt figure, and striving to honour her whose desire was to have the whole world come to her there, that she might present all to her Divine Son. "Je Suis l'Immaculee Conception !" It was a fitting name for the wondrous

At last we tore ourselves away from the spot, and drank at the fountain, then turned homeward; and on our way up the hill our hearts overflowed to each other as we related our mutual impressions. How

Early next morning we set out to hear fass. Oh, what a sight! Masses had begun a little after midnight, and on the sixty altars of the three churches (one above the other) hundreds had been already said. From midnight till noon priests took each other's places, and over a thousand times the words of consecration were pronounced. We went into the crypt of the basilica, and reached a spot where we could see five altars at once, and there we assisted at twenty-five Masses without moving away. All around us and above us Masses were going on. The murmur of the Latin words reached us from every side. The glitter of vestments passing us to go to the various alters, the figures of the sacristans replenishing the cruets or renewing the altar candles, seemed not to disturb us. before us. Separated by archways and pillars, which

placed each altar in a recess, the priests said Mass after Mass. At the railing was a bench; a line of priests sat there, each with a purificator, amice, and host in hand, reading their breviaries. As each Mass was over, the priestly server took the vestments, and another priest became server. The line moved up one more, while the vacant place at the end of the bench was immediately filled by a newcomer.

So many religious orders were there. The Dominican, in his white robe and tonsured head; the brown Franciscan, with his white cord and pointed cowl; the Passionist, with his sandalled feet and white inscribed heart on his breast; the Fathers of the Assumption; the abbes and cures, with their cassocks, black capes and sashes; the purple of bishops, monsignori, and canons,-all gathered there in hundreds, vying for the privilege of saying Mass at the wonderful rock of Lourdes.

All around the church hang banners of silk, of velvet, of brocade, of cloth of gold and silver, from all over the world. The walls are encrusted with hearts of gold, of silver, of crystal,-votive offerings of thanksgiving. Tablets of marble cover to a divorce a mensa et thoro, or adultery every available spot, -- each of which tells its own story of petitions answered or of graces received through the help of Notre Dame de Lourdes.

It was all wonderful to our American eyes; and, what was most wonderful, no one looked at another, no one minded you. I saw gentlemen with every mark of refinement, education, and distinction kneel down in the dust before the church and kiss the earth. I saw priests, nuns and ladies drawing through the streets little buggies, or carriages, wherein were poor, pale sufferers, with wistful eyes, the marks of agony on their faces; but with such an expression of hope there, too, that it would move one to tears. And as we came from the church, exhausted from that flood of piety and devotion, outside, at the Grotto, beneath the image of Mary, Masses were still going on; while on litters, lying on the ground, the sick were stretched in long rows before the altar.

Within the enclosure set apart for the sacred baths, some rods away from the rock itself, the Fathers were standing by the entrances, praying aloud with their arms outstretched, as the poor invalids went within to be bathed in the miraculous description, was placed in the exact crevice water. There was one apartment for women and one for men, each presided over by confraternities of noble ladies and gentlemen, who gladly attend the sick and suffering for the love of Our Lady.

As each patient entered prayers began : the Fathers giving out the Rosary with stentorian voices, five or six together; and the multitude, up to thousands, answering in one voice, like the voice of distant thunder. Between each decade pitiful petitions were raised to heaven, first by the priests and echoed by the people. " Notre Dame de Lourdes," they exclaimed, "ayez price de nous!" The crowd responded: "Ayez pitie de nous!" Notre Dame de Lourdes, querissez nos malades!" cried the priests. " Guerissez nos malades!" came the shrill cry of the people,-piercing, pitiful, fervent, until, with tears streaming down my face, with my eyes lifted to the heavens, I almost looked for the blue sky to open and reveal the same vision that Bernadette saw a few paces away. It was an experience to be met only at Lourdes. And it was impossible not to be permeated with the same spirit of piety that impelled these people to hft up their voices with a cry that should pierce the very gates of the sky and reach the Throne of God. And the cry was not (Conclusion next week.)

Bishop Potter on Divorce.

The references of Bishop Potter to the subject of marriage and divorce in his diocesan address on Wednesday were somewhat ambiguous. He was " by no means sure" that the absolute prohibition of the remarriage of the divorced "is not the wisest conclusion" the Episcopal Church 'may reach at present"; yet afterward he pointed out "a wider view of the whole subject," which discloses " the fact that it can I ever forget that first visit of ours to lis not the only remedy," though he said

also that " it would be well that the Church should meet such legislation" (civil legislation) by making "divorce increasingly dimcult, if not impessible\_"

Exactly where Bishop Potter stands asto the question, accordingly, is not easily discoverable. It is plain, however, from his omissions and from the general tone of his remarks that he does not take the sacramental view of marriage and its consequent indissolubility as a religious obligation. He treats the subject rather from the point of view of expediency. In his general philosophizing he seems to include the inclination to divorce among the logical manifestations of "the spirit of individualism," the great movement which issued, here, in the revolt of the American colonies,' and has tended to "the almost complete abrogation of some earlier forms of anthority" and "some of the most venerable and sacred traditions of the community and of the State."

The justification of divorce, however, goes back, under Christianity, to the Reformation, when the sacramental character of marriage was repudiated. In the pagan world at the time of Christ there was great laxity of divorce. It was especially free among the Jews also. If under the Hebrew law a wife was distasteful to her husband for any reason, he could cast her off, with no other legal requirement than a formal notice to her to leave. The Roman Catholie Church by elevating marriage to a sacrament made it indissoluble for any cause. The Greek Church, however, permits divorce for adultery and other causes. The Protestants from the time of the Reformation allowed divorce for adultery and also interpreted the rule of St. Paul permitting divorce for wilful or malicious desertion, and such has since been the legal practice in Protestant countries cenerally, though in England full divorce is allowed for adultery only, but with the condition that while in the wife that offence alone is a sufficient cause, in the case of the husband it must be " coupled with such cruelty as, without adultery, would have entitled her coupled with desertion for two years and upward." In Prussia the divorce laws go beyond the furthest extreme of laxity reached in any American State, making incompatibility, permanent variance, and even mutual consent legal causes.

When, therefore, Bishop Potter spoke of the "vicious tendencies" of the "composite and contradictory legislation" as to divorce in our many States as making us peculiarly " the jest of the civilized world," he seemed to indicate that his study of the subject has not been of that thoroughness which the subject demands. In truth, the only great variation in this country, save in South Carolina, where there is no divorce law, is the legislation of New York, which permits full divorce for adultery only. The American rule otherwise follows the Protestant precedent in allowing divorce for wilful desertion, and as we have said, even in the States where the divorce laws are freest, they are not so lax as in Prussia.

The present divorce canon of the Episcopal Church agrees with the law of New York in permitting divorce for adultery only and remarriage to the innocent party only. The trouble with which that Church has to deal, the canon being as it is, however, was not suggested by Bishop Potter. It is that the society which most affects the Episcopal Church defies this divorce canon in its practice. Divorces are obtained by its members for any cause allowed by any State where the dissolution of marriage is most easily secured, both parties remarry. and that society receives them back with new wives and new busbands without disgrace. That is flat rebellion against the Church, and it certainly cannot be assumed that it would be prevented simply by making a stricter canon. If the easier canon is defied as an unbearable restraint on inclination, would the disposition to flout the Church's law be decreased by greater severity in the law? If the present rule cannot be enforced, except so far as concerus the solemnization of such marriages, how could a stricter law prevent the parties pursuing their present course in getting married by some other ceremony?

A clergyman of the Episcopal Church, preaching at the seat of fashion at Newport, besought that society to assist the Church by frowning on such marriages; but should not the Church rather frown on that society for tolerating them? Might not Bishop Potter, evidently unprepared to advocate the sacramental view of the indissolubility of marriage, have better illustrated the "stern front" against these divorces and remarriages by hurling the anathema of the Church against those who obtain them and contract them in flagrant violation of its law and thus in its eye commit the grievous sin of adultery?-New York Sun.

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Apostolic of the ent atchdioce tending to come. same lang of the ser bishop in clergy. Canadian

The A solema be ment, at remained At nine conio wil the Basci tures at place to-

After ! versity, v of the in address. to-day. The Pr four or ff a like tim

will be O different Mgr. F the aver He is fift conebec Chronigle, Oct. 2nd.)

portande crawded to the breakwater

mess the arrival of Mgr. Falconio,

Papel delegate to Canada. Among the

g. W. Scott, Secretary of State;

R. B. Dobell; Hon. C. Fitzpatrick;

F. C. Marchand; Hon. S. W. Parent.

not Quabec; Mr. Commetant, Gov-

of Anticosti; Mr. W. M. Macpher-

assertace with Mgr. Falconio and his

secretaries, after which the party landed

and sent to the end of the wharf, where a

cute of Campbell's best livery teams

ser in waiting. The Papal delegate took

phoe in one of these, accompanied by

Mer Marois, while Father Edward Fisher

r Padford, his English Secretary, and

Per Etienne Clarette, his French Secre-

mr, accompanied Rev. Mr. Arsenaglt in

another carriage, while carriages were in

waiting for the political and civic magnates.

The whole party then drove to the Basilie ..

On entering the sacred edifice, the delegate

was met and welcomed by Archbishop

Begin, and then both knelt on priedleus

which had been provided for the occasion

and effered a short prayer. After this the

delegate donned the pontifical robes, and

Rev. Mr. Arsenault read the authentic

Papar brief, establishing a permanent

Panal delegation in Canada, and appoint-

ing Mgr. Diomedes Falconio, of the Order

of Minors, Archbishop of Acerenza and

After the reading of this brief, which

confers on the delegate the powers which

he is to exercise in this country, Mgr.

Falconie proceeded to the Sanctuary, and

dooned the pontifical vestments, and

officiated at a solemn benediction, attended

by Rev. Mesers. Marchand and Collet, as

deacon and sub-deacon. His Grace,

Archeisbop Begin, also assisted, and Rev.

Cure Faguy was also present in sacredotal

robes. Hundreds of the members of the

clergy from the city churches and the

seminary were present. Prof. Gustave

Gegnen prosided at the organ, and the

choir rendered an excellent programme.

After the benediction the Papal delegate

am, and gave the congregation the Papal

blessing. He afterwards delivered a short

address to English, thanking the people

for the splendid selcome accorded him.

He saw in this reseption a mark of the

fairn which actuated the citizens of Quebec,

and a sign of their devotion to the Holy

Ris Grace Mgr. Falconio then proceeded

to the Archbishop's Palace, where the

members of the clergy were introduced to

him by Mgr. Begin. Lt.-Gov. Jette, ac-

companied by his aide-de-camp, Major

Sheppard, also called and was introduced

Several of the leading clergy men of his

diecess were invited to meet the Papal

palace last evening. Among those present

were: Mgr. Marivois, Mgr. Tanguay,

Mgr. Hamel, Mgr. Paquet, Mgr. Laflamme,

Mgr. Tetu, Cura Faguy, the two secretar-les of His Grace, Mgr. Falconio and

several other members of the clergy of the

Mgr. Falconio sat at Archbishop Begin's

right and had Mgr. Paquet as his neighbour.

Both the Archbishop and Mgr. Paquet

speak the Italian language fluently. After

justice had been done the good things

provided, Archbishap Begin addressed the

Apostolic delegate in Italian, assuring him

of the entire devotion of the clergy of this

archdiocese to the Holy father, and ex-

tending to his delegate the warmest wel-

come. Mgr. Falconio responded in the

same language, expressing his appreciation

of the sentiments expressed by the Arch-

bishop in his own name and that of the

clergy. These were, however, no surprise

to him 43 he had expected to find the

Canadian clergy staunch supporters of His

The Apostolic delegate attended the

solemn benediction of the Blessed Sacra-

ment, at seven o'clock last evening, but

At nine o'clock this morning Mgr. Fal-

conlo will celebrate a solemn high mass at

the Bascilica, for the opening of the lec-

remained in one of the chapels upstairs.

to His Grace.

Archbishop's palace.

unted a throne especially prepared for

Matera, us the first apostolic delegate.

is much to criticise in these reasons; they

say too much and too little: they are not

so much the causes of the decay of rever-

ve y MONE

salay, October

ageished persons present to meet the ervoy were: Mgr. Marols, V. G.; HNSON'S on agent of the Demission Line , Rev. L. equet, Chaplain of the Franciscan ont, and Rev. Mr. Arsenault, Secreser to Archbishop Begin. mahe acrival of the boat, these gentle-

fessional

sician and Sa idence of Rive Bayfield BOYD BARRISTER, SOLICITOR E ANTIGONIA urch Street a

RY & 0'00 STERS, SOLICE ENEST GREGORY, RD O'DOXOGE s Building, A

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osiers.

Medals, Lin

lures at Laval University, which takes RTAL After Mass be will proceed to the University, where Rev. O. E. Mathieu, Rector y 17th, 188

Holiness.

The Papal Envoy will remain here for four or five days, after which he will spend the following as the reasons for the decay the following the foll a like time in Montreal. His headquarters of reverence "the self-assertion of liberty, with be Ottage" will be Ottawa, whence he will visit the different parts of the Dominion.

Mgr. Falconic is a man slightly below the avarage size and of fine appearance. He is fifty-seven years of age, but looks of population, and facilities of locomotion, several years yourself. several years younger. In 1892 he was that sever so many ancient ties." There

Delegate Arrives in Quebec. made Bishop of Lacedogua, near Naples. A short time afterwards, on the death of Mgr. Francis Imperati, Mgr. Falconio was made Archbishop of Acarenza and Matera, which See he filled until he was appointed Apostolic Delegate to Canada.

The Delegate, as well as his secretaries, are members of the Franciscan Order, and the habit of his Order, but when in public wears the ordinary Postifical robes.

Three Sisters of the Franciscan Order of them will remain at the convent on Grande Aflee, while the other two will go to the convent at Ste. Anne de Beaupre. They were met by four of the Quebec Sisters who escorted them to the city conmen boarded the ship and held a short | went.

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Decay of Reverence.

A paper read by the Very Rev. John Norris at a recent conference of Young Men's Societies in Liverpool, England). Modern life is not very favourable for the cultivation of the gentler virtues. The greatest feature of our modern life is puplicity: the virtues or qualities that flourish in the midst of publicity, that enables a man to hold his own in the rusk and pressure of life, are valued and thought much of. We think highly of industry, pluck, and perseverance, and I am afraid we think equally highly offanother quality, which no stretch of imagination will allow me to call virtue-we call it "push." Some call it "self-assertion," "self-advertisement " some even call it by the homely but expressive name of "cheek." When little children'even are encouraged to write down their passing thoughts and send them to be published in the magazines; when women, in ever-increasing numbers, imitate the ways and manners of men, and sometimes even their dress; when notoriety is much sought after, and all kinds of means are employed to gain it, there is not much room for the silent, noiseless, stay-at-home virtues. "Home" is no longer the word it was to us; home and all that home means is by degrees becoming less and less known to us. Our own fireside is less attractive; domesticity and its delights do not appeal to us; meekness, patience, selfsacrifice, even the good old-fashioned politeness, are all gradually vanishing from our midst, and with them the virtue of "reverence," the virtue without which " no character can attain a supreme degree of excellence," for "of all the forms of moral goodness it is that to which the epithet 'beautiful' may be most emphatically applied" (Lecky, "Morals," i., 141). Beautiful, delicate flowers do not grow in thickets overgrown with briars, and neither do we look for them in the high-road amidst the tramping of many feet and the delegate at dinner at Archbishop Begin's scrunch of wheels: they are to be found in favoured and sheltered spots where they can be cared for and protected. So is it with the gentler virtues: they cannot bloom smidst our rushing public life; they are to be found only in congenial surroundings, where they are cared for and watched over and protected against the whirl of modern existence. So with reverence: there is no place for it in our worka-day world; and yet it cannot be denied that the world is the poorer for the want of it. One of the best sides of human nature is left uncultivated, and the character of the age is deprived of one of the most beautiful and winning qualities that and push for themselves, there is no room can grace our human nature - a quality for reverence, there is nothing to evoke independent alike of learning or riches, it, nothing to elicit it; the pressure is too that can flourish in the back slums of our streets as easily as in palaces of kings, and can give a brightness and sweetness to all about it that wins its sure way to the hearts of the most unfeeling men. But, says Mr. Lecky, "we look in vain for that most beautiful character of the past, so distrustful of self, so trustful of others, so simple, so modest, so devout, which made . . . its very illusions the source of some of the purest virtues of our nature." I do not agree with Mr. Lecky in thinking that reverence has so completely disappeared from amongst us; and I think that if he had a better acquaintance with the Catholic Church and her children he would modify his opinion very considerably; but still I fear there can be little doubt that there is less reverence than there was, that its deof the institution, will present him with an cay and decline have set in and threaten to address. He will dine at the Seminary bring it to a speedy end and send it back to-day. And the

to Heaven, whence it came. And the

reason is not far to seek. Mr. Lecky gives

knife of criticism, the economical revolu-

euce as its companions. For those causes we must go deeper, and I think we shall find them in the following: 1. In the utiliterian philosop y which is so widely spread amongst us, the philin his Archiepiscopal Palace he still wears osophy of self-interest, according to which we are governed exclusively by our self-interest. Vice is whatever is injurious and virtue whatever is beneficial also came over on the Vancouver. One to society; moral good and moral evil mean nothing more than our voluntary conformity to a law that will bring pleasure to us. Our very affections are all forms of self-love; charity springs partly from our desire to obtain the esteem of others, partly from the expectation that the favours we have bestowed will be reciprocated; it is impossible to love what is good simply as good : virtue is a branch of prudence, vice is nothing more than imprudence; reverence is the conviction that one who has power to do us both good and harm will only do us good, and so on to any length (see Lecky). Few, I dare say, hold these principles knowingly; few would acknowledge that they act on them or are ruled by them; but we act on many unacknowledged principles, and shape our lives on reasons which, put in black and white, would shock us; and when principles are sown broadcast over the land. and our literature, our laws, our customs are saturated with them, we need to be very watchful and wakeful if we would escape their influence. What the eye sees every day and the ear hears gradually sinks into the mind and becomes part of ourselves; and when we lose our true ideals and find all our thoughts and aims have their centre in self, there is not much likelihood that reverence will hold its place in our esteem or have any influence on our practice. 2. Another cause of the decay of reverence amongst us is to be found in the kind of education that is given in many of our schools. There is too much eagerness to impart knowledge and too little care to cultivate character; and in the imparting of knowledge the effect of the system had been to cultivate the memory only at the expense of the understanding and judgment. Not a few are waking up to the errors in this system, and not too soon. A little knowledge puffeth up and breeds pride and selfconsciousness. A mere smatterer thinks he knows everything; the thorough scholar knows and recognizes how ignorant he is. But we do not make scholars in our schools, but fill our little ones' minds with many bits of many branches of knowledge, and teach them the fatal mistake of thinking they know a great deal when, in fact they know very little. Their heads are turned, they lose their balance, and in their conceit, which we in our folly have fostered, they lose all respect and regard for those above them, and this all the more because we have not only filled them with knowledge that is for the most part mere lumber, but we have neglected to cultivate their character; we have been so busy getting them ready to pass examinations that we have forgotten to prepare them for living their life. If we add to this the "independence" which nowadays characterises life which is for the most part a consequence of the conditions under which so many must live in our day; the early age at which children have to leave home to gain their livelihood; the public lives led by an ever-increasing number of women; the loosening of family ties, the lessening of parental responsibilities, the decay of family and domestic virtues, the gradual weakening of home influences, we at once see that modern life is not favourable to the growth of reverence. When men and women, when children even who are scarcely in their teens, have to fight and push their way in the world amidst a crowd of others who have also to fight

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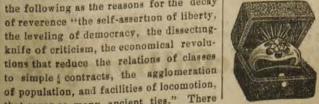
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This beautiful Gold-Shell Solitaire Ring in exquisite plush-lined ease for selling i doz. gold topped Lever Collar Buttons at luc, each.
We send buttons postpaid.
Sell them, return money, and we send you ring, all charges paid. Lever Button Co.,
BOX A. C., Toronto.

9444444444444444444444444 I'll Never Go There Anymore."

> Some Watchmakers think it sharp some watchmakers think it sharp to use second-class watch materials. They think that it increases their repairing profit and gives their more work. But how foodsh this is, because a man who gets an insatisfactory job of repairing len't going back to be bitten again. Try

B. A. PRAT

for Fine Watch, Clock and jewelry repairing,

West End, Antigonish. \*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*

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

CHILDREN AND FAMILY GROUPS

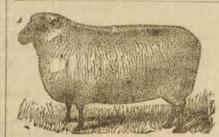
Our Specialty.

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

Afternoon of October 3rd to noon, October 7th.

WALDREN.

Gregory's Building, Antigonish. 



McCURDY & CO. are large buyers of wool They pay the highest price for a good article, and you can always get what you want in exchange at the lowest possible cash figures. Any goods wanted in ex-change for wool which they do not keep, the customer gets the cash. Homespun Cloth, Mill Yarn, etc., are sold cheaper by McCurdy & Co. than any other firm. Mill Yarn, black grey and white, they sell for 40 cents per 1b.

We have now on hand a large and varied stock of

Patent Medicines, Pills, Ointments, Combs, Brushes and Toilet Articles, Soap, Perfumes, Maltine Preparations, Sponges, Emulsions, Pipes, Tobaccos, Cigars, Cigarettes, etc PHYSICIANS' PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY COMPOUNDED.

FOSTER BROS.

Night Bell on Door.

Druggisis, Antigonish. Remember the place, opp. A Kirk & Co.

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.

¿.....

NOTICE.

T. HARRISON'S

(Next door to T. Downie Kirk's store)
MAIN ST. ANTIGONISH IN AFFLIATION WITH THE CANADA BUSINESS EDUCATORS
ASSOCIATION
HALIFAX N.S E.KAULEACH. - - Proprietors

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 C LIN GRANT, ALEXANDER McDoUGALL, Defendant

To be Sold at Public Austion 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 Antigonish, bounded as follows, that is to say: On the north by lands of Donald McNeil; on the south by lands of John Hefferman; on the east by lands of 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 McDonald; late of Glebe Road aforesaid, Farmer, deceased, together with the ways, buildings, easementa and appurtenances belonging thereto, said lands and appurtenances belonging thereto, said lands having been leviced upon under an execution issued upon a judgment in the above cause, duly recorded in the office of the Registrar of Deeds at Antigonish, in the County of Antigonish, for more than one year.

Terms of sale: Ten per cant. deposit at time of sale; balance on delivery or tender of deed.

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

Sheriff's Office, Antigonish, Sept. 11th, 1800

SHERIFF'S SALE

Antigonish, S. S. IN THE COUNTY COURT, 1881 : Between COLIN GRANT,

> JOHN McDOUGALL, and JOHN McDOUGALL, Defendants. Antigonish, S. S.

IN THE COUNTY COURT, 1881

Between COLIN GRANT, JOHN McDOUGALL, Defendant

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 forencon.

All the estate, right, title and interest that the above named defendants, John McDougal, and John McDougall, and also John McDougall, and at the time of the recording of the judgments it the above causes, or at any time since, of, in, as or upon the following lot, piece, or parcel of

LAND,

situate, lying and being at back settlement, Care George, in the County of Antigonish, and bounded as follows, viz. On the north by large of heirs of the devisees of Ronald McDougain of heirs of the devisees of Ronald McDougain on the south by lands formerly owned by the late John McLean, deceased, now owned by Archibald McLean, and on the west by lands of John McDougail, containing one hundred and twenty acres more or less, together with the ways, buildings, easements and appurtenances belonging thereto, said lands having been levied upon under executions issued upon judgments in the above causes, duly recorded in the office of the Registrar of Deeds at Antigonish, in the said County of Antigonish, for more than one year.

TERMS OF SALE: Ten per cent, deposit as

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

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

Sheriff's Office, Antigoniah, Sept. 8th

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Woodland for Sale—Mrs, Jos. Chisholm.
Commercial College—Whiston & Frazzo.
Cattle at Auction—Allan Medonnell.
Information Wanted—John McNeil.
Cattle at Auction—High F. Chisholm.
Canned Goods—C. B. Whidden & Son.
Furniture at Auction—Neil Melsaac.
Live Stock at Auction—L. A. Gregory—

### Local Items.

JUST RECEIVED one ton rock salt for horses and cattle. No manger should be without it. - T. J. Bonner .- adv.

PERSONS indebted to Chishelm Bros., Antigonish, are requested to make immediate payment to Dan. Chisholm, merchant, Antigonish -adv.

It is an every day occurrence for T. J. Bonner to get compliments on the quality of Sexon Blend from his many customers spread over Cape Breton, Antigonish, Guysboro and Pleton counties .- adv.

BEAFLETS containing "The End of the Century Prayer" can be had at this office; the price is 15 cents per hundred. Pastors of French speaking parishes who desire to have the prayer in French will please send their orders in immediately.

His Loudship Bishop Cameron will leave home Monday on a visit to the Upper Provinces. He will be accompanied by the Very Rev. Jas. Quinan, D. D., V. G. They will attend at Ottawa the celebration in honour of the twenty-fifth anniversary of Archbishop Duhamel's consecration.

Passengers by the L. C. Railway next week should bear in mind the fall change of time in the arrival and departure of trains will take place on next Monday. No idea of the time at which the trains will leave as yet procurable, but it is thought the western express will leave a couple of hours earlier than at present.

SEPTEMBER coal shipment of the Dominion Coal Co., amounted to 196,000 tons. an increase of 32,745 tons over the same month last year. From March 1 to Sept. 30, seven months, 1,031,500 tons against 838,285 tons in the same period of last year, increase 198,215 tons .- Sydney Re-

GUYSBORO CRIMINAL CASES .- In the criminal cases from Whitehead, tried at Guysboro last week, Otto Feltmate and Perry Munro were each sentenced to six years in the penitentiary for conspiracy to defraud, and Arthur Munro to two years for false swearing. They were taken to the penitentiary on Tuesday. Enos Munro, collector of customs, at Whitehead has since been arrested on the deposition of his sister Mrs. Hugh Munro, mother of two of the convicts, on a charge of arson.

MARRIED .- Dr. Colin W. Macdonald, of Roxbury, Mass., and Miss Helen Augusta Crosbie, of Dorebester, were united in boly matrimony at St. Peter's Church, Dorchester, on the 4th inst., by the Rev. D. A. Chisholm, D. D., a warm friend of the groom. The bride was attended by ber cousin, Miss Margaret Learson, and Dr. J. E. Somers assisted the groom. Dr. Macdonald's host of friends in this his native county and elsewhere, will join in wishing him and his estimable bride a long and happy wedded life. After an extended wedding tour in the South, Dr. and Mrs. Macdonald, will be at home to their friends New Heath St., Roxbury, after December 1st.

ASPHYXIATED AT ST. LOUIS .- Mr. Thomas E. Phelan, a well-known contractor of St. Louis, Mo., brother of the reverend editor of The Western Watchman, and of the late U. S. Consul-General Phelan, was found dead in his bedroom in that city on the morning of the 4th inst. having turned on the gas and forgotten to light it. He was in the habit of rising early, taking a light lunch and returning to his room for a smoke, when he would turn the gas jet, strike a match and after lighting his pipe apply the match to the gas. Occasionally he forgot the latter. but always until this occasion discovered his mistake in time. Mr. Phelan was 56 years of age, and was, like his brothers, a native of Sydney Mines, C. B. In company with Father Phelan, whose last survaving brother he was, he visited his relatives in Nova Scotia three years ago. He leaves a wife and daughter, who with his reverend brother and his sisters have our sincere sympathy in their bereavement. R. I. P.

STILL KING OF KLONDYKE .- In its issue of Sept. 10, The Sunday Gleaner, published in Dawson City, gives the most unqualified denial to the reports of the failure of the "Klondyke King," which has beeu going the rounds of American and Canadian newspapers. That report was shown in these [columns some time ago to have been without foundation, and it was not therefore without some surprise that we read the week before last in so carefully edited a paper as the Boston Pilot a new version of the slanderous fabrication which added nothing to the old save the unveracious statement that Mr. Alex. MacDonald, the King of Klondyke, is a native of Cape Breton. The Gleaner confirms what was said in these pages as to the lying story eriginating with a man whom MacDonald had formerly befriended, and it berates his

conduct in language that is forceful and tings, down to Long Point, where one picturesque rather than parliamentary. Among other testimonies to MacDonald's financial standing cited by the Dawson paper is the following from the President of the Canadian Bank of Commerce:

This bank is not in the habit of telling any of its business, or its customers' business to any one, but in this instance I will state that we have had some very large transactions with Mr. MacDonald, and are still doing so; that that I consider him one of the biggest and safest menjin the Yukon; that he has more money at his personal command than any one in the territory; that he owns the greatest number of rich est claims in the territory; and that he has paid more royalty to the Government than any man or company in the territory.

Supreme Court,-Mr. Justice Meagher presided at the October Term of the Supreme Court, which opened on Tuesday, and adjourned for the term shortly after Il o'clock yesterday. Of the four causes on the docket, as given last week, one, R. D. Kirk vs. R. Dickson, in which plaintiff claims a balance of over \$800 alleged to be due in the sale of stock in the Modstock Mine, was continued to next term by consent. C. E. Gregory and Wm. Chisholm are counsel and solicitor for plaintiff respectively, and E. L. Girroir for defendant. Peter Ross vs. Angus McNeil, an action against defendant as executor de son tort of his father on promissory notes of the latter, was settled during trial at the instance of his Lordship, who intimated that defendant must fail. Judgment for plaintiff by consent for \$120 debt and \$60 costs, latter amount having been paid into Court, to be paid \$20 yearly without interest. Hon. A. Macgillivray for plaintiff, Wm. Chicholm for defendant. In Rodk. McDonald cs. Matthew Rogers, an action for damages for obstruction of a way at North Grant (in which amount paid into Court had been accepted by plaintiff; with counterclaim for obstruction of same way and for trespusses to lands, counterclaim was tried and judgment reserved. Hop. A. Macgillivray for plaintiff, J. A. Wall for defendant. In Benjamin Elms es. Donald McGillivray, an action for balance of purchase money of land at Rear Big Tracadie, with counterclaim for damage to building by vendor, decision was also reserved. E. L. Girroir for plaintiff, C. E. Gregory for defendant.

### Inverness Notes

Not within the memory of the oldest inhabitant have the streets and public wharf of the shiretown presented such a busy and businesslike appearance as they have within the past week-steamers, lighters, tugs and schooners crowding one another to find room to unload at the wharf was indeed a novel sight. The clangour of unloading and landing steel rails—the first ever landed on our wharf; of a boiler and pipes for the "Port Hood Coal Mine"; of stone, timber, etc., for the railway is the music to which everything moves. Who a short few months ago would have believed all this likely? Yet here it is.

I have twice travelled from end to end of the line examining it minutely, and must admit that there is just now between Hawkesbury and Dunmere, Port Hood, a body of "railroaders"-bosses and mensecond to none on this side of the Atlantic. From Mr. A. Sinclair, with those terrible dynamiters, McEachern brothers, at Has

### AUCTION.

There will be sold at Bay View Farm, Anti-gonish Harbor, on the

31st October, 1899, at 11 o'clock A. M., the following Stock:

1 Marc, 4 yrs., sire "Predictor," dam "Lady," by "J. F. Wilkes."
1 Horse, 2 yrs. old, sire "Israel," dam "Lady,"
1 Mare, 2 yrs. old, sire "Bonny Boy," dam "dess," by "Harry."
4 Cows, in calf to Holstein Bull.
4 Heifers, 2 years old.
2 Steers, 1 year old.
10 Sheep.

Terms: Six months credit on approved notes. L. A. GREGORY.

PO BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION, on

## TUESDAY, OCT. 17.

## TANNERY YARD, CHURCHIST.,

30 Head of Cattle

Steers and Helfers, aged from 11 years to 31 years. Also 1 Good Milch Cow, 5 years old. Terms: Ten months on approved notes. ALLAN McDONNELL, Auctionces Antigonish, Oct. 9th, 1899.

## CATTLE at AUCTION.

TO BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION, at the

Tuesday, Oct. 24, 1899, AT 11 O'CLOCK, A. M.,

The following live stock :

5 MILCH COWS.
5 MILCH COWS.
3 STEERS, two years old.
1 HEIFER, two years old.
3 YEARLINGS.
3 CALVES.
1 GOOD MARE, four years old.
1 MARE, twelve years old.
Terms: Eight mouths on approved motes.

HUGH F. CHISHOLM, Marydale.

meets clever and cheery "Black Alick," and down again until one strikes those "three thunderbolts of war "-Doicheny, Pechnane and Donovan-fresh from the Clow's Nest Pass, there is not a man of position but is a first-class man.

As yet O'Brien and Kennedy have not had a fair chance to show fully what is in them. But once they do-and it is only a matter of a day or two-they will amply sustain here the golden reputation they won elsewhere.

### Personals.

Dr. W. H. Maedonaid, sr., went to Boston on Tuesday of last week on a brief

Mr. Daniel Cameron, of Graniteville, Vermont, returned to his home at Placdale, Ant., last week.

Rev. Jas. A. Gillis of North Sydney, who was stricken with appendicitis last week and for some time seriously ill, is, we are glad to learn, on the road to re-

The many friends here of Mr. James J. Walsh, lately an ecclesiastical student at St. Francis Xavier's College, will regret exceedingly to learn that since going to Montreal to continue his studies he met with a serious accident which will constitute an unsurmountable impediment to his ordination. His left hand was caught in a heavy door and the forefinger badly

Rev. J. F. Forbes, of Sydney, C. B., formerly Presbyterian minister at Union Centre, this county, was in Town this week, the guest of Mr. H. H. McCurdy. Mr. Forbes had been suffering recently with throat trouble, and has just returned from New York where he thoroughly successful treatment for his

## AUCTION

Of Household Furniture.

AT THE Residence of NEIL McISAAC,

St. Mary's Street, Antigonish, on

SATURDAY, OCT. 14. Commencing Sharp at 11 a. m.

All the household effects, comprising Hair cloth Sofa, 2 Haircloth Easy Chairs, and 4 others to match Marble-Covered Centre Table, Tidy Tables, Mantle Ornaments, Brica-Brae, Flower Stands, Pots and House Plants, What-Not, Window Curtains, Beautiful Pictures, Mirrors, Hall Table, Hall and other Fine Lamps, Large Writing Pesk (made to order), Clothes Horse, Lounges, Dining and Kitchen Chairs, 8 Tables, Arm Chairs, Large Carpet (unsoiled), Stair Oil (arpet (unsoiled), Floor Mats and Bugs, Cooking Stove, (prize winner), 3 Room Stoves, Kitchen and Cooking Utensils, 1 Iron Bedstead with Spring Bottom, 3 other Bedsteads, Bedroom Set complete with Berean, Mirror, Rocking Chair, Table, Commode, etc., also a thorough-bred Bull Calf—a beauty, of one of the best cows in the County.

Sale positive as the real estate has been sold.
TERMS:—9 months credit on approved notes on all sums over three dollars; under three dollars cash at time of sale.

By order of the owner.

By order of the owner. ALLAN McDONNELL, Auctioneer-Antigonish, Oct. 7, 1899.

### INFORMATION WANTED.

Information is wanted of the heirs of William Chisholm, merchant, of Inverness, Scotland, who died 1819; also of Robert W. Smith of England, who came to America. Apply to JOHN McNEIL, St. Ninian street, Antigonish, P. O. Box 79, or to D. McFarlane, Truro, N. S.

## Woodland for Sale.

The Subscriber offers for Sale a wood lot of 23 acres situate at the Old Gulf Road, about 3 miles from town. There are excellent hardwood and poles on the lot. For particulars apply to MRS JOS. CHISHOLM, Antigonish, Oct., 1896. Main Street.

FRESH STOCK OF

-CONSISTING OF-

Peaches, Pears, Apricots, Plums, Pineapples, Tomatoes, Pumpkins, Squash, String Beans, Corn, Peas, Baked Beans, Corned Beef, Chopped Beef Ox Tongue, Lunch Tongue, Potted Ham, Potted " Salmon, Oysters, Halibut, Finnan Haddies, Ocean Haddies.

All Best Brands and

C.B. WHIDDEN & SON.

## WANTED.

A Miller wanted to work in the mill owned 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,

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

# 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.

D. G. KIRK, Sole Agent in the Maritime Provinces & Newfoundland. EXXURBING WAS BURGARD WAS BURG

## SCHOOLS

have opened, and for all

## SCHOOL REQUISITES,

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

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

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

## MISS G. J. McDONALD'S

Corner Main and College Streets,

ANTIGONISH, N. S.

ananananan

# 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.

Ladies' Summer Undervests,

Ladies' White Pique Shirts,

Ladies' Crash Skirts,

Ladies' Blouses,

Curtain Pole

Spring Rolle

Wall Paper f

Men's Summi

Better

complete wit

50, 60, 7

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

\$1.50, 2.00, 2.25.

81.40, 2.00

## 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 cts.

### Print Cottons 5, 7, 8, 10, 12 cts. per yd.

Good Strong Shirting,

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

Ladies' Cotton Hosiery. 7, 10, 12, 15e per pair.

Ladies' Lisle Thread Hosiery, 20, 25, 30 cts. per pair.

## Ladies' Cashmere Hosiery,

25, 30, 40, 45, 50 cts. per pair. ZA full Line of Gent's Furnishings, Cretonnes, Boots Ladies' Ties, Gloves, Floor and Table Oil Cloths, G

Men's Linen

Farmers, bring in your Eggs, Wool and Butter or anyth sell, we will give you the highest market prices, and will more for your goods than if it was cash you were paying

McGillivray & Mc

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