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THURSDAY, OCT. 19.

We bespeak for Father Norris's admirable paper on "The Decay of Reverence," which we have reprinted from The Catholic Times, of England, in this and the last issue of THE CARKET, a careful and meditative reading. We may possibly in the near future have something to say upon some of the points touched upon by Father Norris.

Rev. Dr. DeCosta, the well-known Episcopal clergyman of New York, who a few weeks ago resigned the pulpit of that city, after a fierce but vain fight against the infidel forces at work within his religious communion, has now resigned from the Episcopal ministry altogether. The immediate cause of this action on his part is the attitude of the late Diocesan Convention of New York toward the Bible, which, as Dr. DeCosta puts it, "has met with its Sedan" in the Anglican Church. Here are some of the things he said to the representative of the press who waited upon him to inquire his

This diocese, and the Episcopal Church at large, is dominated by what the ruling faction call "the spirit of the age." They forget to say what age. This "spirit" that they talk about is simply the belated ghost of the age of Arianism. It recalls the words of one who spoke of the Georgian as a period when things were "shelving down into a well-written, able, moral, gentlemanly Deism." The Episcopal Church has made a new departure and I cannot go along with it. Consistency requires a repudiation of the whole scheme; and I think I have adopted the best method. . . . I happen to know many Episcopal clergymen who would get out of the ministry if they could. The once fair prospect has faded. The mirage has fled. The case is very puzzling; and now, with teeth set, they stand to their task, not knowing what else to do. There is an imperative need of bread for wife and little bes. The hard struggle for self blunts the moral sense, inducing mental inaction and spiritual asphyxia. . . . I owe much to dear friends in the Church, especially to the members of my late charge. I shall earry them always in my heart, and remember them in my prayers. I know and am assured that with many there will be no break of friendship. I have enjoyed much kindness and consideration. have remained at St. John's to the end of my days, doing perhaps a little light work; but I hear a voice saying: "Arise, and go I obey, though lamenting deeply he revolution that has taken place. esire to speak well of the bridge that brought me over, yet I may, nevertheless, my that I find that the bridge is not so wall built as I had supposed.

When asked about the future Dr. DeCosta replied: "The future is not yet here, and 'sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof." But if he is consistent he cannot content himself with merely resigning from the ministry of the Episcopal Church. He believes in the Church of God and the necessity of communion with it. He knows that it is not in God's plan that any man should be a religious pariah. If he believes the Protestant Episcopal communion (he would repudiate that word Protestant, but one can scarcely belong to a body and repudiate its rightful name) to be that Church, there was surely no sufficient reason for his resignation from its ministry. And if he an no longer believe that, it is his manifest duty to go out of it. How can he accept the ministrations of a ministry to which he cannot conscientiously belong? We are aware that the matter cannot appear in this clear light to Dr. DeCosta at present. He is in the midst of darkness and difficulty. Newman retired from the work of the Anglican ministry long before became a Catholic, -long before he

Confusion in which he tarried so long. * * ×

Dr. DeCosta, should be uneasy about their position in the Anglican Church. It is but a very few weeks since a minister of that denomination, in a sermon in the Province of Quebec, made an open and violent attack upon the Bible. Persons in his audience protested, but to what purpose | Which is the doctrine of the Anglican Church—that proclaimed by this buked, so far as we know, by any of his superiors, or that maintained by some of knew how to force it from him. his lay hearers ? Echo answers, which ? The latter say, Oh, we can be good repudiate them. Is it the purpose of a Church to let its members believe anyto believe? An Anglican " priest " said last Thursday at the annual conference of the Church of St. John the Evangelist in | the Montreal Diocesan Theological College Association, according to The Star, that "he did not see why Christian people should be afraid of the devil, nor did he see any reason why they should believe in the personality of Satan." Of course as an Anglican minister he may disbelieve in the existence of Satan : he may even, apparently, disbelieve in the existence of God. But what do sincere

> The ink is yet scarcely dry upon the document which embodies the doings of that sublimely solemn farce in which the nations lately engaged at The Hague, and we are already in the midst of another war. Despite all their solemn and longdrawn-out deliberations, their magniloquent resolutions and their elaborate system of procedure for keeping the peace, two Christian nations -- one of the strongest and one of the weakest in the world-have been allowed to plunge into war without so much as the lifting of a finger by a single one of the pretended peace lovers to prevent it. All the fine sentiments at the Dutch capital, all the fervid eloquence over the grave of Grotius, were-"words, words, words." One ruler only raised his voice for peace-he whoas we have now reason to be grateful, was refused a place in the Hague mockerythe Vicar of the Prince of Peace, to whom the perverse rulers of England, drunk with the thoughts of conquest, and recognizing no right but might, would not

Every unnecessary war is from that very fact an unjust war. And who shall say that this one was necessary ? Who shall say that everything was done that could be done to avoid it ! It is a thousand pities that President Kruger departed at the last moment from his policy of maintaining a strictly defensive attitude ; but the blame for this must rest upon those who made it humanly impossible for him to maintain it longer. As Consul-General White of the Transvaal said upon leaving London: "The onus of war lies not upon those who fire the first shot, but upon those who compel it to be fired." It is useless for Mr. Balfour or any other member of the Salisbury Government to try to make thinking people believe that that Government did its best to avert this war. Not only that, but it is an insult to the intelligence of any such person. Trying to avoid war, with troops rushing to the [scene-with seventy steamers chartered to hurry soldiers to the Cape ! Is this the way to avoid war ? If Great Britain were now to rush troops to the Alaskan boundary, would the world believe that she was doing her best to avert war with the United States? If she had despatched a good will of that country at almost any fleet and an army to Venezuela in answer to President Cleveland's Message in 1895, would peace have been preserved ? The was convinced of his duty to become one. maintenance of peace at that critical pie. So far from finding fault with them this vale of tears.

But the same Kindly Light which finally juncture, when no one but the British on any of these occasions, as the Jingoes led that great soul, ever so faithful to its | Government themselves saw how it could | did, we heartily approve of their peaceful guidance, to the Fold where it found rest possibly be preserved without a fatal loss attitude. Peace is worth making sacriand peace, will, we trust, illumine the of national dignity, is an object lesson of so subscriptions discontinued until all arreargreat hereon are paid,
so much for truth; and then, like his
sincere desire to avoid war. It would is a vast difference in the sacrifice which
at expiration of period paid for.

Belling would make to present the present to appear to the present to great precursor, he will look back in have been a very easy matter to answer Britain would make to preserve peace amazement at the thought of the City of President Cleveland, who said, "We will fix your boundary line in Venezuela and you will abide by our fixing or fight "-Surely it is no wonder that sincere be- with a "We are not prepared to discuss own size. In the present case the British lievers in the great Christian truths, like | such terms," as Oom Paul was answered; but it was not done. The statesmen who govern England and preach the doctrine fronted with the alternative of uncondithat so-called dying nations are the legiti- tional surrender or an immediate declaramate prey of living ones, swallowed the | tion of war. insult from the United States because they have conscientious objections to applying their doctrine of national cannibalism to a meal of that size. With the Transvaal it is different. Chamberlain minister, who retains his standing unre- had waited for weary months for just such a message from Kruger, and he . .

> If any person thinks that our views on Anglicans and believe these truths. But this subject are dictated by anti-British you can be just as good Anglicans and sentiment, he must have made the acquaintance of this paper very recently, We have never counted disloyalty to our thing they like, or is it its pur- country among the virtues, and for our pose to teach them what they ought refusal to do so we have time and time again been berated by contemporaries across our southern border, who seemed to consider the adjective "pro-British" a term of special reproach when applied to a journal published on British soil. We have no sympathy with the unreasoning hatred of those papers nor that of the people for whom they speak. They are for Paul Kruger simply and solely because he is against England, and, given that one condition, they would be for Beelzabub himself. One of them had the good believers among Anglicans think of it all? taste to lament the other day that the Boers were not likely to adopt the barbarous tactics of poisoning the wells. With such sentiments as these we have nothing in common. We are compelled, with painful reluctance, to reprobate the action of our country in this matter because we believe it to be in the wrong; and, as we have said, we hold, with Goldwin Smith, the principle "cur country, right or wrong" to be "a doctrine of devils." We cannot approve of inflicting the horrors of war upon the whole of South Africa because of a difference of two years in the length of residence requisite for the Transvaal franchise. We do not believe that Mr. Cecil Rhodes cares a brass farthing for the political rights of the Uitlanders except for the furtherance of his own money-grabbing schemes. We have a profound distrust of Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, the complete exposure of whose complicity in the discreditable plot of Rhodes and his less fortunate tools against the Transvaal was prevented only by the suppression of documents and the timely evidence of Miss Flora Shaw, of the London Times, whose exculpatory testimony somehow recalled that given upon another occasion by an exalted British personage who was said to have acquitted himself like a gentleman upon the witness-stand. If this lifficulty had arisen with any first-class power, there would have been no war over it. Diplomacy would have settled it, either by mutual concession or by graceful recession such as preserved the peace unbroken in the Venezuelan boundary case and the Chinese open door that subsequently closed with a bang, but without any more serious consequences than a peaceful assemblage of warships.

> > . . . Do we charge the rulers of Britain with being cowards? Not at all, -though as to individuals among them the rule that a bully is generally a coward no doubt applies. We cannot doubt that Britain would, if absolutely necessary, engage Russia or France or Germany without flinching. But her rulers are sensible of the losses she would sustain in such a conflict, even if successful; and balancing them against the possible gains, they wisely decide that peace is preferable. In the case of the United States it was, we believe, the intense desire to retain the cost, with a view to the situation that was then foreseen in the East, that made the Salisbury Government eat humble

fices for. But he must be a blind obserwith the Transvaal, or the United States with Spain, from that which either would make in the case of an adversary of her Government deliberately brought about a situation in which the Boers were con-

What a pestiferous thing jingoism is! Here is a specimen of the raving of the Montreal Star, taken from its issue of figured largely, and gave them credit for

Although the news has reached Ottawa eral Government hesitates, vaciliates and halts about sending a Canadian contingent. The whole civilized world to-day revolts

against the horrible crime reported. Boers practically have no friends left amongst civilized peoples. Canada's Government is virtually be-

friending the Boers by its lack of patriotism, thereby advertising to the Transvall rebels that the British Empire has no foundation; in fact as far as the Dominion is

The "horrible crime reported" never happened. "The Transvaal rebels," who are "rebela" against a foreign country (news of the capture of Holland by the Dutch and of the treaty of 1884 between Great Britain and the Transvaal will no doubt soon reach the Star office) did not kill the women and children, nor blow up anybody, but attacked a train loaded with soldiers. Over and over again it was reported that Conyngham Greene, the British agent at Pretoris, had been brutally murdered, only to be contradicted by another story that by stealing away in disguise he had managed to elude the assassins of Oom Paul. Now come the harrowing details of the escape and attempted murder, and they are as follows:

Cape Town, October 15.—Mr. Conyng-ham Greene, British agent at Pretoria, received every civility on his journey from the Transvaal capital. Six of President Kruger's bodyguard accompanied Mr. Greene to the border of the Free State.

The Halifax Herald, another Jingo paper, has been asked by a correspondent to explain why Mr. John Morley and others of the leading public men of England (including Sir W. V. Harcourt and Mr. H. Campbell-Bannerman) have declared that Britain is in the wrong in this controversy. In reply the Herald rolls its eyes wildly and declares that some of these men were hooted down when speaking in public. Admirable and lucid answer, this! Only, the correspondent might be able to show that persons on the other side had been reduced to silence by the lusty lungs of the Boers; and how could the public know which side was in the right until it had been informed which were the most vociferous hooters? Perhaps the same argument will explain why the British General Butler, as brave a soldier as England knows, threw up his command at the Cape rather than take any hand in this unholy business.

It is perhaps unnecessary to say that, in view of its past history, we should probably, under ordinary circumstances, be able to survive the defeat of the present Dominion Government; but if that is to occur, we should prefer to see it take place on some other issue than jingoism. My, but we are patriotic in Canada just now! They cannot begin to compare with us in England. We have not yet heard of Sir William Hartcourt's having been treated to tar and feathers or ridden on a fence rail; but we more ardent patriots are giving the English people a lesson by burning Mr. Tarte in effigy because he happens to agree with the ex-Chancellor of the Exchequer on this question. We are greatly excited over the tyranny of Oom Paul Kruger,-over his withholding rights said to be guaranteed by a clause in a treaty which no one has yet been able to cite; and we are ready to overthrow a Government because they take a few days to consider whether they can properly send an army from Canada to spill his blood. But we were not nearly so much agitated over the tyranny of Oom Thomas Greenway and his breach of a solemn paliamentary compact to which we could point in our Statutes. There are some things which we can never hope to understand in

RANDOM OBSERVATIONS.

An American, writing to the editor of the Star concerning the Transvaal trouble, says: "The struggles of England in the last century were for civilization, truth and humanity. She spends her blood, her money, carries her shining light into the darkest continents, and then opens the gates to the world for all mankind to enter and enjoy the fruits and blessings of

Only a few short months have gone since John Bull was to Americans the very impersonation of everything diabolical. The shining light which they believed he fain would earry into their land was the light of a blazing torch. We regarded their enmity, which they carried to extrames, with feelings in which respect being at least good haters, but we turn in disgust from the craven spirit which, for and the members of the Cabinet that a the sake of a present gain, makes them train load of 300 women and children have been blown up by the Boers, yet the Lib-aim, they have siways believed, is to the sake of a present gain, makes them aim, they have always believed, is to destroy them. Fancy Shylock accepting the ducats tendered him and loudly protesting his love for the Christian whose insults rankled so deeply in his Jewish bosom! After all, we find it hard to believe that the sly American is not poking

> Sir Redvers Buller, who has assumed the chief command of the British forces in South Africa, is referred to with pride in the press despatches as " The Iron-Handed General," "Relentless Buller," etc. The despatches say that General Buller, fearing that when he had driven the Boers into a corner, his hand might be stayed by a peace-loving Cabinet, has stipulated that he is not to be interfered with by the War Office; and they further add: "He will inaugurate a campaign of such aggressiveness as the world has seldom seen. The sternest measures will not be too stern for him, and until the last vestige of Dutch power, whether in the Transvaal or the Orange Free State or Cape Colony is swept out, he will not stay his hand." How fortunate it is for the reputation of General Buller that he belongs to the great and enlightened Anglo-Saxon race whose very faults are virtues, and whose mission it is to rule the world! Were he a Spanish General sent to subdue the rebellious subjects of his sovereign, how he would be held up to scorn as the Butcher Buller, and what heart-rending pictures would be painted of, the disjointed limbs and mangled forms of the poor innocent victims of his fiendish acts.

> > THE OBSERVER.

Catholic Notes.

Archbishop Bruchesi of Montreal is visiting the Pacific coast.

Archbisnop Keane, who returns to the Insted States from Rome for the purpose of collecting funds for the further endowment of the Catholic University at Washington, arrived in New York on the 9th inst. and has taken up his residence for the next two years at the University.

From Montreal, where he was given a most enthusiastic reception and where during his stay he made his home with the Franciscan Fathers, his Excellency Mgr. Falconio, Apostolic Delegate to Canada, took his departure for Ottawa on Thursday last. It is not yet decided, so it is said. whether his Excellency will make his home in Ottawa or in Montreal.

As a consequence of the breaking out of wer with the Transvaal Father Morgan, Catholic chaplain of the forces at Halifax, was last week called to England at two hours notice, whence he expects to be sent to South Africa. The reverend chaplain, who had been about a year in Halifax, had during that time resided with Father Daly at St. Joseph's and had made many friends in the city, who greatly regret his depart-

The Sisters of the Congregation of Notre Dame, Montreal, are sending to the Paris Exposition a beautiful exhibit of work collected from the 112 convents of their Order in Canada and the United States. The work is collected in seventeen large books, covering the whole range of school subjects. One is devoted to specimens of needlework, from the simplest to the most intricate and artistic. There is besides a fine collection of Canadian plants, 180 varieties, prepared by the pupils of Villa Marie, Montreal; and a beautifully bound volume of illuminated designs representing scenes in the life of the Venerable Margaret Bourgeoys, founder of the Order.

A Farmers' Telephone.

Northeastern Ohio is noted for its rural telephone service, and especially is this true of Geauga County, although strictly an agricultural county. Not only is there an office in every township, but hundreds of farmers and business men have 'phones in their homes. So numerous are the wires that they have been likened to a gigantic spider's web covering the whole

One of the local companies, known as the Bainbridge Telephone Company bears the distinction of being exclusively a farmers' company, it being operated by eight farmers, who own everything, from franchise to 'switchboard. This company was organized two years ago. Each stock holder owns one-eighth interest, and all sharing equally the assessments and dividends. A constitution and code of rules were framed and adopted, officers were elected, consisting of a president, vicepresident, secretary-treasurer and general manager. The latter has the general supervision of the lines, such as purchasing material, constructing, repairing, setting instruments, etc. The other officers perform such duties as are customary in their respective offices. All are elected for one year. Four regular meetings are held annually, and special meetings are called by the president when necessary.

The primary object in constructing the lines was not to build them for an investment, but as a help in the transaction of our business as farmers, and to give our families some of the social privileges that are too often lacking on the farm. A modern 100-drop switch-board is centrally located in the home of one of the company, who with the help of his family attends to this work very satisfactorily. Upon retiring for the night the operator switches on the electrical night bell, which is located in his sleeping room. A call on any wire during the sight immediately sets this bell ringing, and it continues to ring until the call is answered by the operator. By this arrangement an absolute day and night service is secured, which is indispensable in cases of emergency. The rental price (\$12 a year in advance or \$1.25 by the month) entitles the subscriber, his family, hired help and company the free use of our lines and those with which we have reciprocity contracts. Beyond this a low rate of toll is charged, varying from ten to twenty cents, according to distance. Our treasurer goes all around once in three months and makes collections. The low rate of rental is only made possible in the country by placing several 'phones on each circuit, usually one street or neighbourhood are on the same wire, each one having his own signal or ring as we call it. While it is possible, with the best instruments, to put a large number on the same circuit, we find that from four to eight at most are enough to insure first-class service without becoming to "mixy." Electrical storms cause us some trouble, but thus far the damage has been exceedingly small. "Cross talk" or the induction between parallel wires is by far the worst thing with which we contend, and can only be avoided by a transposed metallic circuit with from one to four transpositions per mile. A liberal use of insulated wire prevents the singing of the wires in cold

We started with three subscribers outside of the company, and now have over 50. with 30 miles of poles, and 100 of wire. Reciprocity arrangements give us the free use of 150 more 'phones, including a village of 3,000 population .- American Agriculturist.

The Blessings of the Trust.

The question of trusts, which is a burning one on the other side of the line, is apparently about to assume a practical form on our side also. It is one of extreme difficulty as well as of the greatest importance. Interference with economical tendencies is always perilous, and ant to fail. On the other hand, there is no use in undertaking to settle the question by an economic dogma, such as that of the natural aggregation of industries. Natural in a certain sense, the system of trusts, no doubt is; so in a certain sense is the bubonic plague; but this does not make the system a blessing, or render it less incumbent on us, if it is pernicious, to palliate its evils as far as we can, protect those whom it threatens with loss of bread and put limits to its threatened extension. One thing is clear, the system is the offspring, not of beneficence but of greed. It is devised by the rapacious for the purpose of killing all competition and getting the entire profit of a trade into their own hands. A trust is in effect a permanent corner. In England, we are told, the most daring, and what is likely to be the most successful trade combination ever formed in that country has just come into operation. All the manufacturers of wall paper, with the exception of four firms, have agreed to pool their profits, their capital aggregating fifteen millions of dollars. To kill off foreign competition, they make the dealers sign contracts not to

deal with foreign manufacturers for ten years, by the end of which time the combine expects to be strong enough to defy competition. The price of the cheapest sorts of wall paper is to be raised. About one-third of those engaged in the trade will be thrown out of employment. syndicate expects immense profits. Evidently there is nothing here for the benefit of the consumer, of those at present employed in the trade, or of anybody but the capitalists of the syndicate. Trusts differ among themselves in their character and in their aspect towards the community. The Standard Oil Trust has something to say for itself; only a company with a vast capital and operating on the largest scale could undertake to lay down the requisite extent of pipes. Trusts is general may be enabled by the elimination of the retail staff to do the business more economically, and, if it pleases them, to reduce prices. That it will please them to reduce prices when they are masters of the trade there is apparently nothing to assure us. Apart from the purely economical question, the prodigious power of companies which command these enormous masses of capital and embrace whole realms of trade under their sway threatens to be a political and social evil. The general tendency of aggregation is to the extinction of the middle class, which has hitherto been the mainstay of the commonwealth. Various laws are being proposed for the restriction or the regulation of the trusts; but if they were tried it would probably be to little purpose. The trusts, once established and acting, as they are sure to do, in union, will control the legislatures and the laws .-Goldwin Smith, in Toronto Sun.

Modern Coats of Mail. To the uninitiated the days of armour have long since gone, but a visit to a certain firm situated in the West End of London will reveal the fact that hundreds of vests of mail are sold annually to officers in the British army. The maker is a wellknown gunsmith, and a large portion of his income is derived, not from manufacturing guns, but through the sale of armor to officers. As a general rule, the mail is enclosed in leather casing, which is sewn inside the tunic so as to be invisible unless the garment is picked to pieces. And the same with helmets-a similar device is fixed as lining so as to give additional protection-in case of need. Some officers are not above wearing mail vests underneath their tunics and perfectly obvious to their comrades, who, although they may scoff in time of peace, would be only too glad to don one themselves when in the middle of hostilities. The majority of the maker's customers are officers, because the suits are very expensive, costing about ten guineas each. Nevertheless some " Tommies" are prepared to spend that amount in order to insure themselves to a certain extent against the enemy's spent bullets. Against a modern bullet, fired at short distance, of course these suits of armour are next to useless, although they may be instrumental in turning its course or stopping its penetrating power. During the Chino-Japanese war of 1895 the maker in question sent out several hundred suits of armour, which were eagerly bought up by the combatants at a heavy price. During the American war of last year he did the same thing; it was not nearly so successful, for he found he had been forestalled by Yankee firms, and such officers in the American army as had intended going in for a suit of mail had already obtained them. He then offered his goods to the Spaniards, who proved to be good customers, and were prepared to pay a good price for the luxury. A notable instance of the value of mail occurred during the battle of Omdurman last September. One officer, who is well known, got into the thick of the fight and was slashed on all sides by the Dervishes. His men were surprised to see that he had escaped all the force of the blows, expecting to see him fall from his horse every minute a mass of wounds. After the battle was over, however, he appeared perfectly unscathed save for a few slight wounds on the chest. Then he revealed the suit of mail which covered him and to which he owed his life .- London

Cannot Tell You All.

In a limited newspaper space, we cannot tell you all that you should know about our ample and varied stock of drags, medicines and toilet preparations and requsites, and our improved facilities for accurate dis-

OUR MOTTO:

" Purest Drugs, Best Goods,

and Lowest Prices." Have you used Paine's Celery Com pound? If not, we advise you to give it a

trial if iyou are nervous, weak, run down or ailing in any way. Paine's Celery Compound is the most re-

liable and efficacious medicine of the day. It makes sick people well. C. M. HENRY, Dauggist.

Antigonish, N. S.

Why Young Men Fail.

Mr. Walter Philips' Reasons. Walter P. Phillips, the founder of the national newsgathering corporation known as the United Press, and the inventor of Phillips' telegraphic code, a typical, energetic American, who has put many young men in the newsgathering business, believes that the cause of failure everywhere lies in ncompetence.

Nine-tenths of the young men who are struggling for a name and place in the world are unfitted for the callings they have picked out for themselves. Besides an unlimited supply of energy and wholeheartedness in the work before him, the successful man of the future must know his business from A to Z.

The next greatest drawback to success is idleness. Nothing worth while is accomplished without work, and plenty of it. Things do not happen without a cause, and behind every great life there are years of concentrated energy and tireless industry. Idleness will make any man a failure; intelligent work will land any man among the successful. It is all so simple and so trite that one hesitates to put the fact down in cold blood, and yet how few men recognize, or, recognizing, live up to the axiom, that labour conquers all

Idleness and the consciousness of incompetency should make any man ashamed of himself and drive him to do something that is worth the doing. It is within the grasp of every one to learn some one thing that will yield both pleasure and profit. Success comes only to those who seek it.

The young man who is really in earnest will not have to be advised how to succeed. He may learn much by studying the failures of others, however, and he will always find, after a survey of the great legion of the unsuccessful, that two causes have brought them to their present miseryidleness and incompetency. - Saturday Evening Post.

The Penalty for Sitting on Gold.

War in South Africa now seems imminent : Kruger and the Boers are convinced that the real aim of their adversaries is the annexation of the Transvaal, which the attempt to effect it by force having failed, is to be effected by the enfranchisement of a crowd of immigrants, mainly gold seekers, whose vot's would be at the command of Cecil Rhodes. So far as the party of Rhodes and Chamberlain is concerned, they are right. In fact the last demands amount not only to the recognition of British suzeraiuty, which imports merely a diplomatic control, but the virtual extinction of political independence. In the British councils Chamberlain apparently has gained the upper hand. Had Lord Salisbury's strength been equal to his wisdom and recititude, had there not been a grain of truth in Bismarck's disparaging description of him, he would have taken the question which is really not colonial, but diplomatic, into his own hands. Pitt, Canning, Peel, or Palmerston would never have allowed a subordinate to hold forth at luncheon parties about a Cabinet question of peace or war. The Boers now say to themselves: "Once we have retired before the encroachment of this great power, left the farms which our labor had made and gone forth to carve for ourselves a new home out of the wilderness. We cannot do it a second time, even if there were any spot beyond the grasp of territorial ambition where independence could find refuge. Here, then, we will stand or fall." That they will fall is the more certain since they have given up the irregular mode of warfare in which they excel for that of regular armies, in which they cannot fail to be worsted. A yell of exultation will be raised by the London music halls, thirsting for excitement and bloodshed. But it will hardly find an echo in the general heart of humanity. Our mother country will be fortunate if she does not lose as much in moral reputation as she will gain in military glory or territorial expansion.

There is nothing about the Boers in any way picturesque and attractive. They are a set of farmers, vigorous and successful in their way, but very rough, unenlightened though fervent in their religion, and by no means in the van of civilization. On the other hand, they are not barbarians; the views of Pretoria, their capital, show a nest and pleasant city, with handsome public buildings and churches. But there would be little trouble about their place in civilization, there religion or the character of their political institutions if they were not sitting on a heap of gold .- Goldwin Smith, in Toronto Sun.

A Card.

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

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

ASTHMA PERMANENTLY GURED.

A Well-known Canadian Notary Pub-He Suffered for 35 Years-Permanently Cured by Clarke's Rola Compound.

R. D. Pitt, Esq., Kamloops, writes : "I had suffered for at least 35 years from the great oppressiveness of asthma and shortness of breath. I had during these years consulted many physicians and t led at the remedies, until the doctor told me I might get temporary rollet, but I would be acways troubled. I tried Dr. Charle's Acla
Compound, and after taking the first batto.
I became greatly relieved, and three bottles
have completely cured me. I can now
breathe as naturally as ever, and assume
does not trouble me in the least. I folit my duty to bear testimony to the may
relions offert this remedy has had in my
case, and would urge all suffering from
this disease to try Clarke's Kola Compani,
as only those who have suffered all the ovears as I have can appreciate what a
blessing this remedy must prove to sufferers from asthma." Three bottles of Jlarke's
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"They Say."

Have you heard of the terrible family " They,' And the dreadful, venomous things they say ! Why, half the gossip under the sun, if you trace it back you will find begun in that wretched House of "They,

A numerous family, so I am told, And its genealogical tree is old ; For ever since Adam and Eve began to build up the curious race of man, Has existed the House of " They.

Gossip-mongers and spreaders of lies, Horrid people whom all despise! And yet the best of us now and then Repeat queer tales about women and men, And quote the House of " They."

They live like lords and never labour, A "They's" one task is to watch his neighbor, And tell his business and private affairs; to the world at large they are sowers of tares These folks in the Ho use of "They."

It is wholly useless to follow a " They ". With a whip or a gun, for he slips away And into a house, where you cannot go, it is locked and boiled and guarded so -This horrible House of "They.

Though you cannot get in, yet they get out. And spread their villainous tales about : Of all the rascals under the sun Who have come to punishment, never one

Belonged to the House of " They.' -Ella Wheeler Wilcox, in Youths' Com-

THE VEIL WITHDRAWN.

(Translated from the French of Madame Craven.)

CHAPTER XIV. (continued.)

It was therefore impossible for me to extricate myself from the glddy round of which I had grown so weary, and I sometimes envied those who were satisfied with the mere pleasure of attracting attention. I felt astonished then, and I still am, at the wonderful part played by vanity in these gayeties, which are so different to those who participate in them from what they seem to the crowd who are excluded. The music, the dancing, the splendid apartments, the gayety of youth requisite to enjoy all this, and, to crown the whole, the pleasure of meeting those who are dear, are the chief attractions and keenest enjoyments which cause those who have the power of exhausting them to be envied by all who are deprived of them. If this were really all, such a life would be ennobled to a certain degree in my eyes, for its dangers and its pleasures would at least be commensurate with the love and the disapprobation of which they are the object. But the seductions of the world consists chiefly in the satisfaction of eclipsing others, and the intoxication it causes is almost always produced, not by the pleasure it gives, but by the vanity of these who mingle in it. This seems strange when we reflect upon it, and we can see, without rising very high, that not only happiness, but pleasure, and even amusement, can find a better source; and consequently those who really possess these envied blessings are the people who are supposed to be the most debarred from

As for me, I was no longer light-hearted, but I tried to appear so in society; for the sad expression I could not always disguise had excited some observations that wounded

"What! the fair Ginevra really holy?" said Lando Landi, sitting down beside me one evening at a concert, and speaking in the familiar tone authoruzed by his relationship, but which is none the less displeasing. "I have always depled it, because you are so invariably cheerful when I see you out of this everlasting din, as I do every day. I only supposed you a little weary of so gay a life - a thing conceivable, even in your case, for one gets tired of everything, even of turning people's heads; but this evening you really have the air of a tragic muse."

" I am a little fatigued, that is all." "Listen to me, cousin, and do not treat me so badly. I see you do not like me, which proves I am not self-conceited; and I am not angry with you, which proves I am not malicious. Mareover, I greatly admire and love you, and yet (give me some credit for this) I do not pay court to

"Come, Lando, no more of such jests, but come to the point."

"I was about to beg you to show some confidence in me. You are sad, and I will tell you why : you have heard some nonsensical gossip about Lorenzo. Now, cousin, let me tell you . . ."

"What gossip?" I asked, turning red with an air of displeasure.

"You understand me perfectly well. I am certain I tell you nothing new. It may seem presuming to speak of this, but I must justify Lorenzo. Believe what I say, and do not attach any importance to a passing politeness in memory of former times, which means nothing, and really does not, on my word of honour, merit

such a flash from your beautiful eyes." He had indeed found the means of making them flame up.

"Really, Lando," said I haughtily, " it

been presuming without knowing it or intending it. I therefore continued in a milder tone .

"I assure you, you are absolutely mistaken. I am neither sad nor anxious, . . . only a little ennuyee, that is all. And tohome as soon as possible. Give me your my very soul. arm, and let us go in search of Lorenzo."

said; "you must really remain a while longer to hear the last two pieces."

"No, I tell you I have had enough of it. not feel obliged to escort me. The first person I meet will render me that ser-

his head, as he concluded to give me his for more than an hour.

We began our voyage of discovery through the long row of salons, but could not find Lorenzo anywhere. Lando said mistrustful glance around every room we early.' entered, and it occurred to me he had not told the truth, but merely wished to reassure me when he knew Lorenzo was having a tete-a-tete it was as humiliating for me to be ignorant of as to discover. Lando had touched a sorer spot than I was willing he should see. For in spite of an apparently very frank explanation on this point from Lorenzo himself a few days before, suspicion had entered my heart, and I was in constant need of being reassured. Was not this acknowledging I already had reason to tremble?

At length we arrived at the last salon. Lorenzo was not there. There was only a small room beyond, not as well lighted as

"That is the library," explained Lando in his way; "or, at least, a cabinet full of books, where no one ever goes."

An almost imperceptible movement of his arm made me feel he wished to prevent me from entering. This was enough to induce me to go straight to the door, where stopped short, at once reassured and amazed. Four men were there by themselves, sitting around a card-table with a green covering. Two of them were playing, and Lorenzo was one of them; the others followed the game with the most intense interest. I remained leaning against the door, motionless, and my eyes fastened ou him. Was that really Lorenzo? . . What a change in his countenance! What a strange expression in his mobile face! He did not perceive me, and I felt that my voice would have sounded in his ear in He neither saw nor heard snything around him. His looks, his attention, his mind, and his whole being seemed absorbed in the cards he held in his hand. He was calm, but his slightlycompressed eyebrows showed that luck was against him.

In a few minutes he drew a roll of gold pieces from his pocket, and threw them on the table. His opponent rose, but Lorenzo remained in his seat, and began a new game with one of those who had been watching the old one.

"Take a seat here," said Lando leading me towards one of the sofas in the room where we were. "I am going to tell go in yourself.'

I made a sign of assent, and for the first time gave Lando credit for some tact. His usually smiling face had, moreover, an air of anxious solicitude that not only surprised me, but redoubled the strange, unexpected shock I had just experienced. He went into the next room, and, after waiting a long time, I at last saw him come out; but he was alone.

" It is impossible to speak to him till the end of the game," he said in a tone of vexation. Then, after a moment'a silence, he added with a forced laugh: " My dear cousin, you would have done much better to follow my advice and wait for Lorenzo in the concert-room instead of coming here after him. But since you persisted in doing so, allow me to give you one bit of advice, now you have caught him falling into his old bad habit again."

"Again?" I said with an air of sur-

"Well, yes. . . For a year he did not touch a card, he told me, for he well knew that for him the mere touch was like a spark that kindles a fire. He vowed - not to play moderately, for he is incapable of moderation in anything - but never to touch a card again, and he expressed great satisfaction some days since that he had kept his promise so faithfully. But today he has broken it. Who knows what will happen to-morrow? Make use, therefore, of the influence you still have over him; use all the persuasive powers you possess to induce him to resolve once more on a wise course. It is a thing, you may be sure, that threatens your happiness, as well as his, a thousand times more than all the fair ones in the past, present, or future who should attempt to rival you!"

In spite of all that was displeasing in would serve you right if I never spoke to | Lando's manner, language, and sentiments, and even in the expressions he made use But he was evidently so seriously as- of m giving me this advice, I felt it was tonished that I saw I was wrong. He had | dictated by sincere interest, and it touched

me. I felt weighed down by this new trouble. This was a fear I had never experienced before. It was absolutely foreign to everything that had crossed my mind. Was this to live, love, and be happy? Everything around me looked night I am sleepy, and wish to return dark, and the night seemed to penetrate to

The time I had to wait seemed interminable. The concert was over, the rooms "It is not much after midnight," he were growing empty, and we were to be the last. I rose with an impatience I could no longer control, and went again to the cabinet. Lorenzo was rising from the table But if you wish to remain here, you need just as I entered. I saw him slip another roll of money into his opponent's hands. Then he came towards me with his usua l expression. It was evidenthe had no sus-"Ma che!" said he, rising and shaking picion of my baving been so near to him

"Excuse me, Ginevra," said he. "What! is the concert over? And you had to search for me? . . . It is unpardonable; but I had no idea they would get to the nothing, but I noticed he cast a quick, end of that interminable programme so

"But it is nearly two o'clock," said I. He glanced towards the clock, and looked surprised. Lando, meanwhile, had hurried away to get my cloak; but he soon returned with it, saying the carriage was waiting for us. I entered it with Lorenzo, after giving my hand more cordially to his cousin than I had ever done before.

On the way home Lorenzo, after a long silence, thought proper to explain that he had got tired of the concert, and for amusement had had recourse to a game of ecarte. Lando's words were still in my ears. My heart, too, was filled with inexpressible anxiety and profound affection for this dear partner of my life who was so charming in manner, and whom it would have been so sweet to love in peace! I leaned my head against his shoulder, and, passing my arm through his said :

"Lorenzo, if I take the liberty of giving you one word of advice, will you follow it? If I beg you to make me one promise - a promise that will render me happy - will you not grant it?"

He made so abrubt a movement that I was almost frightened. But he immediately resumed his self-control, and, softly kissing my hand and forehead, said in a tone that was not rude, but which seemed to forbid all reply :

"Ginevra, I think I told you the other day that I do not like to be questioned, and now I tell you that I like advice still less, and, above all, I cannot bear to make promises. So let this warning suffice. Avoid these three shoals, if you wish to remain in my eyes what I now consider you-the most charming of women."

CHAPTER XV.

The following day was Sunday. Notwithstanding so fatiguing an evening, the lateness of the hour when I retired, and the restless night that followed, I was ready for Mass at the usual hour. But for the first time since my marriage Lorenzo sent me word not to wait for him. Of course I had never been under any great illusion as to his religious sentiments. I supposed that habit, rather than piety, induced him to accompany me to Lorenzo you are waiting for him. Do not church; but I was far from suspecting that he had hitherto made it a point to do so because he thought it necessary to keep an eye on me there; as well as elsewhere. Above all, I little expected the habit to be laid aside as soon as he was reassured or became interested in something else. I consoled myself on this occasion by thinking he would go to a later Mass; and for the first time I went out alone and on foot, the distance being so short between our hotel in the Rue de Rivoli and the Church of S. Roch.

(To be continued.)

The Owner of the Shamrock.

The latest trip of Sir Thomas Lipton across the Atlantic on the Cunarder Campania is a marked contrast to his first visit to America. That happened in 1871, and Lipton, then a boy of fifteen, was a steerage passenger. It was in America that he earned the money which proved to be the nest-egg for his present vast wealth.

The foundations of the colossal fortune which Lipton has built up within the past twenty-eight years are hard work and careful personal attention to details. He himself names as the essentials of success : "Energy, industry, good memory, and equability of temper. Don't be discouraged, work hard, work honestly, and you are bound to succeed."

But in addition to his business integrity, Sir Thomas has the keenest sympathy with the poor and needy. During the Diamond Jubilee, while taking tea with the Lord Mayor and Mayoress of London, he incidentally learned that the Poor Fund was being subscribed slowly.

"How much do you need?" He asked. "Oh a considerable sum. We will need in all about £30,000, and only £5,000 have been subscribed," replied the Lord Mayor. Without any further delay Lipton wrote a check for the £25,000 and, handing it to

the Lord Mayor, said : "If that won't see you through, call on

One of Lipton's keenest enjoyments is his daily morning drive to London behind his pair of Kentucky thoroughbreds. His home is Osidge, near Southgate, about aine miles out of Loadon, and from the window of his study one can catch a glimpse of the glistening dome of St. Paul's. His hobby is the cultivation of orchids, of which he possesses a rare collection. In order to give his vast interests personal attention Lipton travels extensively, and the billiard-room of his house is decorated with trophies which he has picked up everywhere in his journey. ing .- Saturday Evening Post.

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diseases of the heart, kidneys and stomach. Paine's Celery Compound makes the blood a bright red color, increases its volume in the arteries, and quickens its circulation, enabling a nerve-tired person to sleep eight or nine hours at a stretch.

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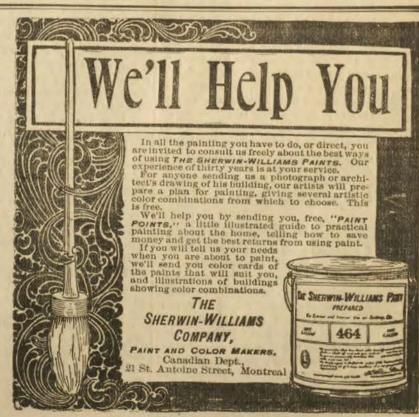
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There is what is called the worldly spirit which enters with the greatest subtlity into the character of even good people; and there s what is called the time-spirit, which means the dominant way of thinking and of acting which provails in the age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

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 19.

" Council " or " Counsel "-Which?

It strikes me as strange that one of the invocations in the Litany of the Holy Name is not worded the same way in all prayer books. I refer to the invocation Jesus, Angel of the great council," as it is in my own prayer book and in several others that I have examined, while in many other prayer books the reading Is Jesus Angel of great counsel. Now, why The two invocations this difference? evidently do not mean the same : " Council" and "counsel" are two entirely different words. Would you kindly throw some light on the matter?

Of about a dozen different prayer books that we have looked into far the greater number have " Angel of the great council," some with, some without, capital letters. Nevertheless we believe the true form of the invocation to be, "Angel of great counsel." The Litany of the Holy Name of Jesus, like almost all our litanies and prayers, was first composed, not in English, but in Latin, and the Latin original of this particular invocation is, " magni consilii Angele." This is properly rendered into English, "Angel of great counsel." The alternative form, "Angel of the great council." yields no sense, at least that we can see. It seems pretty certain that it is a mistranslation arising from the fact of somebody having confounded the Latin word consilium (counsel) with concilium (a council). It is true that the former word may also mean " council," but this is not the predominant meaning of it, and in any case, as has been pointed out already, it is impossible to read any intelligible sense into the expression, "Angel of the great council," as applied to our Blessed

But what, it will be asked, does "Angel of great council" itself mean, and how can our Lord be called an "angel?" In Malachy 3. 1., we read: "And presently the Lord whom you seek, and the angel of the testament whom you desire, shall come to His temple." Here "the Angel of the testament" undoubtedly is the Messias, who was "the expected of the nations," "the desire of the eternal hills." The word "angel" signifies literally one who is sent, a messenger. God the Son was eent by the Eternal Father to announce and to ratify His covenant or testament with men, and hence is called " the Angel of the testament." In like manner, He is the Angel of great counsel, or as it might perhaps be rendered, of highest counsel, anasmuch as He was sent to teach men the wisdom which is from above; as when He says: "What doth it profit a man if he gain the whole world and lose his own Or again, He is the Angel of great counsel in this sense that He is sent to make known to men the counsel of God which alone is truly great, that is to say, the will and purpose of God with regard to mankind. See for this meaning of counsel Acts 20. 27., where the Apostle says that he shrank not from declaring to men "all the counsel of God." Among the other titles bestowed on our Lord (Isaias, 9. 6.) is that of Counsellor."

Book Notice.

DE INCARNATIONE VERBI, Auctore Aloisio-Adulpho Paquet. Quebici, 1899.

We have already three theological treatises, published in as many separate volumes, from the pen of the Rev. Dr. Paquet. The present treatise on the Incarnation is the fourth of the series. With the three that preceded it and two that are to follow, it will go to form a complete course of Dogmatic Theology. In accordance with the express desire and direction of Pope Leo XIII., the author has from the outset advanced along the lines of the old Scholastic Theology. He has followed closely both the mind and method of that prince of theologians, St. Thomas of Aquin, in his Summa Theologica, leaving out such matter as may be of purely academic interest or less suited to our times, and adding such new questions as the activity of the human mind since the Middle Age has brought into the arens of theological dis-

cussion. There is no treatise in the whole of Dogmatic Theology more deeply interesting or more attractive than that which has to do with the Incarnation. The mystery of the Man-God is the central truth of Christian Theology, just as the personality

of Christ is the central figure in human history. But the historian, even the evangelist, is more concerned with what Christ did and suffered than with what He was and why He suffered. The theologian, on the other hand, analyzes the being and personality of the Redeemer, and seeks to lay bare the ultimate causes and consequences of His passion and to gauge the character and value of His works.

Orderly arrangement of matter and precision of thought and language are characteristic notes of Scholastic Theology. They are visible on every page of the present volume. Take for instance the author's handling of the question whether the image of Christ is to be worshipped, at page 268 et seq. He first shows that the cultus of images in general is lawful, and in particular the cultus of the image of Christ. He then points out that an image may be viewed, (1) as a material thing merely; (2) as a thing set apart and consecrated to the service of religion; (8) formally and precisely as an image. Looked at in the first way, that is, as a material object merely or work of art, the image of Christ may be worthy of admiration indeed, but not of religious veneration. Viewed in the second way, it is deserving of a certain reverence, which, however, must not be confounded with worship. But if it be considered in the third way, that is, precisely as the image or representation of Christ, then it is worthy of divine worship, not absolute, but relative. In other words, it is worshipped, not for its own sake, but for the sake of the prototype, so that the worship though exhibited to the image is referred to and intended wholly for Him whose image it is. The reason is that the act by which the mind worships the image, viewed as it sets before us and stands for the Saviour, is one and the same with that by which it worships the Saviour Himself. The bodily eye sees the image; the mind, in and through the image, recognixes and worships the Saviour.

There is one point that we confess we could wish to see dealt with differently. At page 303 the author maintains that the teaching of St. Thomas is in accord, or at least is not in disaccord, with the doctrine of the Immaculate Conception as defined by Pius Ninth. Now it is perfectly true that, even in the Summa, St. Thomas lays down certain principles from which we may deduce as a logical inference that the Blessed Virgin was conceived without original sin. It is also true that in one or two of his minor works the doctrine appears to be expressly set forth. But the Saint spoke his last word in the Summa, and the task of harmonizing his teaching in that monumental work with the dogma of the Church, be the learning and lugenuity that are brought to the accomplishment of it ever so great, seems a hopeless one. The writer well remembers how Cardinal Satolli, then Professor in the College of Propaganda, failed, despite his great ability and acumen, to satisfy even a respectable minority of those who sat under him, on this very point. They knew that St. Thomas is not in the habit of saying the opposite of what he means, and they could see for themselves both what he says expressly and what the drift of his whole teaching is in that twenty-seventh question of the third part of the Summa. Of course it was veneration for so great a master which prompted the Cardinal to stand by St. Thomas, as it prompts the Cardinal's disciple to do the same thing to-day. But to us, as to so many others, it has always seemed that the only honest course is frankly to own that the Saint was in error on this point. Even the sun in the heavens has been known to suffer eclipse. As Christ's ever blessed Mother, of all Adam's children, was alone free from fsintest shadow of sin, so, we are taught to believe, is Christ's holy Spouse, the Apostolic and Roman Church, alone immune from error -" the pillar and ground of the truth."

A letter from Cardinal Rampella, sent in Pope Leo's name, stands at the head of this fourth volume. Happy the author whose work wins praise and commendation from the Holy See! The publishers are to him: Demers Bros., Quebec: New York, Benziger Bros. Price, \$1.50.

" THE PROOF OF MIRACLES" is the title of a booklet issued from the office of The Are Maria. It is a reprint of an article contributed to that magazine by Henry F. Brownson, LL. D., and contains a refutation, at once luminous and thorough, of some modern objections against miracles. The matter is drawn from the writing of the elder Brownson. Price 5 cents.

Notes of the War.

The United States Consul at Pretoria has been given charge of British interests in the Transvaal.

The British Government on Tuesday replied to the ultimatum of the Transvaal (demanding the withdrawal of the British troops from the frontier within 48 hours), saying it was such as was impossible to discuss, and war was formally declared by the Transvaal on Thursday morning.

dressed poultry from London last week.

There are persistent rumours that at Mafeking the Boer force was repulsed with a loss of 300 killed, the British losing only 18. On the line near Kimberley an armoured train is said to have encountered a detachment of Boers, killed five and wounded seven of them without sas taining any loss. Reports say the Boer firing, both of artillery and rifles, was wild.

It is said that there will be no general British advance until February.

A company of dragoons belonging to the permanent force in Toronto, on learning that the members of that force were not allowed to join the South African contingent, burned Mr. Tarte in effigy, their chief officer, it is said, not interfering. The students of Queen's University, Kingston, a despatch says, burned Tarte and Kruger in offigy on Monday evening.

News from the seat of war is meagre, a strict censureship having been established The Boers have invaded both Natal and Northern Cape Colony. They have taken possession of the railway in the latter. On Thursday night they attacked and captured an armoured train escerting two guns north to Mafeking, killing fifteen British soldiers.

After a prolonged Cabinet meeting, which is said to have been somewha, stormy, the Dominion Government on Friday last announced its decision to send a contingent of about 1000 men to South Africa. They will be made up of companies from different provinces and will be commanded by a Major. The Canadian Government will equip them and pay all expenses to the point of debarkation in South Africa, after which the Imperial Government will pay the men at the same rate as their own troops. They sail from Quebec on October 31.

The Imperial Parliament met on Friday, and a lively debate took place on the Address in reply to the Queen's speech. Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, nominal Liberal leader, pursued his previously outlined north-by-south course. He condemned the Government for bringing about an unnecessary and deplorable war by making claims that were groundless and by massing troops upon the Transvaal frontier, and he nevertheless promised hearty support to the war. Mr. Baifour, First Lord of the Treasury, replied to him, defending the Government's policy. Mr. John Dillon moved an amendment to the Address, humbly submitting that the war had been caused by the assertion of unwarranted claims and by the aggressive attitude of the Government and that a proposal should be made in the spirit of the Hague Conference looking to arbitration as a means of avoiding an ignominious war between the overwhelming forces of the Empire and two small nations numbering altogether less than 200,000 souls. The amendless than 200,000 souls. The amendment was seconded by Mr. Henry ment was seconded by Labouchere, who declared that if Labouchere, who declared that if Labouchere, and Rhodes or if Lord there were no Rhodes or if Lord Salisbury were in the Colonial Office, there would be no war. Messrs. Michael Davitt and William Redmond supported the amendment, which was lost on division, 322 to 54. Mr. Henry Seton-Kerr, Con-servative member for St. Helen's, Lancashire, gave notice of a question for to-day regarding alleged treasonable utterances some of the Irish members, including Messrs. Patrick O'Brien, Michael Davitt, William Redmond, in relation to the war.

The Keppoch Poetesses.

(Held over from last week.)

Sills Ni Mhic Raonnill was marriedonce only-to Gordon of Beldorine. "Sar Obsir nan Bard" says that after the death of her husband she was nearly cut off by severe illness; but according to one of her own poems it was before the death of her husband she was ill:

Stric a shuidh thu aig mo cheann, 'S tu ga 'm amhare 's mì leth bheo, 'S nach caomhnadh thu storas a chaltbeamh rium.

Aonghus Mac Raonuili Oig, who was killed at the battle of Stron-a-Chlachain, left no family. He had two children who died before him. See Iam Lom's Lament

Chaireadh Ceannard an't shluaigh Le dha leanabh s' an uaigh, Fa mo theannaidh 's mi fuasgladh dheoir.

Nighean Aonghus Oig, the poetess, was not a descendant of Keppoch but of Celestine, Earl Lochalsh. She was daughter of Aonghus Og, son of Angus, son of James who was first of Ach-na-Coichean. One of that family, Angus MacDonald, known as Aonghus MacGhillesbig, came to Nova Scotia about the year 1830 and settled in Glencoe, Inverness County, C. B. He had five sons of whom four settled there. Many of his descendants are still there. They were known in Lochaber as Sliochd an Iarla (Celestine of Lochalsh, brother of John, fourth Lord of the Isles.) The last of this family known in Lochaber was a medical doctor, who emigrated to Prince Edward Island and was, in all likelihood, father of the Bishop referred to in last

Angus, youngest son of Alasdair nan Cleas, was never called Aonghus Og. He was the first of Coills-Chonait. I know A packing house in St. Louis, Mo., many of his descendants in this county and KIRK'S BLOCK.

received an order for 350,000 pounds of also in Inverness, Cape Breton. Early in | Breton. They were known as of Tigh this century one of them, Alexander Mc-Donald known as Alasdair Breac, emigrated to this county. He had five sons, three of whom are settled in this county, and two daughters. Another of this branch, Alexander McDonald, known as Alasdair Mor, settled in Mabou, Cape Breton. He had six sons, some of whom are still there. They are known as "Miramichi family." About 1830 there came out four sons of Alexander MacDonald, known as Alasdair Dubb. Three were married, and settled in Mabou, Cape

Chaoille-Chonait, and were descendants of Angus, son of Alasdair nan Cleas. Thave time and again heard the old men then selves and my father talking about what stock they belonged to. This is the best evidence I can give of the truth of my statement. We must suppose that they knew from whom they were descended Also my brother Dan who lived with his father on the homestead, and who can trace those familles fully better than I agrees with me in all this.

ALEXANDER McDonald. (Ridge,

Grand Collection

JACKETS LADIES'

We bought them direct from the best English and German manufacturers and we confidently say that no such an assortment of Ladies' Jackets has ever before been shown in Antigonish. To meet the ever increasing demand for a high-olass 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 navy and brown,

Ladies' lackets,

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

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

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

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

ERPROOFS

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 \$5.50 in Black and Navy,

Our Fall Dress Goods are now upon the counters ready for inspection. The choicest products of French, English and German looms find representatives here in large variety and at moderate prices. Undoubtedly plain goods will be more than ever wom 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 Department Underwear

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

WE GUARANTEE this garment - if washed according to instructions-to be satisfactory in every respect, and to wear as well as the product of any manufacturer in the world. Should it 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 linest pure wool is used and for warmth, comfort and durability they are unsurpassed. To 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, 81 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 colors,

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

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

Combination Suits, Ladies' Flaunelette Underwear,

comprising Night Gowns. Sikrts and Drawers.

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

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

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General News.

A Church Congress of the Auglican Church opened in London on the 11th

A special train from Pittsburg, Pa. collided with a passenger train near wheeling, W. Va., on Wednesday of last week. Eight persons were seriously

persons who died in Liverpool, Eng., last used up in the Dewey celebration just week and a verdict of death from poisoning previous to the attempted races. However, through eating contaminated food was the yachts got a breeze on Monday, and returned. The food was bought at a stall the Columbia, which had got a new suit kept by one of the market women.

and to have brought about a situation in to windward and return. Tuesday there which the Carnegie Steel Co., will have to | was too much wind and it resulted in dispay double this year's rates next year for aster, the Shamrock breaking her topmast. carriage of their iron ore.

President of the Incorporated Law Society, in his annual address, last week, attacked the jury system as a mode of trying civil causes, which be declares to be worse than | conceded now that the Shamrock is not a

It is said that one of the visitors to the flagship Crescent in Halifax Harbour last week was detected making sketches of the apparatus connected with the torpedoes. The visitor was a foreigner. He was told to desist, and after he went ashore guards were doubled on the ship.

West Africa, that a British expedition, sent out to pumsh native tribes who had stopped traffic on the Leemer River and murdered several canoemen destroyed eight villages after hard fighting, in which many of the natives were killed. Eight of the British soldiers were wounded.

An "International Commercial Congress" met at Philadelphia last Thursday, and will be in session for two weeks altogether. The representatives of foreign countries and of commercial bodies present number about 500, and the representatives from the United States as many more. Nearly every nation is represented. The diplomatic corps at Washington attended the opening ceremonies.

Sir Louis Davies, while in London, signified the consent of the Dominion Government to a temporary boundary line between Canada and Alaska, being a line drawn across Chilcoot Pass. He says the arrangement will not affect Canada's contention in the boundary dispute and that it will not continue a day longer than is

A terrible earthquake occurred on the island of Ceram, one of the largest of the Moluccas, eastward of New Guinea, on September 29, of which news reached report to the Government of Holland places the number killed at fully 4,000, stating that hundreds more were severely injured.

A newspaper manager in New Orleans and a tax collector were the principals in a shooting affray in that city on Tuesday of last week. The trouble was caused by a cartoon which appeared in the paper. Both were seriously wounded. A newsboy, who was at some distance was struck by a stray bullet.

London from Southwest Africa last been in action at Acton Homes and Besters Thursday, brought the news that Lieutenant Guise, German Commissioner at Rio del Rey, who set out with a force of 100 natives to quell disturbances on the border of the German territory, had been massacred with all his men by the natives. A treacherous native chief, who acted as guide to the expedition, led them into an

Sir Wilfrid Laurier opened his Ontario political tour at Bowmanville on Monday, with Hon. Messrs. Feilding and Mulock, and two members of the Hardy Government. Last night he was at Paisley. Other meetings take place as follows: Wingham, Friday, October 20; Kincardine, Saturday, October 21; Sarnia, Tuesday, October 24; Fergus, Thursday, October 26; Smith's Falls, Saturday, October 28.

A statement published by the Montreal Star says that the Canadian Pacific Railway, owing to the enormous grain traffic from Manitoba, has been forced to convert its fleet of passenger steamers on the Great Lakes into freighters. The company is carrying wheat east from Manitoba and the Territories at the rate of a quarter of a million bushels a day. Next year, it is announced, the entire road from Fort William on Lake Superior to Winnipeg will be double tracked.

The following despatch from Constantinople, dated October 13, seems scarcely

An Imperial irad has been issued abolishing all measures that prevented the free movements of Armenians. It orders the rebuilding and repairing with Government assistance of the churches, schools and monasteries destroyed during the troubles, and payment of sums due officials or the families of officials who were expelled or killed in the massacres. In addition to these remedial measures, the irad pardons fifty-four prisoners and commutes to imprisonment for life the sentences of twenty-

this action on the part of the Ottoman Government is accepted by the patri-arch as satisfactory those dignitaries will withdraw their resignations.

Not until Monday did the rival Irish and American yachts succeed in having a race. The coast off New York continued to be shrouded in fog, and there was no wind. Scientists have suggested, in explanation of this extraordinary calmness Inquests were held on the bodies of five around New York, that all the wind was of sails during the calm, gave all hands a John D. Rockefeller is said to have surprise, beating her rival by about a mile "cornered" freights on the Great Lakes, and a half, the course being fifteen miles The accident was caused by the breaking Mr. Manisty, a leading English barrister, of a stay. The Columbia went over the course alone, thus winning another race. The mast was to be replaced yesterday and the next race sailed to-day. It is generally match for her rival.

Personals.

Miss Mary Mahoney of Halifax is visit-ing Miss C. J. Macdonald, Antigonish.

Mr. J. B. Gass, formerly a merchant of this Town, at present of Montreal, was in Town this week.

News has been received from Lagos, Mass., left for home on Friday last, after spending a few weeks at his old home at

> Rev. A. P. Shatford, of Bridgewater, Lunenburg Co. has been appointed Rector of the Anglican parishes of Bayfield and Antigonish.

> Mr. J. A. McIsaac, manager of the Merchants' Bank of Halifax at Port Hawkesbury, who is at present enjoying his holidays, is in Town. Miss Margaret F. McDougall, B. A., Antigonish, went to Truro on Monday last to attend the Provincial Normal School, which opened on the 18th inst.

> Mr. Ethridge, of North-East Margaree, is in Town. He has been inspecting some of the best farms that are for sale in the vicinity of the Town with a view to buying

> Miss Delia Whalen who has been visiting her sister, Mrs. Alex. K. McDonald, at Cloverville, left Antigonish for Boston on Thursday last. She is accompanied by Master Edward O'Brien.

Mrs. Kate Hayes, of Brooklyn, N. Y., returned home on last Thursday, after spending several weeks with friends in Antigonish. She was accompanied to Boston by Miss May McGillivray, who will spend the winter at the latter city.

Mr. Michael R. Torpey, of Butte City, Montana, leaves next Monday for home, after spending a few weeks with his brother and friends at his old home at Afton, this county. Mr. Torpey has been in the United States sixteen years, and like Europe only a week ago. The official many of our young men abroad, has achieved considerable financial success. Mrs. John Curley, of Parrsboro, Cumberland Co., sister of Mr. To:pey, also paid a visit home during her brother's stay.

LATEST WAR NEWS.

(Special despatch to CASKET.)

HALIFAN, Oct. 19 .- A private cablegram received in Halifax yesterday confirms report of engagement at Mafeking. Boer loss considerable; British slight. A despatch from Ladysmith, October 18th. The steamer Niger, which arrived at states that British cavalry patrols have

four prisoners condemned to death. As Station since Monday. A number of casualties reported. General Stewart White with 12,000 men are expected to engage the Boers and Free State troops to-

> His Excellency the Governor-General will attend the Hallowe'en concert of the Caledonia Society of Montreal.

There died at Springfield, on the 2nd inst., in the 73rd year of her age, a most estimable lady in the person of Mrs. Angus Power. The deceased, who had suffered an illness of almost a years' duration, was universally esteemed for her blameless life, and her large hearted generosity and hospitality will long be remembered. Her remains, followed by a numerous body of mourners, were conveyed to South River cemetery where amfil prayers and tears all that was mortal of Mrs. Angus Power was consigned to its last earthly resting place, there to await the Resurrection. R. 1. P.

Died at L. Judique, C. B., on the 11th inst., at the well-known homestead, the ultimus Scotorum—Angus Beaton, Esq., postmaster. For over a quarter of a century he held the position of a postmaster to the satisfaction of all concerned. Afr. Beaton was in the 78th year of his age. A keen successful business man, succeeding and securing a fair competence, respected, hospitable and markedly Highland in his tastes, with a character so even, peaceful, respectful, and genuinely religious, the void occasioned by his death is one not to be filled. On Friday, after a frequiem High Mass by Rev. Father Colin Chisholm, P. P., Port Hood, all that was mortal of Angus Beaton was hid to rest. May his soul rest in peace.

Word was received here by telegraph on Sunday evening that Mr. Charles R. Bigelow, son of the late Charles S. Bigelow, of Bey View Farm, Antigonish Harbour, had died at his home in Brooklyn, N. Y., the previous day Mr. Bigelow, who left home at the age of 19, learned the trade of a machinist in the United States, and starting in business for himself in New York, met with marked success which his industry, energy, and integrity deserved. Lately he did a very learntive business in Jersey City as a machine broker. He had been ill for some time, but was thought to be recovering when the news of his unexpected death was received. He was 46 years of age, and leaves a wife and family. Two sisters, Mrs. W. G. Cunningham and Miss Bigelow, Pleasant Street, reside in this town, where the news of his death is heard with sincere regret.

At Port Hood, on the 14th September, fortified by the last rites of Holy Church, Josephine, youngest daughter of Elizabeth and the late Dr. Duncan Campbell, passed away in the nine-teenth year of her age, after a lingering illness, borne with exemplary Christian patience. The sympathy of the community, in which she was highly esteemed for her many estimable qualities, goes out to her bereaved mother, brother and sisters in their affliction. A very large conceurse of people followed the remains to St. Peter's cemetery, where they were laid to rest after a High Mass of Requiem celebrated by the Rev. Colin Chisholm, P. P. May she rest in peace!

peace:

Mr. John Rankin, one of the most respected rasidents of Broad Cove Banks, died at his home there on October 8, of heart fallure, supervening upon a long illness, which he bore with great patience and Christian fortitude. Deceased was in his 62nd year. A sorrowing widow, one son and two daughters—of whom one is a Sister of Charity in the Convent of our Lady of Perpetual Succour at Amprior, Ont., survive him. After a High Mass of Requiem celebrated by the Rev. A. L. Macdonald, P. P., his remains were laid beside those of his father, who died on the 26th of April last. May be rest in peace!

At West Side New Glasgow, Sept. 13th, the beloved wife of Hector McKenzie, leaving a sorrowful husband and nine children to mourn the loss of a kind wife and loving mother. She was consoled by the last rites of the Holy Catholic Church, of which she was always a devout member, she peacefully passed away to meet the reward that is awaiting the elect children of God. Her kind disposition endeared her to all who knew her as was plain to be seen by the large concourse that followed her remains to their last resting place. The deceased was a daughter of Hugh McGillivray, formerly of Lochaber Lake, Antigonish Co. The whole community sympathises with the bereaved nusband and family. May her soul rest in peace.

At Mabou Coal Mines, on Tuesday, 3rd inst.

husband and family. May her soul rest in peace.

At Mabou Coal Mines, on Tuesday, 3rd inst., Maggio, second edeat daughtyr of Angus Rankin and (nee) Catherine McPhee, passed peacefully to her reward at the early age of 19 years and 3 mouths. She took ill early in March. All that kind and loving parents and skilful medical attendants could do to restore her to health was done; but it was of no avail. Happily, and with perfect confidence in her Creator did she awalt His call. After an illness of seven months God took her to Himself. Her death was like her life—beautiful. In life ever a plous and truly devout Catholic, she died after receiving all the consolations of our Holy Church. After a Requiem High, Mass by Rev. Father McMaster, on Thursday, all that was mortal of Maggie Rankiu was fondly laid to rest in St. Mary's cemetery, Mabou. She leaves besides her fond parents, an affectionate brother and sister who in their grief have the sympathy of many friends. May her soul rest in peace.

McCurdy & Co., Antigonish,

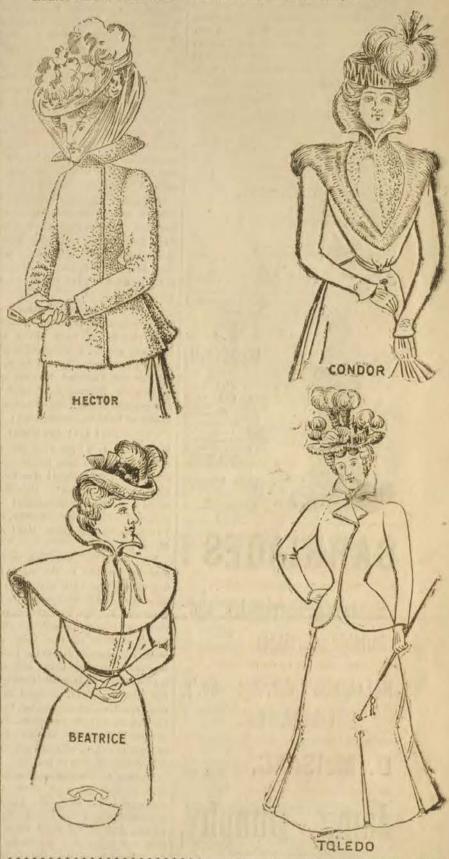
Fur Goods and Ladies' Cloth Jackets

the most Beautiful Goods we have ever shown.

LADIES' FUR COLLARS, CAPES and MUFFS, newest makes. LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S FUR COATS.

The celebrated firm of L. GNAEDINGER, SON & CO., of Montreal, have gained an enviable reputation for their "Moose Head" brand of Furs. Every Jacket, Cape, Collar or Muff which bears this brand is warranted. Please note this fact when purchasing.

Ladies' and Gentlemens' Fur Coats made to measure, all warranted.





TE We wish all those intending to purchase Sleigh Robes to examine ours before doing so, in the first place you will save over a dollar in the price and have something which will last and give perfect satisfaction. They are all warranted to us by the manufacturers and we give a guarantee to every purchaser. The linings and trimmings are very pretty and made of very strong and durable material.

This TEA is a Special Blend and gives universal satisfaction. It is done up in beautiful packages of one, three and five pounds. Price by the five lb. package, 25 cts. per pound. Single pound, 30 cents.



McCURDY &

COMPARISONS.

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

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

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

I will willingly give a

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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,

BONNER.



Positively cured by these Little Pills.

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

Small Dose. Small Pill. Small Price.

Substitution the iroud of the day. See you get Carter's, Ask for Carter's, Insist and demand Carter's Little Liver Pills.



Fine Monumental Work. J. H.

McDougall, Dealer in

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

Main Street, Antigonish.

CARRIAGES

Handsome, Serviceable and Durable Carriages, Manufactured by the celebrated

McLaughlin Carriage Co.'y,

Oshawa, Ont. Call and see them.

D. McISAAC, 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.

Ici on varie Français.

OUEEN HOTEL. ANTIGONISH.

THE QUEEN HOTEL has been thoroughly renovated and new furniture, carpets, etc., installed, and is now thoroughly equipped for the satisfactory accommodation of both 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 ontigonish, June 8, 98.

My Visit to Lourdes.

(Mercedes, in Ave Maria.)

(Concluded.)

While we were there sixteen miracles took place. The first was a young girl of twenty-three-Miss Joséphine Cuillé, of Paris, - who had suffered a whole year from tuberculosis of the lungs Her first bath in the miraculous water produced no effect save an increase of faith. The second bath was like a thrill through her whole being; she cried out, " I am cured ! " and. springing to her feet, she ran to the Grotto, singing the Magnificat. The physicians, who promptly examined her case, found not a trace of her disease. A man from Versailles-Ernest Navant, aged forty-nine - had suffered from cancer of the stomach for years, and was unable to taste anything but a little milk. After leaving the piscina he asked for some soup, and ate it all,-the first food for a long time. His cure was complete. A little fellow named Armand Legros, only eight years of age, had been born blind. His mother bathed his eyes at the fountain, praying most fervently to our Blessed Lady, when lo! sight sprang into them, and he saw his mother and smiled! She nearly died of joy.

These cures happened while we were at another part of the holy place, but they were the joyful cry of the multitude, and were duly sworn and registered at the notary's office. I spoke to the mother of little Armand; and, while tears rolled down her cheeks, I saw the child's face lighted with smiles.

On our second day took place one of the great processions of the pilgrimage. How wonderful to see from fifteen to twenty thousand people, with lighted candles, followed by bishops, priests, nuns, and the delegate of Cardinal Richard of Paris bearing the Blessed Sacrament under a canopy, all singing the chanson so well known at Lourdes, ending with:

Ave! Ave! Ave Maria!

How those Aves rang over the towering mountains! How they floated in a mighty chorus down the ravines! How they echoed up the narrow streets! How they made the very air quiver and vibrate! Twenty thousand voices-men, women, children! I seem to hear it yet-" Ave! Ave! Ave!

For hours the long line continued to pass up the hill to the right from the Grotto, winding back again and again till the church was reached, -making a twining wreath of torches, with the church in its embrace; coming onward down the slope, past the statue of Our Lady, on to the cross, and, farther yet, to the statue of St. Michael; doubling again and coming to the esplanade before the marble steps of the church, where, inclosed in the two great semicircular colonnades, hundreds of the sick lay on their stretchers, the cripples in their little wagons, the lame hanging on to their crutches, waiting-oh, so patiently !- for the Master to pass by.

Longing to see a miracle with our own eyes, we had taken an elevated position overlooking the plaza, and had waited in the broiling sun nearly four hours; but we had some of the water from the fountain in a can, and it refreshed us as we drank from it occasionally. In fact, it seemed to us that during all that week we lived mostly on the blessed water, with some bread we carried in our pockets.

Nearer came the canopy and the group of priests forming the Guard of Honour. How the sick stirred! How the cripples in the little carriages-the pale, poor creatures-seemed to waken! Slowly the delegate carrying the monstrance approached; he placed it on the head of each of the sick, and the bymns and prayers went up to heaven nearer and nearer. Suddenly came a shout of joy : cries of " Une guerison! une querison!" (A cure! A cure!) A paralytic sprang up from his bed, and, throwing aside his crutches, ran across the plaza. How the astonished people wept and sang at that extraordinary sight! But he who bore the monstrance went calmly on, never turning to view the wonder.

We had been watching one bent figurea poor, frail woman who was swaying with weakness. She had been standing for hours in the sun, leaning forward over her two crutches, waiting for the Master to pass by. Her head was hanging down; it seemed two or three times as if she were falling, and our sympathy was strongly aroused. "Who is that poor creature in the brown dress and blue veil, leaning on crutches?" I asked a neighbour. " Madame Veuve Fleury," was the answer; " a poor paralyzed woman, who has not walked for three years. She was here last year, and went home as she came. She returned this year with fresh faith and fervour. Surely the good God and Our Lady of Lourdes will cure her."

I said no more; but as the procession slowly advanced, singing the hymns, I watched her closely, with an inward presentiment, When the delegate drew near, she raised her white face, from which

head, and the prelate bearing it moved on. But-oh, wonderful !- she threw down the crutches, swayed back and forth, raised herself erect, and, with glowing face, walked alone! Then, stooping she picked up the crutches, lifted them high in the air, and, singing at the top of her voice, she followed the procession-eured! The crowd shouted, "A cure! a cure!" And her friends pressed around; but the woman scarcely heeded them, so deeply engaged was she thanking God and Our Lady. I was overcome. I flung myself on my knees, weeping. I had witnessed with my own eyes a miracle.

But the pilgrims seemed to take it as a matter of course, and were watching with strained and eager eyes for more wonders. And more did take place, but to us there was nothing more wonderful than the one we had witnessed. Day after day the untiring prayers, Masses, and processions continued. We were told the number of pilgrims amounted to thirty thousand, with a thousand sick. We visited the hospitals, and saw them on their palletsweak, white sufferers. We saw them hour after hour carried to the Grotto, -sometimes on stretchers, laid side by side on wagons or in little carriages. It was truly pathetic, and the marvel was how the little town had room for them. On the trains (twenty, of them arriving in a day) were long, white muslin signs-Les malades (the sick). And to see all the suffering of those poor invalids in their transportation would touch a heart of stone.

On the last day of the 'pilgrimage the crowd was terrible, but it was like a crowd of religious. All were praying. On that last morning we assisted at innumerable Masses, especially the one at the Grotto, in the open air; and received Holy Communion at the railing of the Grotto, under the trees, close to the image of Notre Dame de Lourdes. All day was spent there, listening to the prayers and sermons, visiting the Church of the Rosary, the crypt, and the Calvary on the hill.

At night the grand illumination took place. Every outline of the basilica was marked in electric stars. It stood out a church of living fire against the purple sky. The spire was floating in a baze of blue, misty light; and all around the starry colours scintillated. Letters of fire sprang into existence; and when the long serpentine line of the procession wound up and down the hill, among the trees, in and out and encircling the spot, when the voices of the thousands rent the very heavens, one forgot this earth and seemed to share in the songs of paradise. When the torches gathered in a vast aggregate of waving fire in the plaza before the church, when the Blessed Sacrament was placed on the temporary altar above the church steps, when the multitude intoned the magnificent Credo in unum Deum, one grew faint with the fervour, enthusiasm, and devotion that filled the very air,

Heaven seemed so near and earth so far, No thought of earth could devotion mar.

One forgot nationality, home, fatigue, surroundings; and only felt that the spot was holy,-that Lourdes was a living miracle, the standing won ler of wonders in this nineteenth century. One could almost see the living vision of the beautiful white-clad Mother with her axure girdle standing on the rock, with the roses on her feet, and saying to Bernadette, " Penance, denance! Kiss the earth for the conversion of sinners, and come to honour me here. I want the world to come here. I want a church built on this spot, and my people to honour me in processions. I am the Immaculate Conception."

These words are engraved on the marble tablet over the fountain. The sweet, simple, untutored little peasant maid went forth, strong in the commands of the Queen; and to day in this wild, secluded, craggy nook of the world thousands gather in the stately basilica. Wealth has flowed ig and has been expended to the honour of Mary; and the votive offerings-the forest of crutches, the banners that wave in the aisles-preve that Our Lady has showered her gifts and graces, spiritual and temporal, and that Christ the King has glorified His Mother, heaven's own Queen.

There could be but one Lourdes, and nothing could give an adequate description of it. Only a visit there can open the heart and touch it and fill it with appreciation of its sacred and unspeakable morvels. We felt, as our train sped away toward Marseilles, as if we had been vouchsafed a glimpse of heaven; and our souls were overflowing with an unutterable calm and joy that will never be effaced from our

Catarrhal Headache

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"I have used Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder for several catarrhal headache frequently, and with every application the rehef had been almost instantaneous. I believe it to be the very best remedy for catarrh that is on the market to-day, and great drops of perspiration were rolling on account of her agony. For one moment the foot of the monstrance touched her take pleasure in saying these words in commending it to alf-catarrh sufferers." C. Spooner, Editor King's County News, Hampton, N. B. Sold by Foster Bros. Imperialist Blasphemy.

According to a reverend imperialist -Matthias S. Kaufman - who writes in the Christian Advocate, it is not the hand of Mr. McKinley, or any of his advisers or backers, or the hands of all together, but the hand of God, that has been guiding, and still guides, American military policy and operations in the Philippines. The Rev. Kaufman's article is entitled " God's Hand in American Imperialism," and here are some samples of the writer's interpretation and presentation of the divine purpose and the divine will, of which the President and the army and navy of the United States are the executors: "It now looks very much as if God

Himself planned it in order that He might place this Government in a position to be of more service to the world than it could have been had the war not been waged. The startling surprises of Manila Bay and Santiago Harbour have their most rational explanation in the assumption that God's hand directed these events. " " " God's real plan was concealed at the outset. It seems now very evident that He has accomplished what He intended, and has done it for our nation's good, as well as for the benefit of all who are to be affected thereby. * * * For such tasks God has been training this Republic. His hand have opportunity to grow strong enough to take our share of the burdens that belong to all great world powers. * * * It is not that we thirst for dominion. It is not that we are drunk with the glory of military power, as some would charge. On the contrary, it is the soundest sense of this nation accepting imperialism as thrust upon it by providential indication, accepting it as a solemn obligation from Him who alone is supreme; accepting it as and with fidelity for the good ot man. * * * The supreme aim of American imperialism education, with civil and religious liberty. this Republic great. It is our nation's response to God's command, the response to that divine bugle blast which makes our national blood tingle and starts our national feet marching to the holiest of wars - a war which will ultimately usher in universal and permanent peace." If the blasphemy here exhibited of

attributing to the Divine Being the treachery, dishonesty and barbarous brutality of American doings in the Philippines could be passed over, one might derive a good deal of genuine enjoyment from this performance. The idea of "elevating and eanobling the Fi ipinos by forcing upon them United States Government benefits as illustrated, let us say in the institutions of lynching and divorce and yellow journalism and godless education, together with all the numerous blessings included spoils, politics is highly amusing. Mr. Kaufman allows that the Filipinos have a government of theis own, for he talks about " destroying their government" as a duty of the "American Republic," a very becoming "duty" indeed for a Republic based on a Declaration which describes governments as institutions "deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed.

But it could not be expected that the Declaration of Independence could stand against a policy which is a negation and a rejection of the moral taw. Where the Decalogue does not "go" there is small chance for the Declaration of Independence. - New York Freeman's Journal.

needs help to bring it back to a good healthy normal condition. Whether in springtime, summertime, autumn or winter, South American Nervine is a power in restoring wasted nerve force; in toning up the digestive organs; dispelling the impurities from the blood which are accountable for so much disease and suffering. H. H. Darrock, of Mount Forest, Ont., says he was all run down, weak, languid, had no appetite, nerves shattered; he took South American Nervine, and to use his own words: "I am O. K. again; my appetite is big and hearty. I think it the best medicine in the world to make a new man out of a broken down one." Sold by Foster Bios.

isolated us for a season, that we might a sacred trust to be administered in honesty is to enrich its newly acquired possessions with enterprise and law, with industry and By no means would it attempt to crush out the 'instinct of freedom' which asserts itself in the hearts of these islanders, as some claim. It is simply endeavouring to bring them under such wholesome subjection as will the more speedily allow their instinct of freedom' to find its safest realization. President McKinley states the case rationally in the affirmation that, after destroying their government, it is the duty of the American Republic to provide for them a better one. * * * American imperialism, in its essence, is American valor, American manhood, American sense of justice and right, American conscience, American character at its best, listening to the voice of God, and at His command nobly assuming this Republic's rightful place in the grand forward movement for the civilizing and Christianizing of all continents and all races. * * * It is the Christian spirit of a Christian Republic seeking to serve its captives, to elevate and ennoble them, that they may become capable of enjoying such liberties as make

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Antigonish, May 17th, 1892.

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RISTER,

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necay of Reverence.

(Concluded.) sand women are formed and fashioned pir " ideals;" all have some " ideal" e them; and if we wish to get at the the foundations of a man's life, we find out his " ideals." What are the nof our generation? There are people foodly think that they are to be found he higher literature. No doubt they here: but few seek their ideals there. deals of the multitude are to be found he popular newspaper, the cheap magathe doubtful novel, in illustrations to as near the wind of decency as may the music-hall song, the commoner res and the like. What these ideals I need not say, but they are not such re likely to lead to the cultivation of sir, respect, or reverence for others. the better side of all this so-called mre does not lend itself to the propaon of these virtues, with its braggart otism, its everlasting praise of the o-Saxon, and contempt for every other on under the sun : its excessive respect prosperity and success, and its malistic views of life in general. Selfffice, gentleness, meekness, reverence one place in our modern British life : deals are strength, success, prosperity we sweep saide or ruthlessly repress staver interferes with them. I need resly say it to you-and yet it must not omitted-the great characteristic of our dern life is the gradual decay of religion. ministy is becoming little more than same, great masses of our population no religious training, are under no brious influence, have lost all knowledge Ing, after eligion means. They have no er of sin, no idea of the aupernatural, thought of God and His claims upon Christianity is for the most part oming a mere veneer thinly spread & Solicity or a civilization that is in its essence pan, in its principles materialistic, in its s merely human. "Let us eat and ak, for to-morrow we die." Get what CHISHOLI is the end-nnavowed, perhaps, but e the less real-of all this intensity, e gradually dropping the virtues of ristianity-all those, at any rate, that do lend themselves to the increase of our terial prosperity and greatness. Humilpurity, gentleness, self-restraint, spes, and reverence are disappearing m amongst us; they are very well for tions of a lesser mettle, but they do not large a part of the world. The remedy

SOLICITOR, Parestless energy, this absorbing activity DOOR WEST DOOR modern life. Utilitarianism is strang-ANTIGONISE 1 SOLICITOR, EM JISH, N. the royal imperial race that now rules McPHE orthisis, of course, the revival of religion, licitor, Notary hand it is the only remedy; and by religion sean-I can mean nothing else but the Telegraph Ballathalic religion, the Catholic Church, th her great principles of (1) Authority VISH. N. S. at all authority is from God; all who d authority, whether in Church or hate, whether in private life or in public, rcise that authority in the name and ace of Ged. Obedience is not merely duty, but a privilege. The soldier is 193 Hern road to obey his officer; in doing so he eys the Queen. We, too, are proud to X, N, buy those above us, because they are to in the place of God. We reverence al respect them, not for personal reasons hose may come in or not-but because their office. Children reverence their N SEN arents, servants their masters, the laity clergy, the clergy their Bishops-each as in his grade subject to the higher ers, because we are taught that all ver is in God. (2) The principle of illty. The children of the Church sit he feet of Him Who invited us to come lim-all of us, the blind, the lame, the * specially-and learn of Him, because meek and humble of heart. From ling, Mould a we learn not to push our way, to get n Drying, 2 to trust others aside, to trample on ers it order that we may gain a high tort Notice. . But we learn that failure is not stearily want of success, that success fien the greatest failure of all, that siscrifon and self-confidence are often cloaks of emptiness and weakness, fue manhood is seen in him who is

tful, yielding, and humble, who can

ad look up to the excellencies of.

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ong and who recognizes that, how-

able or clever he may himself be

are many others who know more

he does and are more capable than he

ho, in short, lives not on the principle

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out day, that every man is as good as

eshaps better than every other, but on

hat there is no man in whom every

on whom he cannot find something

n. (3) In the cultivation of purity

Pect for woman. Reverence, chiv-

respect for woman has gone, partly

Wing to the decay of religion. I

into the question of woman and to there is no need to do so.

man cannot see something to admire

doubt that woman no longer holds in society the place she used to hold; her influence is no longer the same-to the great loss of much that is most winning in human life. The Catholic Church alone has in her possession the means of reviving reverence in her cultivation of devotion to our Blessed Lady. (4) The practice of prayer of which I will only say one word. He who never bumbles himself on his knees before God is not likely to be reverential to his fellow-man; he who has never confessed that he has sinned has never beaten his breast in sorrow and contrition, has never asked for help from his Father in Heaven, is not likely to cultivate gentleness or respect or reverence for his brother here on earth. There are many more points one might dwell on, but I should keep you too long. I will only ask you to bear in mind the glorious mission of the Catholic Church, of which you are proud to be the children. That mission is the same now as it was in the days of the Apostles; and as she then purified the pagan world of its uncleanuess and taught the proud and haughty the sweetness of humility and obedience, and showed to all the true greatness of the reverence and respect which should be shown to all God's creatures, especially to those who are made in His image and likeness. she can work the same wonders again if only we her children are true and loyal in our practice as well as in our principles. Here, as everywhere else, we are "the salt of the earth." A Catholic household should be the abode of reverence; a Catholic society like this (of which we are all so justly proud) should spread the perfume of this virtue everywhere; and a Catholic young man can wear no flower more becoming than the beautiful flower of reverence, which his Catholic faith will put him in possession of and the practice of his Catholic principles will preserve for him, ever fresh and blooming, an ornament

A Hero and His Mother.

When the Black Watch went into action at Tel-el-Kebir, one of the most popular men in the corps was Sergeant-Major McNeil. He was a north country man; he had seen many years of service with the "Auld Forty-Twa"; was a splendid specimen of a Highlander, and a magnificent soldier. By officers and men alike he was not only respected but beloved. As a man he was singularly honest and straightforward, and was ready with his counsel to all young soldiers who appealed to his experience. When the Black Watch swept over Arabi's trenches McNeil rapidly dashed to the forefront of the battle, and became engaged in deadly hand-to-hand combat. Six of the enemy had fallen before the terrible sweep of his claymore, when, pierced by three bullets, he fell dead near to the spot where Lieut. Graham Stirling was also shot down. His death was deeply deplored by his comrades; it was felt that not only the Black Watch but the army had sustained a lose. In the little graveyard formed at Tel-el-Kebir they showed their attachment to him by creeting to his memory the most conspicuous monument in that remote place of sepulchre amidst the desert sands.

It was after all this had been done that the regiment learned how poble a fellow he was, and how inadequate the provision made by his country for such heroes as he." The Sergeant was an unmarried man, having, through choice, remained single, because he had a widowed mother. On her soldier son the old woman depended for her support. For a time illness had kept her in an infirmary in Aberdeen. Then the Sergeant removed her from there to a comfortable little home. The cost of this home he defrayed out of his pay, set ting aside a certain portion every month. Up to the time of his death this sum was regularly paid. But the fatal Egyptian bullet stopped the widow's allowance. Had the Sergeant-Major been married his widow would have been entitled to a pension. His old mother was not entitled to anything. The officers of his regiment felt so strongly in the matter that they made a special representation to the War Office, setting forth the deserving nature of the case and the high qualities of the dead soldier. But the red tape of binding regulation could not be unloosed, and the request was request was refused. On this becoming known the officers at once subscribed from their own pockets £50, which was handed

to the bereaved mother. Two years later, when the Black Watch were hurrying to the Soudan from the Suez Canal by rail; they passed the little cemetery at Tel-el-Kebir. The train stopped for twenty minutes, and more than one of his old comrades paid a last visit to the grave of Sergeant-Major McNeil. And, grandest tribute that a Black Watch man knows, they pulled some feathers from the "red heekle" in their bonnets the conditions of modern life, and laid them reverently on the head of his grave. Then the train passed on, carrying the devoted heroes to the miseries of the sad Soudan and the crowning Mover is the reason there is no glory of Kirbekan. - Scottish American.

The Supreme Question.

The great question of to-day in this country is not the question of imperialism or expansion; it is not the question of gold or silver; it is not the question of new lines of railways or harbour communication with distant islands, but the question is, what kind of men are we going o have? These words addressed by Archbishop Riordau to the students of Notre Dame University are timely, and pregnant with truth. They denote a deep insight nto the causes of conditions and their logical and inevitable consequences.

The trend of popular opinion and feeling is undoubtedly reflected with more or less fidelity by the secular press. It occentuates those things with which the thoughts of the masses are chiefly engaged and in a manner consistent with the drift of public sentiment concerning them. That it exalts considerations purely material to the position of supreme importance in the category of human intersts points its own moral.

The spirit of our times is absorbed in strictly practical affairs. Apparently, materialistic principles ontweigh all others. Hence we recognize a commercial standard of measurement for everything. Does it pay? How will it affect trade? Toese are the thoughts that suggest themselves first in connection with every subject under the sun. Onestions of political and commercial expansion, questions of internal and economic policies, questions of traffic extension, the development of existing commercial possibilities, the creation of new and greater opportunities for the enhancement of our material strength and prowess, these represent the only "problems" requiring and entitled to serious study. Their solution is a matter of transpendent importance viewed from the single standpoint from which we have come to regard life and its duties.

So profoundly engrossed are we of these times and to this country in the practical, almighty dollar aspect of human interests and ambitions, that we are liable to forget as well as to overlook those higher moral laws and chigations upon the faithful chservance of which, after all, depend the ultimate fruits of all human progress. Undiluted materialism spells degeneracy and decay. It is well to pause betimes and ask ourselves soberly whither are we drifting? How is the danger to be averted which confronts us squarely in the direction we are moving?

Obviously, therefore, as his Grace contends, the great question before the country, a vital question touching our future. is not one of politics or commerce of yet greater political or material aggrandizement. Is is the question of the moral and intellectual calibre and quality of the men of to-morrow. Unless a nation is equipped with a strong moral backbone and staunch healthy fibre of true, clean, wholesome manhood, citizens of pure heart, high character and broad mind, commercial and industrial prosperity, material affluence, territorial magnitude are unavailing. In spite of its wealth and power it is impotent against the insidious inroads of the same germs of decay that lay low and destroyed the greatest, most puissant, proudest empires of ancient pagan and modern Chris-

The supreme question for the Republic to-day must be solved, if it is to be successively solved at all, as the Archbishop suggests, in the colleges and schools of our land .- San Francisco Monitor.

Cured of Superstition.

" I have lost all faith in signs," said Dodson, as some one brought up the subject of superstition. "I have always been more or less superstitious and a believer in signs : but I had such a setback the other day that I have lost all faith in

"Perhaps you will remember that there was a horse called Blackball entered in the races held some time ago?

"I like to make a modest bet now and then on the races, and I had given some thought to the particular race that this Blackball was entered in.

"While I was deeply pondering over the merits of the different horses entered in the race, Brown came up, and slapping me on the back, wanted to know if I had heard that Smith had been blackballed at the

"The name Blackball came to me like a flash. I hadn't the slightest doubt it was a sign to back Blackball, and subsequent events seemed to prove it.

"On my way home I saw a small boy pounding a rubber ball on the pavement. Again the black bail! A little further on I discovered a small darkey crying on a doorstep-the black bawl!

"Going down town that night I passed a nouse where some colored people were holding a ball!

"That settled it, and I resolved to back

Biackball for all I was worth.

"How did I come out? Biackball came in seventh. The only reason he didn't come in eighth was the fact that there was

only seven horses entered.
"I felt so mad on my way home that I passed under every ladder I came to."— Detroit Free Press.

Mataafa to McKinley.

President McKinley received in audience at the White House recently Mr. John George Leigh, who has spent several months in Samoa as special correspondent of the London Times and is now on his return journey to England.

White in one of the villages of Upolu Mr. Leigh learned that a watch, believed to have belonged to either Lieut. Lansdale or Ensign Monaghan, the two officers of the United States craiser Philadelphia who were killed during the recent war against Mataafa had been found, and was in the possession of a native. He at once ommunicated with Mataafa, whom he had visited only a few days previously, and promptly received a reply from the high chief, assuring him that no effort would be spared to recover the relic, and begging him, should the search prove successful, to restore the watch to the rightful owners "with my heartfelt condolences." He alded: "You know what I feel about America and the late unhappy war." Mr. Leigh found the watch.

The correspondent left Samoa for San Francisco, where he met the young widow of the ismented officer, and placed the

trinkets in her possession.

Mr. Leigh handed to the President a letter from Mataafa, of which the following is a translation:

To His Excellency, William McKinley, President of the United States of Amer-

Your Excallency,-I have to-day been informed that a watch has been found by one of my people, which is believed to have belonged to Lieut. Lansdale or Ensign J. K. Monaghan, who were unbappily killed in battle at Vallele on April 1. I have learned that Mr. Leigh is about to leave Samos for America, and I have asked him to convey the watch to your Excellency. in the hope that you will cause it to be forwarded to the bereaved mother or nearest relative of the brave and much

lamented officer. Mr. Leigh will tell you that I have incerely deplored the sad, untimely death of the brave officers and men who came from America and perished in the late unhappy, useless war. My sorrow is the more because of the great friendship which your great country has in the past ex-tended to Samoa. I am especially auxious that this should be made known to the sadly stricken mothers and rela-

will never again be strite between America and the Samoans, and that the three powers will recognize my submission to their will and desire for good governor life.

MATAAFA. and desire for good government.

Turned in a Blanket.

PAIN TOO SEVERE FROM RHEUMATISM TO HAVE EVEN THE NURSE'S TRAINED HAND TOUCH HIM - SOUTH AMERICAN RHEU MATIC CURE GOT HIM OUT OF RED IN 24

"Some time ago I was attacked with very severe rheumatic pains. My joints swelled and stiffened. I had to be turned in bed on a blanket. I had best doctors and best ourses, but could not get relief. Death would bave been welcome. A friend called and recommended South American Rheumatic Cure. I produced it and in twenty-four hours after taking it there was a wonderful change. I was able to get out of my bed into a chair without assistance. I have continued using it, and assistance. I have continued using it, and although 88 years of age, I do not feel within 20 years of it. I am my natural self again free from pain. I trust you will use the testimony as you think best for suffering humanity's sake." Samuel Haight, Sparta, Oat. Sold by Foster Bros.



itaire Ring in exquis

Whiston & Frazee's Commercial College.

seistants, etc. The halls have been recently spainted and carpeted, and a new cloak room ad layatory added for the halles. Come and see us or send for catalogue for 1899

S. E. WHISTON, 85 Barrington St. or J. C. P. FRAZEE, Truro, N. S.

will soon begin.

The most particular Plowman can be suited.

13 Different PLOWS

REPAIRS FOR

Patterns of Plows. Different

~~~

Team Carriage Harnesses : : AND : :

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

on College Street. Highest Price in Cash for

Hides and Pelts.

## 0400<del>000000000000000000</del> I'll Never Go There Anymore.

Some Watchmakers think it sharp to use second-class watch ma-

## B. A. PRATT

West End, Antigonish. 



ACCOUNTING. STENOGRAPHY and TYPEWRITING.



## R. HELLYER,

Practical Watchmaker.

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

We have now on hand a large and varied stock of

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

Night Bell on Door.

## FOSTER BROS.

Druggists, Antigonish.

Remember the place, opp. A Kirk & Co.

# 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. ¿.....

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

New Goods—McDonald & McGlillvray, 2 Auction Sale—Duncan McKenzle, Auction Sale—William J. Walsn, Live Stock at Auction—John J. Gillis. Fur Goods—McCurdy & Co. 1 Xmas Photos—Waluren.

### Local Items.

WANTED, immediately, a girl to do general house work. Apply at Casker office. -adv.

McCuror & Co. are showing a fine range of dress meltons in all colours from 9 cents up .- adv.

COUNTERFEITS .- A Halifax paper says that counterfeit two dollar bills, which are said to be good lanitations, are in circulation

McCunor & Co. have received a large quantity of stocking legging from manufacturers, and are quoting a very low price,-adv.

Gurnseys, splendid caws; several tons feet, and a large number of people from well-cured hay; 25 bushels potatoes; 25 Kirk, East End .- adv.

honey & Hastings shipped 1,200 lambs to the Boston market from this county. Their previous shipments from here this season amounted to 3,253 lambs.

AT THE MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS held last week in the Province of New Brunswick, Mr. P. G. Mahanry, the well-known buyer of lambs in this County, was a successful candidate. He led the poll for the district of Boisford, Westmoreland Co.

GONE TO THE WRECK .- The steamer Harlaw left Halifax on Wednesday of last week for the scene of the wrecked steamer Sectsman, to endeavour to save the cargo of the latter. The hope is entertained of saving the steamer herself.

A PARCEL containing a gentleman's brown corderoy suit and two boxes of cigars, and addressed to R. H. Hutchings, Rossland, B. C., was mislaid in our store in June or July last. The owner can have same by calling on us. McCurdy-& Co. -adv.

NOT GULLTY.-The trial of J. B. Hartlen, the Halifax victualler arrested nearly a year ago on a charge of conspiracy to defraud, took place in that city last week and resulted in the acquittal of the accused. The Crown was refused a postponement on account of the absence of its chief

FATAL ACCIDENT. - Ambrose Brossett, a resident of Lingan, C. B., and a native of Newfoundland, while walking on the track of the Dominion Coal Co.'s railway near his home on Saturday, was struck by the locomotive of a coal train, and instantly killed. He leaves a wife and five child-

PARTRIDGE.-C. N. Harrington, Game Agent for this County, requests us to announce that it is unlawful to hunt, kill, buy or have in possession any partridge until October 1st, 1901; the penalty for each offence is \$5 to \$10. He will prosecute any one guilty of a violation of the

OPENING IN SYDNEY .- Among the business and professional offices opened or about to be opened in Sydney are a branch of the Bank of Montreal; a branch of the Bank of British North America; a branch office of Elliott & Hopson, architects, Halifax; and Dr. J. J. Roy, physician, who is removing to the Cape Breton metropolis from New Glasgow.

DIRECT FROM LONDON .- I received this week direct from London 12 cases Crosse & Blackwell's famous marmalades, citron peel, sauces, catsups, jellies, preserves, pickles, preserved ginger, etc., etc. This is the first shipment of these goods brought here direct, and are the highest class in the world. I aim at keeping the best. T. J. Bonner .- adv.

PROPERTY TRANSVERS .- Mr. Neil Mc. Isaac, Town, has sold his property on St. Mary's street, to Mr. R. Dickson for \$1150. The property on Pleasant street owned by Mrs. Mary Sutton has been sold to Mr. F. R. Trotter for \$500. Mr. Frank McNeil has sold his farm at Briley Brook to Mr. William McDonald of Marydale for \$1600.

CLERICAL CHANGES .- The Rev. Donald Chisholm, Rector of the Cathedral for the past three years, has been appointed parish priest of Heatherton. Rev. Joseph Mc-Donald, now pastor of Grand Mira, C. B., will be his successor at St. Ninian's, and Rev. Roderick McKenzie, P. P., now of Heatherton, will succeed Fr. McDonald at Grand Mira. All three are exemplary priests, and though they have each been but a short time in their respective parishes, the severance of the ties will in each case cause deep regret.

NOT CONTRACTING IN CHINA .- Mr. D. D. Mann, of the Inverness and Richmond Railway Company, who went to China a few weeks ago with a view of securing a contract there, writes that after looking over the whole ground and considering

the state of the labour market there, he finds there would be no money for him in the contract, and that he is coming home. It is somewhat of a shock to our preconceived ideas to learn that the labour market in China is less favourable to contractors than in Canada.

As the reverend professor of music in St. Francis Xavier's College is a graduate of the Academie de Musique of Quebec, quite a number of persons in Town will no doubt avail themselves of the excellent opportunity now offered for receiving a course of training in classical music. The time that can be placed at the disposal of persons other than students of the College will necessarily be limited. Those who intend to take a course of classical music are requested to communicate with the Rector of the College before the end of the present month.

CHERCH DEDICATION. -- The fine new Catholic church at Bridgeport was dedi-For Sale, at once, two mitch cows, cated on Sunday last. The day was persurrounding parishes attended. The clergy or 30 chickens. Apply to Mrs. John A. of the diocese were well represented. The dedicatory services and High Mass were Lamns .- On Wednesday Messrs. Ma- celebrated by the Rev. M. MacKenzie, and Rev. D. MacAdam, of the College staff, preached a most eloquent sermon appropriate to the occasion. The church is the largest, outside the [cathedral, in the diocese, and is beautifully finished throughout .- Sydney Record.

> THE I. C. RAILWAY TRINS, under the fall and winter time table, which went into effect on Monday, depart from the Stations named below at the following hours (local

EXPRESS GOING WEST.

| Sydney,            | 6.45 n. m.  |  |
|--------------------|-------------|--|
| Grand Narrows,     | 9,05 4, 10. |  |
| Point Tupper,      | 10.55 B. m. |  |
| Mulgrave,          | 11.30 n. m. |  |
| Harbour au Bouche, | 11.57 n. m. |  |
| Tracadie.          | 12.19 noon  |  |
| Heatherton,        | 12 40 noon  |  |
| Antigonish,        | 1.13 p. m.  |  |
| EXPRESS GOING      | EAST.       |  |
| Antigonish.        | 2.44 p. m.  |  |
| Honthorton         | 7 15 m m    |  |

Tracadie, Harbour au Bouche, Mulgrave, Point Tupper, Grand Narrows,

The accomedation train going west leaves Antigonish at 8.25 a. m.; going east at 2 p. m.

HYMENEAL .- At St. Michael's Church, New York City, Sunday, Ot. 8, by the Rev. Father Guiniven, Amie Kennedy, daughter of the late Charles Kennedy, Antigonish Landing, and James Connors, of Boston, foreman for the New England Telegraph and Telephor - Fo, were joined in holy wedlock. The made was assisted by her sister, M. K K nedy, and the groom was attended to the bride's brother; P. E. Kennedy. A ... a - umptuous wedding dinner at the name of the bride's mother, the happy pair of a for Roxbury, Mass., where they will reside.

A very pleasing event took place at St. Ninian's Cathedral, Antigonish, October 17, when Miss Jessie A. Kell, Church St., Antigonish, and Mr. Alexander McMillan, Salt Springs, were united in the holy bonds of matrimony by the Rev. D. D. Chisholm. The bride was assisted by her consin Miss Mary Smith, while Mr. Colin F. McKinnon did like honours for the groom. happy couple were the recipients of many useful and valuable presents.

# AUCTION.

To be Sold at Public Auction at the premises of the subscriber on

Thursday, October 26th, 1899, at il A.M.,

the following live stock:

d Milch Cows, 1 Fat Cow, 1 pair Steers, 3½ yrs. old; 1 Bnll, 3½ yrs. old; 3 Heifers, 2½ yrs. old; 1 Steer, 2½ yrs. old; 7 Yearlings, Steers and Heifers; 2½ Sheep and Lambs; 1 Mare, 7 vears old; 1 Mare, colt.

Also 40 Tons Hay, 10 Tons Straw, 100 Bushels Wheat, 200 Bushels Oats, 100 Bushels Potatoes, 2 Good Riding Waggons, 1 Mowing Machine, 1 Herse Rake, and a lot of other articles.

TERMS: 12 months' on approved notes for all sums over \$4.00.

DUNCAN MCKENZIE, Malignant Cove.

Thursday, 2nd November, at 11 A. M., the following live stock, farming implements, etc.

10 Milch Cows, 1 Short Hern Bull, 31-2 years old, a splendid animal for stock purposes; 2 Helfers, 21-2 years old; 2 Helfer Calves; 12 Sheep; 1 Mowing Machine, 1 Spring Tooth Harrow; 1 Trotting Sulky; 1 Grain Fanners, and a lot of smaller farming implements, tools, etc., too numerous to mention.

TERMS: 10 months' credit on approved notes WM. J. WALSH, Fairmont.

# Live Stock at Auction.

To be Sold at Public Auction at the premises of the subscriber on

### Wednesday, 26th inst., at 10 oclock, A.M. the following Live Stock:

1 Superior Draft Horse, 13 years old; 3 Good Milch Cows with calf; 2-Heiters, 2 1.2 years old; 1 Steer, 2 1.2 years old; 1 Heiter, 1 1.2 years old; 2 Calves; 11 Head of Sheep and Lambs. Also 10 Tons of Good Hay.

TERMS: 8 months on notes of approved security

JOHN J. GILLIS, Georgeville.

Inverness Notes.

Young Mr. Longley, son of the Attorney-General, and who is engaged with the I. & R. Ry. Engineering staff, left yesterday for Halifax, his mother, Mrs. Longley having passed away.

The construction train on the I. & R. Railway is running as far as the Ponds. and in a few days will be as far north as Long Point, as ties and raits are being rapidly laid.

Mr. Allan Campbell, formerly of B. Cove, arrived home last week after an absence in Minnesota, Dakota, Montana, California, and B. Columbia of over 25 years. Mr. C. is the holder of rich mining shares in the Kooteney and Klondyke mines. He intends opening up business in the capital of his native county as he is a thorough believer in its future.

The Port Hood Mines are being vigoronsly developed. This after all constitutes the grand stand-by of the county.

Mr. Angus McGillivrsy, of William's Point, who was so terribly injured in the railway accident a month ago, is rapidly recovering. His physicians anticipate his being able to walk around a few hence in complete use of all his limbs.

## AUCTION.

There will be sold at Bay View Farm, Anti-

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

1 Mare, 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 "Jess," by "Harry," 4 Cows, in calf to Holstein Bull, 4 Hoifers, 2 years old. 2 Steers, 1 year old.

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

## **CATTLE at AUCTION**

TO BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION, at the premises of the Subscriber, on

Tuesday, Oct. 24, 1899,

AT 11 O'CLOCK, A. M. The following live stock:

The following five stock:

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 months on approved notes. HUGH F. CHISHOLM, Marydale.

## 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., 1820. \*\*\*\*

Make a dead certainty of having your

XMAS. **PHOTOS** 

finished in time by sitting at

WALDREN'S.

Nov. 7th to 11th.

NEW STYLES.

**&&&&&&&&** 

FRESH STOCK 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 Prices Right.

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,

MRS. ALEX. BOYD, West Lakevale.

# McGILLIVRAY & McINTO

Take pleasure in announcing to their friends and the general public that their

# Fall Importations are now Complete.

DRESS GOODS DEPT.

Never before have we shown such beautiful Dress Goods. You will find on our counters the newest novelties in English and French makes. We pay special attention to Blacks and Fancy Blacks. All our better Dress Goods are in dress lengths. No two alike, Send for Samples.

### LINEN DEPT.

Bleached and Unbleached Tablings all prices. Napkins, Centre Pieces, Towels, Towelling, etc.

STAPLES.

Flannelettes, Wrapperettes, Grey and White Cottons, Cretonnes, CHILDREN'S KNITTED Sheeting, Pillow Cottons, Prints, Shirtings, Shawls, Cloakings.

### MANTLE DEPT.

All our Ladies' Jackets & Mantles are imported direct from England and Germany. We can show you splendid values in this department. I

UNDERWEAR DEPT.

Ladies' Vests from the cheaner Union at 15c, to the fines Natural Wool at \$1.25. Ladies' Drawers, 25c, 40c, 50c

75c, up to \$1.25. Infants', Children's, and Mission Vests & Drawers in greatvariety

### NOVELTIES

Ladies' Neckwear, Collars and Cuffs, Shopping Bags, Purses, Veilings, Ribbons, Chiffons

LADIES' READY-TO-WEAR SUITS (Skirt and Coat.) In Black, Blue, Green and Grey Ladies' and Misses' Golf Jerseys Ladies' Blue & Black Serge Skirts

## GOODS, of all kinds.

Jackets, Hoods, Caps, Tams Bootees, etc.

We are Agents for Brainerd & Armstrong's Wash Silks, You can always rely on getting the proper shade here. Sells at he. per skein

We are Agents in Antigonish Co. for Bazar Glove-Fitting Patterns, the most reliable, the most stylish, one price for all, 15c. We have a first-class dressmaker on the premises; she will help you to select your linings and trimmings for your dresses. No trouble to show goods.

THE PEOPLE'S STORE,

ANTICONISH, N. S.

have opened, and for all

## SCHOOL REQUISITES,

TEXT BOOKS, including all prescribed be the Daniel of Public Instruction

SCRIBBLING BOOKS, EXERCIS COPYING BOOKS, INKS, PENS, PAPERS, SLATES, ETC., ETC.

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

Corner Main and College Streets,

ANTIGONISH, N. S.

SCHARDARD MAD

is the time

to buy . .

The only Robe in 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 For Cloth is as strong as leather, the Rubber Sheathing is of the very best and the Linings are the best and most expensive used. Trimmings are of a double pinked felt of suitable colors, made in three sizes and three colors, lined with imitation Persian lamb in Black, Scarlet and Olive.

Dark Buffalo Brown, No. 8. Light Buffalo Brown, No. 9. Black Buffalo, - . No. 10.

Handsome, Durable and Waterproof and Moths will not effect.

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

Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Sole Agent in the Maritime

D. G. KIRK, Sole Agent in the and Provinces & Newfoundland. THE REPORT OF THE PARTY OF THE

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