, Nov. 2, 1899.

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FORTY-EIGHTH YEAR.

ANTIGONISH, N. S., THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1899.

NO. 45

THE CASKET.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY MORNING.

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Advertisements in Local Column Inserted at the rate of 10c. per line each insertion. Changes in Contract advertising must be in on Monday, Marriage and Death Notices inserted free. Obituary Poetry not inserted.

JOB PRINTING. Neat and Tasty Work done in this Depart ment. Facilities for all Descriptions of Job Printing are A-1.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER o.

We hope that Sir Wilfrid Laurier's offer of a second military contingent from Canada was made conditional upon there being at the front an ample supply of jam. and cheese for our brave and patriotic Canadian soldiers. Surely it is enough for them to be called upon to sacrifice their lives for the sake (ostensibly) of facilitating the renunciation of their British allegrance by the English residents of the Transvaal, without being at the same time called upon to sacrifice the pleasures of the palate. Can it be that the Department of Militia at Ottawa, in the case of the regiment already sent, reasoned that the withholding of those little delicacies that make life worth living would have a tendency to make the deadly bullets of the Boers seem more welcome Or did the authorities of that department desire to disabuse some young men in the contingent of the notion that they were about to embark upon a pleasure trip to South Africa? The moral manifestly is that future offers of enlistment in such cases should contain a stipulation for plenty of jam.

Sir Alfred Milner, the British High Commissioner in South Africa, seems to er man after hir. Chamberlain's own heart. When, a few weeks ago, it was reported that he had in conversation asked some one who objected to the British policy what the objector would land - yes, even thousands of miles do if he saw a few thousand Boers sitting across the ocean - the minutest details upon a mountain of gold, we felt disposed to reject the report at once, as being greater blessings does this privileged age utterly incredible in the case of a man charged with such an important and delicate mission as that of Sir Alfred Milner. Sumshow, it is less difficult of belief now that we have seen the High Commissionconvicted of having suppressed the most important portion of a highly important the negotiations with the conduct of which it reproduces for the eye itself every he was charged, -and of having suppressed it on the estensible ground of its extraordinary length. Cable rates from the Cape must surely be exerbitant if it be chesper to send 70,000 troops to that quarter and spend no one knows how many lives than to transmit to London a few extra pages of President Steyn's message. Sir Alfred Milner appears to have had a very thorough understanding of the object of his mission to South Africa, and he is evidently entitled to share with his master the credit, which many will perhaps regard as of a rather dubious character, due to its successful accomplishment.

If we are to have an alliance with Uncle Sam, he will have to understand most distinctly that it will be necessary for him to curb his over-exuberant and entirely too outspoken journalists; else they will endanger the co-partnership. Their undisciplined and undiplomatic tendency to blunt out the truth at the most inconvenient seasons is very exasperating. Witness this untimely declarion of an American press correspondent in London which appeared the other day. Here is what the stupid fellow, who of course means well, but who evidently neglected to submit his despatch to the Colonial Office, says of our South

The truth is beginning to be discerned a very capital on the continent that Lord Salisbury took a long look shead before Messers, Chamberlain and Milner opened negotiations with President Kruger, and that he cleared the field for action by a secret understanding with Germany which

ference or complications. intends to be thorough this time in settling once for all the question of race supremacy in South Africa and the Cape to Cairo busniess, and no European power will be allowed to interfere at any stage.

It is most embarrassing to have our whole case thus given away, - and this, too, after the jaunty challenge of the Right Honourable and right truthful Joseph Chamberlain to any man, woman or child to see a single sign of a desire for war in the whole conduct of the negotiations! Save us from our friends! Mr. Chamberlain must take in hand the American colony of journalists in London and make them as thoroughly subservient to the views of the Colonial Office as he has done in the case of their brethren of the home press. If the United States newspaper correspondent wishes to do real service to the noble cause of the "Anglo-Saxon alliance" he must be prepared to take as his model the devotedly patriotic Miss Shaw, of The Times, who never knows a fact that would embarrass the Colonial Office, and who would cheerfully swear herself a blunderer or worse, to serve the interests of the Empire.

There was a glorious prize-fight in the vicinity of New York last Friday night, It was a truly elevating and ennobling spectacle, these two superb specimens of manhood (proved to be such by actual measurement), pounding each other's bodies, splitting each other's noses, severing each other's ears, and causing each other's blood to flow profusely. It was witnessed by as many thousands of people as possible; but there was of course a limit to the number of those who could actually see the grand sight. Here, however, the resources of our glorious modern civilization make themselves manifest. Had such an inspiring event happened in the wretched " Dark Ages" (assuming such a ray of light possible in their intense darkness), a privileged few might, it is true, have enjoyed the inestimable advantage of witnessing it. But where would have been the thousands of daily papers - those mighty organs of enlightenment - conveying the very next morning to every boy in the of the glorious spectacle! But still of ours enjoy. Pages of printed type are good enough in their way. They suffice to describe all ordinary events. But when an occurrence of such really transcendent importance and interest takes place, they are inadequate. Science - glorious Science - comes to the rescue. single teature of the great spectacle so that for months, even years, after, the aspiring youth may, for a trifling admission fee, see it exactly as it appeared to the favored ones who gazed upon it on the night of its occurrence. He need take no man's opinion of the respective merits of the two heroes. He can form his own judgment upon the momentous question of whether Tom actually landed those beautiful swings, and can see exactly how "Jim ripped him across the stomach with his left," And as he gazes in rapture upon the feats of whichever of the contestants he has taken for his own special model, should he not fervently thank come to think of it, what will he thank? - that he is privileged to live in this enlightened and glorious age !

People of Prominence.

Sir Henry Irving commenced a theatrical engagement in New York the first of last week in Sardou's "Robespierre."

Prof. Goldwin Smith and his wife leave Toronto this week to spend the winter in Europe. The Professor has just completed "A Short Political History of England"

Admiral Dewey is to wed Mrs. Mildred Hazen, of Washington, widow of the late Gen. W. B. Hazen and sister of John R. McLean, Democratic candidate for Governor of Ohio. It is expected that the marriage will take place at an early date.

Three men were washed from the deck of a schooner, the Carrie A. Lane, and

To the Editor of THE CASKET :

Sir,-Now that the war is on, the future historian might very properly be left to fix the responsibility for it. But, having once broached the subject, I deem it needful to add a few words by way of and no one could say how many more years supplement to my letter of the week before | might be added on. last. I shall be brief. The case of the pedestrian is not parallel to Kruger's. Oom Paul can hardly claim immunity from being run down on the score of deafness. He is by no means hard of hearing and is very much on the alert. He has, they say, a long memory, too, and therefore must have a distinct recollection of certain words spoken by him and set down opposite his name in the official blue book which records the acts of a Royal Commission delegated with his own full approval, to complete the treaty of 1881. These are the words:

Mr. Kruger: There will be equal

protection for every one.

Sir E. Wood: And equal privileges?

Mr. Kruger: We make no distinction in so far as burghers' rights are concerned. There might, perhaps, be some small difference in the case of a young person who had just come into the country.

It is in the light of these words that we must interpret the term "inhabitants." There was question of persons who should go into the Transvaal, more particularly of British subjects entering there. As for the blacks, they might as well, babyfashion, cry for the moon as hope to get burghers' rights from the Bosrs. The understanding was, therefore, that every white resident of the Transvasl should enjoy equal protection and equal privileges under the law with every other white resident, were he Oom Paul's own son. On the strength of the assurances thus given, self-government, subject to the suzerainty of Great Britain, was granted to the Boers. You contend that the high contracting parties are held strictly to their formal written agreement, and may not go outside of it on any pretence. This, I suppose, holds good in law, though even in law I should have thought that one may go outside of a bond to define the meaning of a word contained in it. But if it does hold good in law, it certainly does not in equity. And as in the case of individuals, so in that of nations, equity is ever above law,

having a sanction higher and more ancient, The other day I happened upon some extracts from a letter written at Kimberly, South Africa, before the breaking out of hostillties, by the Rt. Rev. Bishop Gaughran, O. M. I., Vicar-Apostolic of the Orange Free State. The lettter was written to a friend in Boston, and extracts from it were published in The Boston Herald. Bishop Gaughran has been thirteen years in South Africa, and is in a events which led up to the deplorable war noted, he does not undertake to dispute. that is now ravaging that land. I need not apologize for giving his words in full. The reader will observe that his version of the taking over of the Transvaal Republic by Great Britain in 1877 is different from that given in my letter of the 26th uit. I have no doubt that his Lordship's is the true account of the affair, as mine was derived from a source which is tainted with anti-British prejudice - The American Cyclopæden. This is what Bishop Gaugh-

"Now for my personal opinion about the matter. I can, with a safe conscience, say that I think England very seldom had a more just cause for war. The state of things in the Transvaal was a scandal to the nations. That a handful of men, some of whom were very illiterate, and all of whom were very prejudiced and selfish, should expect to be allowed to make laws forever for those who spent their money in buying up property in that country and developing its wealth, is preposterous. " Chamberlain's indictment of

Transvaal government was perfectly fair. I have no hesitation in saying so, and I have had thirteen years to study this

"I am not an Englishman, as you know, nor are my sympathies in general with England; but in this case I do believe that England will do credit to our common bumanity by forcing a small state calling itself a republic to give equal rights to all. "Whatever one may call England's title to interfere in this matter, it is certain that

in former years most of the Boers, their president at their head, asked England to some to their aid and take over the state. She did so, and then when the debts of the little republic were paid by England, and Paul Kruger received his salary, which was in arrears for a long time, he started a re-bellion against the new authority. Gladstone gave them back their country under certain conditions. The fourth clause of

England BRITON AND BOER ONCE MORE. did not keep that promise; they did not will be made on the ground of race." The give equal rights to all.

" When the rush to the Transvaal began there was a very simple law for the fran-chise. I am writing from memory, but I think it must have been a residence of two years and paying taxes. A few years afterward this was increased to six years, then to nine years, then to fourteen years;

Those who invested their money in the country had no hope of ever baving a voice is the government of the country, and yet the Uitlanders were twice as numerous at least, as the original usurpers. For in my mind I do not give to the Boers of the Transvaal the fitle of nationality. They simply killed the Kaffirs fifty years ag and they took their place. There is nothing in this that implies prescription for a

" Now comes the question of Paul Kruger and his advisers. He had a clever man for some years who kept him from commit-ting himself too far; but he has left him. and now the whole government seems to be the boat without a rudder. Oom Paul is shrewd, but when one considers that the president of the small republic which has only 60,000 inhabitants or thereabouts receives a salary as large as that of the pres-ident of the United States, one can imagine that patriotism is not the very first characteristic of his life.

"I cannot enter into the details of con-cessions which, I believe, were most iniquitous as regards the interests of the country, the dynamite question, etc., etc. There I not care to consider.

I have always held that a man in any country has the same right as another if he conducts himself as he ought, and that there should be no distinction beyond that which is necessary to test his sincerity. Let the United States be the model for re-

There must not be at the end of the 19th century a government calling itself a republic, while it is in reality a close oligarchy."

Yours respectfully, SACERDOS.

If the press in general could but see its way to adopting the suggestion of our correspondent and leaving all such moot questions as the responsibility for the present war to the future historian, it would very materially lighten its labours. But journalists, in common with other people, will have opinions upon these subjects, and they will scarcely agree to resign in favour of some unknown future theorizer, their right to hold and defend such views as commend themselves to them respecting questions that are deeply agita-

Having premised thus much, we may xplain to our correspondent, what we are quite sure he saw very clearly, though he has chosen to overlook it for the sake of retort, that our illustration of the deaf pedestrian was an illustration and did not profess to be a parallel. It was intended to exemplify our proposition that the sole blame for an occurrence is not a necessary condition of responsibility for that occurdespatch at the most critical moment of She takes her latest invention and with position to speak with authority on the rence,-a proposition which, it may be

ting the minds of men about them.

Upon the principle that drowning men will grasp at straws, it is perhaps not alleged right of interference in the fran- away. chise laws of the Transvaal should seize upon the passage in a British blue-book cited by our correspondent. They do so because it is the only straw they have to maintain their insupportable position that independence was given to the South African Republic subject to the express condition of equal political rights for all white settlers. But it is a singularly unhappy citation. In the first place, it is not an article of the treaty but, as we understand it, an extract from a report of the commissioners of one of the contracting parties, by which the other is in no way bound. It reports, at best, a conversation preliminary to a treaty or convention, concerning a point which, if the contention of our correspondent were correct, would, as we have already pointed out, be of the most vital importance, and which, nevertheless, is never referred to in the subsequent treaty. Can any practical man for a moment believe that a point of such overwhelming importance would be left to an informal oral understanding, and that a most meagre and

For, in the second place, even if one were to give to this extract the force of a solemn term of the treaty, what is its meaning? Its ambiguity is patent. Mr. Kruger is asked whether there will be 'equal privileges for all," and he replies with an evasion : "We make no distinction, so far as burghers' rights are conthat he cleared the field for action by a secret understanding with Germany which would effectually prevent European inter
One of them was a native of Pictou, N. S.

One of them was a native of Pictou, N. S.

more natural meaning is the latter, especially in view of the concluding remark: There might be some slight difference in the case of a young person who had just come into the country." Apparently, however, - at least that is what is now claimed,-Mr. Kruger's interrogators took the other meaning from his answer. It was a game of diplomacy, and, on this supposition, Kruger outwitted the English diplomats at their own game. But this whole matter is evidently an afterthought; for it is utterly absurd to suppose that so important a term of the agreement, if there were to be any such term, should be left to a casual and ambiguous remarklike that.

The assumption of our correspondent, moreover, that upon this occasion " there was question of those who shou'd conse lote the country," is a purely gratuitons one. There is not a word in the passage cited to show that such was the case, or that the reference was not, as it is more natural to suppose, to those already in the country. To exact a promise that strangers afterwards coming into the country should ipso facto acquire full rights of citizenship would be to confer independence with the right hand and take it away with the left; and surely we should require same stronger evidence than this ambiguous sentence that any such a fatuous proceeding took place.

As for, Mgr. Gaughran and his views, we are assured that, upon the point of the justice of the war, they differ materially from those of the majority of the Catholic clergy in the Transvasi. We published last week the views of the best-known Catholic ecclesiastic in South Africa-the Rev. Dr. Kolbe, editor of The South African Catholic Magazine; and we may well leave the reader to weigh the one against the other. We do not think that, in point of broadmindedness and Christian charity, Dr. Kulbe's will suffer by the com-

We may again remind our esteemed correspondent that the question is not whether there were grievances, but whether, under all the circumstances, war should have been resorted to for their redress. Our correspondent fights very shy of that issue. We have said, and we repeat, that the Transvaal's offer to arbitrate of its very self decides that question.

EDITOR CASKET.

Market reports say that Australia is shipping butter to England in such large quantities as to reduce the price there.

The south-western coast of England was swept by a heavy gale on Friday, which levelled telegraph lines and thus delayed the transmission of cable news.

Five hundred pounds of dynamite exploded at the Ætna Powder Company's works at Altna, Indiana, on Saturday, killing two of the company's employes. wonderful that the upholders of Britain's | The shock was felt in towns many miles

The new grain elevator at Halifax was set going on Friday last, 8,000 hushels of pease being stored from the cars, for shipment to Liverpool the following day. The whole quantity was handled in two

A U. S. whaler which arrived at San Francisco last week brought word that a Japanese sealing schooner poschlug on Russian sealing reserves had been sunk by a Russian gunboat and all but three of her crew of 21 drowned.

The steamer George L. Colwell bound to New York from Florida, sprang a leak on Oct. 30, owing to heavy seas, and finally broke in two. The captain was found the next day clinging to the wreckage. He says that he saw 10 of his crew of 13 drown, and thinks the others met the same

A terrible accident, similar to that which happened at Bar Harbour, Me , on the 4th of July last, occurred at Antwerp, Belgium on Friday last. The stage at which a ferry boat was accustomed to take her passengers broke and the crowd upon it were cast into the water. A least 35, persons were drowned and about fifty others were injured.

A magician was accidentally shot at New York on the night of Oct. 28 and died on the afternoon of the 31st. His favourite trick was to catch a leaden bullet supposed to be fired at him by one the audience, but cerned." That may mean either: "In which never went into the gun, one of wax admitting to burghers ip we will make no taking its place. This time by mistake the distinction of race;" or: "In the case leaden one was put in, with the above

The Direct Route Without

Change to Boston.

Farm Notes.

Rub the frying from salt meat along the backbone and about the head of the animals troubled with lies. If this is repeated a few times they will be killed. There is no danger from using this, and as every farm has plenty of salt meat, the remedy is not expensive. I use this for horses and cattle. For bogs I make a strong suspends and wash them with it. It keeps them very healthy .- H. Manzey, in American Agriculturist.

Much has been said against the keeping of hens that are over two or three years old, and there is only one point against them, which is that each year a hen will moult later to the season, and the older the hen the later in the season will she moult. When winter comes it many times eatches her before she is fully covered with feathers; as a result abe will be set back and suffer from the cold, and perhaps not commence laying before the spring. A little judicious treatment with nitrogenous food not only benefits the fowls, but shortens the period of moulting, and in addition to that the growth of plumage is stronger and husvier, the fowls being then better able to stand the cold winter. The appearance of the fowls in also improved. The feathers look better and the fowls take on fat and meet the cold weather of winter with a vigorous constitution and in good bealth, which otherwise might not have been the gase .- Mirror and Farmer.

Archbishop Bruchesi on the School Question.

** I have been to the Pacific coast, and after visiting the different religious communities spread over the Northwest and British Columbia, I return to eastern Canada fully convinced that in the successful building up and civilizing of that great mountry a good share of merit is due the men and women of the religious orders. who, years ago, cast in their lot with that partian of the Dominion of Canada."

The above words were spoken last gwening by His Grace the Archbishop of Montreal, in summarizing the impressions formed during his trip across the fertile plains and mountain sections of the great Canadian West.

Mgr. Bruchest had visited Manitoba at the time of the consecration of Archbishop Langevin, but he had never before seen the wonderful domain which constitutes the greater Canada beyond. In a word, his Grace returns delighted with the natural prospects of western Carada. He was asked how the venerated Mgr. Tache, Archbishop of St. Boniface, | could have possibly resided so long on the threshold of the then great lone land, without realizang the fertility of what is now the province of Manitoba.

His Grace of Montreal said he could not answer that question, but it was quite evident, he added, that the Archbishop of St. Boniface did not dream of the wonderful material possibilities of the country. He then referred to the convents, hospitals and other charitable institutions of St. Boniface, and added that a new cathedral would possibly be crected there before very long. The Archbishop is not, however, of the opinion that St. Boniface w ever become an important commercial

Mgr. Bruchest was questioned concerning the school question in Manitoba, and replied that he had looked into the state of affairs pretty thoroughly, and he described the situation about as follows: In a legal sense the law has not been changed, but an entente has has been reached in certain cases, a certain degree of toleration has been exercised, and on the whole the Roman Catholics are a little better off than before, particularly in the rural school sections. In the city of Winnipeg, where there are one thousand Roman Catholic children, these derive very little benefit from the entente. The Catholic citizens of the Manitoba capital, his Grace adds, contribute no less than \$6,000 to the support of the public schools of that city; yet not one cent of this money returns to the aid of the educational system of the minority. Then the convents and other Catholic educational buildings are taxed for the benefit of the general scholastic system of the province, while they get nothing whatever in return.

" How many of the thousand Roman Catholic children of Winnipeg attend the public schools of that city?" Mgr. Bruchesi was asked.

" Practically none," replied his Grace. " Six, perhaps, out of the thousand."

The Archbishop describes the country as very fertile, to the north of the main line, and he paid pleasant visits to Mgr. Grandin, Bev. Father Lacombe, and to the different Oblat, Jesuit and other religious communities of the Northwest .- The Gazette.

You Will Hardly Believe

The great number of persons cured by the use of that incomparable tonic, BROMA.

For blood and nerve diseases, use only this superior remedy and accept no substi-tute. For sale everywhere.

The War and Its Causes.

We have to thank our dailies for prompt and vivid accounts of the Transvasl war. The telegraph almost places us on the battlefield. If it could actually place us there we might chance to see what would allay even the burning war fever of Toronto; still more if it could show us the Boer homes which have received the tidings of their desolution. As to the result of the struggle, dispute this accidental reverse there cannot be the faintest doubt. The Boers fight as brave men fight for their country and their homes. But they are manifestly inferior, especially in the scientific arm. Living in a world of their own, they have formed a false opinion of their own strength. The arrival of the main British army, with a first-rate General, cannot fall to be decisive. Serious fighting will probably be over before our contingent reaches the scene, and those who sent forth sons and brothers with trembling will receive them back with joy, instead of having daily to watch with throbbing hearts for the bulletins of

The Boers, barbarians as they have been called, and fit objects for coercive civilization as they are supposed to be, seem at least to wage war on civilized principles, and to treat prisoners and the wounded well. A British General does not shrink from leaving his wounded in their hands. There is even a touch of chivalry in Joubert's expressions of sorrow on the death of Gen. Symons. Max O'Rell gives us an image of a Boer compounded of particles of character culled from people of various races. It is difficult for common imaginations to follow such a process. The Boer seems not very unlike the small Scotch farmer of two or three showed the same bardcess of character, not, however, without kindly teeling; the same narrowness of mind; the same religious fervour and intolerance. Yet, as we now know, he had in him possibilities of development, and the destruction of that wild stock would have been no inconsiderable loss to humanity. The terms of surrender will, we may

hope, soon b come a practical question, and they ought to be measured in some degree by the amount of justification or excuse which the Boers had for beginning the war. Mr. Chamberlain's last despatch, written in the name of his royal mistress, indirectly discusses the real nature of his demand. It was that the British domiciled in the Transvani should receive the franchise of that State, yet retain their character as " British subjects" and their paramount ailegiance to the Bruish Crown, it being pretty well understood for what purpose that franchise would be used. A parallel case would be a demand of the Canadian franchise for the American miners in the Yukon without a renunciation on their part of allegiance to the United States. When such a demand was made and enforced by the massing of troops on the Transvaal frontier, a state of war might almost be said to exist, though Kruger managed by his stupid and boorish manifesto to draw the blame of the initiative on himself. It must be borne in mind, too, that supicions, natural, if exaggerated, were excited in his breast by the unutterances of Chamberlain, and the language, which was sure to be conveyed to him, of the British jingo press. The object of the war, now distinctly avowed, is the ascendancy of the British over the Dutan in South Africa. Let this be ever so desirable, resistance on the part of the Dutch can hardly be regarded as a crime. - Goldwin Smith, in Toronto Sun.

His Translation.

A good chairman story comes from the Antipodes. A dignified elder of a church was presiding at a charitable concert. A Miss Brown was to sing "Ora Pro Nobis," but at the last moment she changed her mind, and a note was passed to the chairman intimating that she would give "The Song that Reached My

He therefore made the fellowing announcement, " Miss Brown will now sing 'Ora Pre Nobis,' which, being translated, means 'The Song that Reached My Heart."- London Chroniele.

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 drugs, 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 you are nervous, weak, run down or ailing in any way.

Paine's Celery Compound is the most reliable and efficacious medicine of the day. It makes sick people well.

C. M. Hasas, Danggist... Antigonish, N. S.

Catholics in the Transvaal.

In a recent number of the South African Catholic Magazine, the editor, Rev. Dr. F. C. Kothe, openly condemned the English Government's course in dealing with the

Boers. He was immediately attacked from all sides. In a subsequent issue of his magazine Dr. Kolbe answered his critics with characteristic vigour.

" I am told," he says, " to bear in mind that the Ultlanders, and especially Catholies, are helots in the Transvaal. The word is a gross exaggeration -a blot on a diplomatic dispatch-but taking the word for the meaning to which it has been applied, I admit it, and would propose to use every constitutional means to remedy maiters. But for centuries, until quite rec ntly, Catholics were helots in England, and still more recently in Ireland; and in matters of education we are helpts still in most parts of the British Empire. Nevertheless, I am not aware that we want foreign intervention to secure our rights. Our plan was to prove ourselves loyal, to five down prejudice and to agitate steadily till justice should be done.

" I belong to this country not merely by birth, but by many generations of descent. I have made a special study for years of the evolution of nationalities, and find no problem more absorbing than this one of South Africa - a problem which most of my critics seem not in any way to apprehend, and I strongly oppose the use of the pruning knife of war in the most critical period of growth. I may be mistaken. It may be that grubbing for gold and commercial prosperity and railway activity and scientific invention are this world's summum bonum-n great Juggernaut car to go crashing over our liberties and human feelings. Maybe; but I do not think so. centuries ago. The small Scotch farmer And it I think war, or even the threat of it, a greater evil than the endurance of some dissollities, it requires no further searching into motives than to ask whether I love South Africa and the young nationallty arising therein.

Heart Staggers.

HERE'S CONFESSION OF INTENSE HEART SUFFERING AND WEAKNESS THAT MADE LIVE ONE LONG, DERABVEL NIGHTMARE-DR. AGREM'S CURE FOR THE HEART WAS THE BAYING AGENT.

Mr. Thomas Cooke, 260 Johnston St. Kingston, writes this of himself and how Dr. Agnew's Core for the Heart belped I have used in all six bottles of this great heart remedy and it has completely cured me of heart weakness, from which I suffered severely for years. Prior to using it the slightest exertion or excitement would produce severe palpitation and nervous depression. To-lay I am as strong as ever, and without one symptom of heart Sold by Foster Bros. disease.

Deep Breathing.

The art of inflating the lungs to their utmost capacity in other words, the art of deep breathing—is an exercise that is more and more attracting the attention of those who realise the benefit and necessity of physical culture. Naturally, as the air makes food for the lungs, which make good blood, upon which depends the strength of the system, it is important to have good and abundant air for the lungs to utilize. It is a fact, however, attested by physicians, that the majority of people do not ordinarily fill the lungs, in breathing. To overcome this tendency, the habit of taking deep inspirations daily should be formed. Blaikie goes so far as to say that as many as 1,000 or 2,000 deep inspirations should be taken every day; but if those who are not accustomed to this exercise would begin with twenty-live or even ten a day, it would be taking a step in the right direction. This number should be gradually increased. A tendency to consumption that scourge of the human race may be overcome, indigestion, fever, sea-sickness and many other ills are declared to be helped, if not cured, by this treatment, and the benefit to all who persevere in the habit of taking deep and full inhalations of good air can scarcely be esti-

The method is a simple one. Draw in the breath slowly through the nostrils never through the lips — until every air cell in the lungs is full. Hold the breath for a little time without straining, and then slowly expel it. Repeat this many times a day __ En.

Philpott's Release.

SCIATIC ENGUNATISM A DOUBLE COMPOUND IN THE REALS OF PAIN TORTURE, BUT SOUTH AMERICAN RHEUMATIC CURE DRIVES IT OUT AND NEVER MISSES.

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guaranteed to cure, for \$2.5. A. I. less in to any sufferer from entarrh. I 5 cents in stamps. Address, The Griffit conherson Co., 121 Church Street, Toron

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Everybody has heard of President Lincoln's reply when asked the question : ' How long ought a man's legs to be that he had "always thought that a man's legs ought to be long enough to reach from his body to the ground. Somewhat similar was the answer given

by a Western farmer who went to town one windy day in March. Seeing several men chasing their hats along the streets at a considerable sacrifice of dignity, he "If them fellers had the right kind of

heads they wouldn't have no such trouble as that. "Do you have the right kind of head,

uncle?" inquired a bystander.

"Don't your hat never blow off ?" "Well, what is the right kind?" he

was asked by several. "Why, the right kind of a head is one

you can push up into a head far enough to hold it on tight." There was more in his answer than appeared on the surface. - Ram's Horn.

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TEACHERS WI

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DIAN TWEE

TEDS and

COATINGS

ing is now comb

IAS

Parlor Matches

RIA " "

LOWER THAN !

rent rose red flower, the living dawn lsing, slient, o'er the waiting sea; thou dost come, by love's impulsion drawn sed Christ, thus softly unto me.

or bellef and jet I dare not doubt; thining of Thy hidden power abides nawering love, in sudden, swelling

te force that vivides the world; way it not be life and warmth to me? reat to comprehend,-yet soft uncurled some rich bloom, its heart of love I see

torth we go-to work, O Lord, for Thee; with us go the sacredness and charm! n yet feit, Thine own sweet mystery ere, too near and tender for alarm.

are and comforts, lingering with us still; ly elinging, though our wayward souls willy back to earth, whose good and ill, whitening waves, its undertow controls. g us to the blue in fuller flight, ersing ill, as sunshine scatters rain!

or us ever, charm of Love and Pain! CAROLINE D. SWAN.

THE VEIL WITHDRAWN.

from the French of Madame

(CHAPTER XVI. Continued.)

This was assuredly a pure and legitilouity, and sufficiently calculating the I must pay for such a victory and efforts by which it must often be meri-

Wille these thoughts were succeeding hother in my mind I almost forgot to on to the end of the discourse, which insled the meeting in the midst of the lanse of the entire audience. The vast lof discussion was instantly changed camionagain, where everybody seemed be arguainted, and where I found the We of those I had met in other places. at assembled together for so legitimate abject, they at once inspired me with terest, respect, and a feeling of attracon. It was Paris under quite a new

pect, and it seemed to me, if I had ed in a world like this, I should never are experienced the terrible distress hich I have spoken of, and which the grious emotions of the day had alone eceeded in dissipating.

The charming young Diana, light and tive, had ascended the platform, and was w talking to her brother. Gilbert started th surprise at her first words, and bis sturned towards the place where I was anding. Then I almost instantly saw em descend from the platform and tome towards me. Diana looked trium-

'Tals is my brother Gilbert, madame," u, as he seems to have waited for his the sister to do it."

sk your Grocet is He addressed me some words of salutais, to which I responded. As he stood nightful, intelligent face, which bad as animated, and his eyes flashed with a te that added more than once to the effect his clear penetrating voice, which was Finest in the Wall ways well modulated. His gestures dateral grace and the dignity which angth of conviction, joined to brilliant quence, gives to the entire form of an ttor. His manner was now so simple but I felt perfectly at ease with him, and I him without any hesitation how happy as at the double good-fortune that had to I had been permitted to hear him

> This day will be a memorable one for sa well as for her, madame," he re-"and I shall never forget it."

here was not the least inflection in his to make me regard his words as ally more than mere politeness, but evident sincerity caused me a momy embarrassment. He seemed to so much importance to this meethas it passed away. He inspired me not as much confidence as if he in, and wondered what effect so ing tent as influence would have on Lorad I could not help wishing he were

tinued stient, and he soon resumed : luca di Valenzano la net here?" i he will be sorry, and I regret it

the presence of such a traveller would on a great honour to us."

was very happy to have an opporof conversing with you on one oc-

-at Paris "

ad placwbere?"

ming. I am as social while travel- my busband, hoping to find means after-

ling as I am uncivilized at my re- wards of overcoming his displeasure, turn."

" We must not expect, then, to meet you again in Paris; but if you ever go to Italy, may we not hope you will come to see

"If you will allow me to do so," said he eagerly.

"Yes, certainly. I think I can promise that the well-known hospitality of the Neapolitans will not be wanting towards the Comte Gilbert de Kergy."

After a moment's silence he resumed: You must have been absent when I

"I was not married then, and I am not a Neapolitan."

"And not an Italian, perhaps."

"Do you say so on account of the color of my hair? That would be astonishing on the part of so observant a traveller, for you must have noticed that our great masters had as many blondes as brunettes for their models. However, I am neither English nor German, as perhaps you are tempted to think. I am a Sici-

"I have never seen in Sicily or anywhere else a person who resembled you." These words implied a compliment, and probably such a one as I had never received; and, I need not repeat, I was not a desire, but I did not believe myself fond of compliments. But this was said sable of obtaining its realization without without the least smile or the slightest look that indicated any desire to flatter or please me. Was not this a more subtie flattery than I had been accustomed to receive? . .

And did it not awaken unawares the vanity I had long thought rooted out of the bottom of my heart? I can affirm nothing positive as to this, for there is always something lacking in the knowledge of one's self, however thoroughly we may think we have acquired it. But I am certain it never occurred to me at the time to analyze the effect of this meeting on me. I was wholly absorbed in the regret and hope it awakened.

As I was on the point of leaving, Mme. de Kergy asked permission to call on me with her daughter the next day at four o'clock-a permission I joyfully granted and Diana accompanied me to the very foot of the steps. I kissed her smiling face, as I took leave, and gave my hand to her brother who had come with us to help me in getting into the carriage.

CHAPTER XVII.

All the way from the Rue St. Dominique to the Rue de Rivoli I abandoned myself to the pleasant thoughts excited by the events of the day. For within a few hours I had successively experienced the inward sweetness of prayer, the charm of congenial society, and the pleasure of enthusiasm. A new life seemed to be infused m have the honour of presenting him to | into my heart, soul, and mind, which had grown frivolous in the atmosphere of the world, and I felt, as it were, entranced. Those who have felt themselves thus die and rise again to a new life will understand if me, I again observed his calm, the feeling of joy I experienced. In all the blessings hereto vouchsafed me, even tek me so much the only time I re- in the love itself that had been, so to mbered to have seen him before. While speak, the sun of my happiness, there had thing a few moments previous his face been one element wanting, without which everything seemed dark, unsatisfactory wearisome and depressing - an element which my soul had an imperious, irresistible, undeniable need of! Yes, I realthough not numerous or studied, had | ized this, and while thus taking a clearer view of my state I also felt that this need was reasonable and just, and might be supplied without much difficulty. Was not Lorenzo gifted with a noble nature, and capable of the highest things? Had he not chosen me, and loved me to such a degree as to make me an object of idolaought me in contact with his sister, and try? Well, I would point out to him the d resulted in my coming to this meeting loftier heights be ought to attain. I, in my turn, would open to him a new world! .

Such were the thoughts, aspirations, and dreams my heart was filled with on my way home. As I approached the Rue de Rivoli, however, I began to feel uneasy at being out so much later than I had anticipated, lest Lorenzo should have returned and been anxious about my absence. I was pleased to learn, therefore, on descending from the carriage, that he had not yet come home, and I joy fully ascended the staircase, perfectly satisfied with a friend. I compared him with the way in which I had spent the morn-

I took off my hat, smoothed my hair, and then proceeded to arrange the salon according to his taste and my own. I arranged the flowers, as well as the books and other things, and endeavoured to give the room, though in a hotel, an appearance of comfort and elegance that would entice him to remain at home; for I had formed the project of trying to induce him to spend the evening with me. I seemed to have so many things to say to him, and longed to communicate all the impressions a conversation I have never I had received! With this object in view a. It would have been for my ad- I took a bold step, but one that was aubetween us and the friends whose guests we were to have been that day-I sent there it is a different thing," said them an excuse, not only for myself, but should be manifest any.

Having made these arrangements, I was beginning to wooder at his continued absence when a letter was brought me which served to divert my mind for a time from every other thought. It was a letter from Livia which I had been impatiently awaiting. We had corresponded regularly since our separation, and I had begun to be surprised at a silence of unusual length on her part. It was not dated at Messina, but at Naples, and I read the first page, which was in answer to the was at Naples. That was two years contents of my letter, without finding any explanation of this. Finally I came to what follows:

> "I told you in my last letter that I had obtained my father's consent, but on one condition—that he should have the choice of the monastery I must enter on leaving home. What difference did it make? As to this I was, and am, wholly indifferent. I should make the s me vows everywhere. and in them all I should go to God by the same path. In them all I should be separated from the world and united to him alone. And this was all I sought. The convent my father chose is not in Sicily. It is a house known and venerated by every one in Naples. I shall be received on the second of September. Meanwhile, I have come here under Ottavia's escort, and am staying with our sunt, Doons Cleha, who has established herself here for the winter with her daughters. So everything is arranged, Gins. The future seems plain. I see distinctly before me my life and death, my joys and sorrows, my labours and my duty. I am done with all that is called happiness in the world, as well as with its misfortunes, its trials, its conflicting troubles, its numberless disappointments, and its poignant woes. Therefore I cannot make use of the word sacrifice. It wounds me when I hear it used, for I blush at the little I have to give up in view of the immensity I am to receive! Yes; I blush when I remember it was suffering and humiliation that first made me raise my eyes to Him whom alone we should love, and whom talone I now feel I can love. If I had not been wholly sure of this, I should never have been so bold as to aspire to the union that awaits me-the only one here below in which the Bridegroom can eatisfy the boundless affection of the heart that gives itself to him! . .

> "But to return to you, my dear Gine. Are you as happy as I desire you to be, and as you deserve to be? Your last letter was sad; and the calmer and better satisfied I feel about my own lot, the more I think of yours. Whatever happens, my dearest sister, do not forget that we both have but one goal. Your way is longer and more perilous than mine, but the great aim of us both should be to really love God above all things, and, in him and for him, to cherish all the objects of our affection. Yes, even those whom we prefer to all other creatures on earth. I am not using the language of a religious, but simply that of truth and common sense. If this letter reaches you on your return from some gay scene, at a time when you will not feel able to enter into its meaning, you must lay it aside. But if you read it when your mind as calm, and you are at leisure to listen to your inner self, you will understand what your Livia means by writing you in this way. Whatever happens, whether we are near each other or are widely separated, we shall always be united in heart, my dear sister. The convent grates will not separate me from you. Death itself cannot divide us. One thing, and one alone, in the visible or invisible world, can raise a barrier between us and really separate us. And rather than behold this barrier rise, I would, as I have already told you, my beloved sister, rather see you dead. Gina, I love you as tenderly as any one ever loved another. I will pray for you on the second of September (Sanday). Probably when you read this I shall already have left the world. But I shall not have left you, dear sister. I shall be nearer you than when distance alone separated us. Besides, I am at Naples, to which you will soon return, and you will find that the grates will neither hide my face, nor my thoughts, nor my heart, nor my soul from

> "Gina, let me once more repeat that there is only one way of attenting real happiness - there is only one object worthy of our love. Let me beseech you not to desire any other passionately. Eut. no; you would not understand me; you would not believe me now. . . -

Everything added to the effect of this letter-its date, and the day, the hour, and the moment in which it was received. The deed my sister had accomplished that very day had brought us nearer together, as she said. Had not a breath of the a lo senew it, but I never go into thorized by the intimacy that existed purer air she breathed reached one afready and preserved one through the day from the simless fricolity of my usual

"Happiness," it has been said, "le

THE COMBINATION THAT VERY MOTHER Croup Coughs Cramps Cholera Chills Johnson's Anodyne Liniment Dropped on Sugar. Will cure many common ailments which may occur in every family It is strictly a family remedy. For INTERNAL as much as EX TERNAL use. Originated in 1810 by an old Family Physician Could a remedy have existed for nearly a century, except for the fact that its virtue and excellence have won the public favor to a remarkable degree? You can safely trust what time has indersed. Send for our Book on INFLAMMATION, mailed free. Sold by all Put up in Two Sizes, Price 25-and 59 cts. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., D.

Christian; pleasure is not," Had I not profoundly realized the force of this saying for one day? Had I not experienced a happiness as different as possible from the pleasure I enjoyed in the world? And did I not feel desirous this very instant of attaining the one at the expense of the other, and not only of taking a different view of life myself, but of imparting this

"Him who ne'er from me shall separate."" Questi che mai da me non fia divine.

(To be continued.)

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

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 9.

THE CHURCH CATHOLIC.

By way of supplement to the article on this subject in our last issue it will be instructive to glance back into the distant past and see how from the very beginning the name Catholic was distinctive of the one true Church. When herestes arose, as they did even in the days of the Apostles, the name Christian was no longer sufficient to designate the true believer, for the adherents of Ebion and Nicholas and Marcion also professed themselves followers of Christ. A new title had to be chosen which should mark off the members of the Church from the votaries of sect and schism. The title chosen was that of Catholic or Universal. Nor could a more fitting be found, nor one better adapted to the purpose. The word is descriptive of the most striking and obvious characteristic of the Church tounded by Jesus Christ. His Church was to be the Church of all ages and of all peoples, for He had solemnly commissioned His Apostles to teach all nations and promised to be with them and those who should succeed them

to the end of time. Catholicity is thus an essential note of the true religion, and the most manifest of all. Hence the writers of the early Church appeal to it repeatedly when arguing with the sectaries of heir day. These, they point out, appear too late upon the scene to be able to make good their claim, or fear to make confession, and in your conthey are to be found only in a corner of the earth; the true Church, on the other hand, is Catholic-universal in time and place, existing from the beginning and spread over all the earth. " Where then," asks Tertullian, in the second century, " was Marcion, the ship-owner of Pontus, the zealous disciple of Stoicism? Where was Valentinus, the follower of Platonism? For it is agreed that they lived, not so long ago, in the reign of Antonius; and Lutherans, Calvinists, or any of the modthat they at first believed the doctrine of the Catholic Church, in the Church of Rome, under the episcopate of the blessed Eleutherius. . . There are yet living | Catholic Church, therefore, is the only one in the world those who remember them, even their own disciples and successors, so that they may not deny that they are of | in the fourth century : " Suppose I entered a later date."-De Praescript Heret., p. this very day into a populous city, and 211 et seq. It is in the same sense that found there Marcionites, Apollinarists, Origen writes in the next century: "We are not therefore to give heed to those who the same sort [in our day Anglicans, Pressay Behold here is Christ, but show Him | byterians, Baptists, and Wesleyans], all not in the Church which is filled with brightness from the east even unto the west, which is filled with true light, is the pillar and ground of the truth, in which, as a whole, is the whole coming of the Son of Man, who saith to all men, throughout the universe, Behold I am with you all days of life, even unto the consummation of the world."-Comment. in Matt., n. 46. And St. Athanasius, in the fourth century: . As regards the faith, they [the Fathers at Nice] wrote not, It has seemed good. but Thus believes the Catholic Church, and at once confessed how they believed, thereby to show that their sentiment was not novel, but apostolical, and that what they wrote down was not a discovery of their own, but the same as the Aposiles had taught."-De Synodis, n. 5. And, to give one more citation, in the fifth century Vincent of Lerins: "To announce, therefore, to Catholic Christians anything beside that which they have received never was lawful, nowhere is lawful, never will be lawful; and to anathematize those who announce anything beside that which has been once received, was never otherwise than needful, is everywhere needful, ever will be needful."-Adv. Haeres, n. 11.

The Fathers, then, reject as un-Catholic what is recent or novel. In like manner and for the same reason do they spurn from them what is taught in a corner only, and not throughout the whole world. Thus St. Justin Martyr, in the early part of the second century, commenting on Malachy 1-10: "Not even now is your (the Jewish) race from the rising to the setting of the sun, but there are nations in which not even yet one of your race has dwelt. But there is no race of men, whether barbarians I am held, in fine, by the very name of the or Greeks, or, in fine, bearing any other | Catholic Church-a name which, in the name, whether they live in wagons, or are without a fixed habitation, or dwell in tents leading a pastoral life, among whom | session of that, though all heretics wish to prayers and eucharistic oblations are not be tailed Catholics, yet, if a stranger offered to the Father and Maker of the universe through the name of the crucified | no heretic among them would dave to point

ESTABLISHED, 1852 Jesus." And, in the next century, St. Cyprian: "The Church of God, flooded with the light of the Lord, puts forth her rays throughout the whole world, yet the light is one which is spread over every place, while its unity of body is preserved. . . He can no longer have God for a Father who has not the Church for a Mother."-De Unitate. In the fourth century St. Optatus of Milevis writes against the Donatists: "Since then it is manifest and clearer than the light that we are in connection with so many countless nations, and that so many provinces are in connection with us, you now see that you, who are but a portion of one country, are by your errors separated from the Church, and in vain claim for yourselves the designation of the Church with its marks."-De Schism. Donat. bk. 2, n. 4. So, in the following century, St. Augustine, whose famous saying, Securus judicat orbis terrarum, first opened the eyes of Newman to the truth, confounds by the same argument the adherents of Donatus: "The Novatians, Arians, Patripassionists," he writes in answer to Crescentius, " do not, as you say, ' communicate with us.' But wherever they are, there is the Catholic Church, as it is in Africa, where also you (Donatists) are; but not wheresoever the Catholic Church is, sre either you or any other of the various heresies. Whence it is apparent which is the tree that in its abounding fruitfulness stretches out its branches over the whole earth, and which are the broken branches that have no life from the root, and are lying and withering each on its own ground."-Tom. 9, n. 75. And in his commentary on Psalm 66: "A heretic comes forward and says, 'I have people in Africa'; and another, from some other quarter, says. And I have people in Galatia.' Thou hast them in Africa; he has them in Galatia: I seek for a man that has them everywhere. True, because you heard, Let people confess to Thee, O God, you dared to exult at the words: learn from the verse which follows that He speaks not of a part, Let all people confess to Thee. Walk in the way with all nations; walk in the way with all peoples; ye children of peace, ye children of the alone Catholic Church; walk in this way, and as you walk sing. . . . Why should you fession to sing the new canticle in all the world, with all the world, in Catholic con-

cord?"-Ib. n. 6. Finally the Fathers declare that the name Catholic is the distinctive title of the true Church, so exclusively hers that not one of the sects dare so much as lay claim to it. "For whereas," writes Lactantius, "they are called Phryglans and Novatians, etc. [for these let the reader substitute ern sects], they cease to be Christians, who, having lost the name of Christ, assumed human and extraneous titles. The that retains the true worship."-Divin. Instit., bk. 4, c. 30. And St. Pacian, also Cataphrygians, Novatians and others of calling themselves Christians; by what name should I be able to recognize the congregation of my own people, were it not from its being called Catholic. . . . This name Catholic sounds not of Marcion, nor of Apelles, nor of Montanus, nor does it take heretics as its authors. Christian is my name, but Catholic my surname. That names me; this describes me; by this I am approved, by that designated."-Ep. 1, n. 2-4. "The Christian religion," says St. Augustine, De Vera Religione, c. 7, n. 12, " is to be held fast by us, and the communion of that Church which is Catholic, and is called Catholic, not only by her own members, but also by all her adversaries. For in spite of themselves even the very heretics and disciples of schism when speaking, not with one another, but with strangers, call the Catholic Church nothing else but the Catholic Church. For they cannot be understood unless they distinguish her by that name by which she is known to the whole world.' And in that splendid passage, Contra Epis tolam Manichaei, c. 4, where he so clearly identifies the Catholic Church with the Apostolic and Roman Church: " Not to mention, then, that wisdom which you (Manichees) do not believe to be in the Catholic Church, many other things there are that most justly hold me in her bosom. I am held by the agreement of peoples and nations; by an authority which miracles first

established, which hope has nurtured, char-

ity increased, antiquity strengthened; by

the long line of priests from the very chair

of the Apostle Peter, unto whom the Lord

after the resurrection committed His sheep

to be fed, down even to the present bishop.

midst of so many heresies, this Church

alone has, not without cause, so held pos-

should ask where the Catholic church is,

out his own church or conventicle.'

It is manifest as the sun at noon that there is on earth to-day only one religious communion which is what the Church of the first five centuries was-Catholic in name and in fact, held together by the bond of a common faith, which is spread throughout all the world, and in all the the world is the same. We hear much of historic Christianity' and the 'historic episcopate.' But it is so plain from the extracts quoted above what historic Christianity is and where to-day is the historic of the Municipal Council will emphasize episcopate, that he who has eyes and will the fact. but use them cannot help seeing it. The Donatists had an episcopate, and so had the Arians, and so had all the schismatics and heretics of any note during the first five centuries. In those days the tradition which is from the Apostles was still so strong that men could not even pretend to be Christians if they were not able to point to their bishops and priests. Donatus established a bishopric in Rome, which has found something like a counterpart in the Jerusalem bishopric of a more recent day. But the Donatist episcopate and the Arian episcopate are now historic only in the sense in which ancient Troy is historic-Fuit Troja. We can say of them, in the words of the poet,

How are they blotted from the things that be It is conceivable that a disciple of Donatus, in controversy with St. Augustine, might have been tempted to put forward, even at that early day, a 'branch' theory had not the Saint foretold for him the fate that was in store for all branches cut off from the parent-tree. And yet the words of the great Bishop of Hippo are not so much prophetic as declarative, in that they do but enuntiate a law to which all living organisms are subject. How inexorable is that law in its operation, let the historic | Ladies' Jackets, sects of the East rise from their graves to bear witness. Truly were they described as " broken branches that have no root, and are lying and withering each on its own ground." The Donatist schism and the Arian heresy, powerful each in its own day and in its own quarter of the globe, are buried now in the soil from which they sprang. And from out its place of burial each seems to cry as with a loud voice of warning to every branch that was broken off at a later period, Hodie mihi, cras tibi -To-morrow the fate will be yours which is mine to-day. But the Church which has received the nations for her heritage and the ends of the earth for her dominion -the Church which has existed and has been Catholic from the beginning, will exist and will be Catholic to the end.

5. W. Margaree Notes.

The weather is warm for the time of year, buttercups, dandelions, and even strawberry blossoms may yet be seen in the fields; they hold up their heads in the winds of November as long as they can, as if to teach us that we, too, must not be discouraged with the blasts of adversity, but toil and struggle and persevere, even to the very last.

Father Macdonald, of Broad Cove, is here for a few days assisting Father Chisholm, who, for good reasons, did not have the Jubilee devotions until this mouth.

Diphtheria is breaking out in a few families in this section, the school here has been closed for a few weeks. Dougald McDonnell lost a bright, winning boy of eight years, and Angus Collins a charming, precocious little girl of four.

John Y. McFarlane is off again for the Western States. Johnnie is good company, and will be much missed by his many relatives and friends.

Mr. John J. McEachern and Miss Mary McPherson, both of Broad Cove, were united in the holy bonds of matrimony here, yesterday, by Rev. A. L. McDonald, Ranald McFarlane assisted the groom and Euphremia Gillis, the bride. They have the congratulations and good wishes of a host of friends.

Death is not idle among us. A few days ago there was buried Maggie Gillis (Alex), Rear, a young girl just budding into womanhood; and yesterday the grave closed over Christy Gillis (Duncan), Upper Margaree, a woman in the prime of life, and also Mrs. Hugh McDougall, Rear, the mother of several small children.

Nov. 6th, 1899.

Inverness Notes.

The ceremony of giving the religious habit was held on the 27th of October, at the Mont de La Salle, Maisonueuve, Montreal. Three postulants received it from the hands of the Rev. Br. Provincial, among whom was Donald Campbell, Glenora Falls, Mabou, C. B., who assumed the name of Brother Nicetas Clementius.

Your correspondent at the same time rejoices to be able to congratulate through the columns of THE CASKET the popular County treasurer of Inverness, Mr. D. C. Macdonald, Esq., on having just passed a most successful intermediate law examination, and coming out therein first in the Province. A bright future, no doubt, is in

store for young Mr. Macdonald. Last Sunday week, Councillor Allan McLellan, of Judique, and his bride, née Maggie Gillis, of Port Hood, who had been married at Thorburn on on the 26th October, by the Rev. H. McDougall, P.P. cousin of the groom, occupied their pew in the Judique Church. Both are highly and deservedly popular, and have the best wishes of their many friends for a happy

journey through life. The construction train is rapidly moving KIRK'S BLOCK.

northward, and there is little doubt but the railway will be in full operation by the New Year.

Inverness, however, is a unit in the matter of having the coal terminal of the I. & R. Railway at Port Hastings. No doubt but a spur will be extended by Hawkesbury, tapping the Intercolonial, and possibly the Company may extend it to Carribou Cove; but Inverness, which has given a free right of way and a bonus, never intended in doing so, to build up a coal terminal at its own expense in another county. It is simply idle to suppose for a moment that this County will tolerate anything of the kind and the January meeting

Meanwhile, it is best to realise

There is general dissatisfaction with the location of the railway stations in view of the fact that there seems to be little or no regard paid to the business or trade requirements of the localities affected locations being made solely to suit the Company. Peanut partizauship has already affected injuriously the interests of the Company and the County. The coal interests of Port Hood, which momentarily suffered from such, are, it is pleasant to know, triumphing over all obstacles. Great credit is assuredly due the McNells of Halifax for their pluck and patriotic enterprise in this connexion, and it is now made pretty clear that at Port Hood Coal Mines, coal may be mined and shipped during eight months of the year, cheaper than from any other point in Nova Scotia.

Collection Grand

JACK

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

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

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

\$2.50 upwards.

Here are a few leading lines:

Ladies' Jackets,

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

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

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

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

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

We have just recieved a large stock of Ladies' Waterproofs, the celebrabted Mandleberg and Distingue makes.

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

Our Fall Dress Goods are now upon the counters ready for inspection. The choicest products of French, English and German looms find representatives here in large variety and at moderate prices. Undoubtedly plain goods will be more than ever worn this season, therefore Serges, Coverts and Broadcloths will be in great demand. Our stock in these lines is very complete and prices right. Drop us a card and we will be pleased to mail samples to any address. We call special attention to a line of AMAZON CLOTH in shades of Black, Blue, Fawn and Green, 35c. a yard. 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 fail to do so you can change it without cost for a new article of the same make at our store.

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

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

Men's Extra Fine Lambs Wool Shirts and Drawers, each, \$1.00 Large range of Winter Topshirts from

Ladies' Ribbed Merino Vests, long sleeves, 15, 18, 25c. 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, \$1.00, 1.40

Ladies Combination Suits, Health Brand, \$1.25, 1.50, 1.75, 2.50

Children's Vest, Drawers and All Prices. Combination Suits,

Ladies' Flaunelette Underwear, comprising Night Gowns, Sikrts and Drawers.

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

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

ANTIGONISH.

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Nov. 9, 1899.

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n and Green.

ever before. year we are ERWEAR. EAR as a from being

large stock ambs Wool rs, each,

Underwear, Gowns,

Both Matering and Kumberley were still olding out at latest accounts.

The following is the official account of the cilical rell call shows that

General News.

Reducts advanced the price of kerosene none-half cent a galion last week on count, it is said, of short production, members of the Tenth Mountain battery were found killed. Between 70 and 100

A large number o? the coal miners in Seraing of Belgium are on strike and e months threatens to spread.

escaped and returned to Ladysmith, whither one hundred and fifty wounded

THURSDAY, Nov. 9 .- A despatch from

London says all England is under arms,-

10,000 men to be sent at once to South Africa, 30,000 to be concentrated at Alder-

shot in readiness for emergencies, and a

corps of 25,000 for garrison duty at home.

This is an unprecedented mobilization of

the British army,
Rumours from different sources state

that yesterday during a reconnaissance

from Ludysmith the British troops engaged

when Boers raised white flag the High-

landers ceased fighting and advanced to

take the enemy prisoners, but when at close range Boers fired a deadly

volley into their ranks. Highlanders then charged and cut their way into the Boer

ranks with great execution. Boers again

Sydney Mines Items.

The Convent building, and school room

at Sydney Mines are both rapidly approach-

ing completion and will be probably ready

for occupation by the middle of November.

The school building, twenty-five feet by

thirty-four, contains four rooms, all

beautifully lighted, attractive and fitted up

in first-class style. Each room measures

thirty by thirty-three feet. Only three

rooms will be occupied by the Sisters this

The Convent for the Sisters is a very

neat, commodious building, forty-two feet

by thirty-eight, two stories, with mansard

roof. Instead of open dormitory the

Sisters will each have a separate room.

Mr. McMillan, the contractor, has spared

no pains in fluishing his contract in first-

class style. Mr. Ben Rudderham has done

the plastering with his usual skill and

ability. The Convent building will be

The Catholics of Sydney Mines can now

point with pride to their church, convent

and school placed side by side. The energy

displayed by their pastor, with their

earnest co-operation and determination

under many adverse circumstances is

highly commendable, and might be emu-lated by others under like conditions.

MARRIED.

McDonald-McDonald. - At St. Au-

drews, on the 7th inst., by Rev. Father Fraser, P. P., Captain Angus McDonald, off Boylston, Guysboro Co., to Miss

McGillivray-Fitzgerald. - At Lis-

Johanna McDonald, of St. Andrews.

heated by hot water.

year. The fourth is still unplastered.

raised flag of truce but got no quarter.

Three lives were lost in a fire which bave been brought. stroyed a seven story building in New ork on Nov. 3.

As explosion in the Dominion Carbide forks at Ottawa on Monday injured persons, four of them seriously.

The Berlin Vassische Zeitung says that cal Britain has offered [Germany the bert Islands and the British section of Solomon Islands for her interest in

from Ladysmith the British troops engaged the enemy. British cavalry charged through them in a valley whither they were driven by a lyditte battery killing 1000. British loss said to be 100 men. Dispatch from Natal of Nov. 5 confirms story of Boer treachery in fight at Tatharris Farm and British first-class battleship, the arrable, was launched at Chatham on geslay last, amid great rejoicing. Mrs. mph Chamberlain officiated at the cere-

vifteen sailors of a German ship which ahed Victoria, B. C., last week had a of yellow fever-most of them at name, some a short time after the ship there causing her to put back to examine at that port.

Sr Edgar Vincent, Conservative, was prosed at the bye-election in Exter on tomlay, with a majority of 659 over his beral opponent, Mr. Allan Bright. The ency was caused by the resignation of H. Stafford Northcote to accept office, with Conservative majority was slightly

The probability of war between Russia al Japan within a very short time is requered. Japan wants Corea, and is said be widing into that country numbers of troops disguised as coolies; and many expect that she will declare war before Ladies' Tale Russ completes the trans-Siberian rail-

War Notes.

Communication with Ladysmith was terrupted at half-past two o'clock on nureday last.

Large quantities of canned beef, said to te the grade referred to as "embalmed" laring the late Hispano-American war, are bring shipped from Chicago for the use of in British troops in South Africa.

Thursday last, after the receipt of the the news of the disaster at Ladysmith, the Dominion Government requested the Governor-General to cable an offer of a scond Canadian regiment.

A press despatch says that the Boers, daring the fighting on October 30, asked or an armistice to enable them to bury their dead and attend to their wounded. The request was refused, but they were allowed to inter the dead under a flag of

It is stated that 200 " American gentlecment men" offered, through Hiram Maxim, the in inventor, who himself recently ceased be an American gentlemen and became British subject, to fight for Great Britain is the Transvaul, providing their own quipment and giving besides £250 each. The offer, if it was made, was of course

> A press correspondent at the Hague says at the people of Holland are delighted syond measure at the success of the ders. Enthusiasm in the Dutch States reneral (Parliament), he says, was such ast the deputies could not continue their peeches. Dutch newspaper offices, he ments, are flying Transvaul flags.

Summary of Late War News.

WEDNESDAY, Nov. 1 .- Women and aldren leave Ladysmith.

Increpar, Nov. 2 .- Fighting to northest and south-west of Ladysmith. Fleres artillery duel on former side durwhich a cavalry detachment stole out in the direction of Bester's Station and is ported to have captured a Boer camp "ith beavy slaughter. Telegraph line to adyamith cut. Boers bombard Colenso. British, by order of Gen. Buller, evacu-Me Stormberg, south of Orange Free State, and large Boer force crossed the li-ange River at Bethulie, destroying ridge and railway.

FRIDAY, Nov. 3.-Bomberdment of ladysmith and fighting in vicinity consued, in which British are said to have had the advantage. Colenso evacuated by British, who retire with their stores, to Escourt, on the line of railway to stermatitzburg, capital of Natal.

During Saturday, Sunday and Monday, stording to a despatch from Gen. Buller Cape Town on Tuesday, there was a cuation of hostilities around Ladysmith. ther reports of the fighting between that date and Colenso on Thursday say that the British routed the Boers with great langhter. News from the front is very atra and the censorship is strict. A are hopeful view of the situation at strain now prevails in England.

more, Pictou Co., on the 24th October, by the Rev. Dr. Chisholm, P. P., James W. Fitzgerald of Pine Tree Gut, to Maggie, daughter of John J. McGillivray of Bailey's Brook. DIED McEachern. - At Balleotine's Cove. Cape George, on Wednesday, Nov. 1st, Alphonse Hugh, infant child of L. J. and Annie McEachern, aged two weeks.

Gillis, postmaster.

CALL

Your attention to a few large lines which I have just received.

A LEADER.

10 Gross Toilet Soap—3 handsomely wrapped cakes in each box—the lowest price ever heard of, 10c, a box. Everybody should get a few boxes while it lasts.

COCOA — Cowan's, Baker's, Bensdorp's, Webb's, Mott's. Cocoa always has a large sale during the cool weather.

4000 Cans Beans, Peas, Corn, Tomatoes, Strawberries, Raspberries, Peaches, Pears, Pineapples, etc.

35 Cases Canned Salmon, Mackerel and Halibut. Canned Halibut is a new canned fish and if you try it once you will often use it.

25 Cases Boston Baked Beans. Just think, a 2 lb. can of baked beans for 10c. or a 3 lb. can for 15c. That is cheaper than you can buy and bake them, Nice goods, try them.

25 Half and 25 Quarter Chests Saxon Blend Tea. The Tea that suits the people.

> I carry a very large stock and you can always depend on Goods and Prices being right.

T. J. BONN

843 members of the Gloucestershire regiment and of the Royal Irish Fueilliers are missing as a result of the engagement on Farquhar's farm. Thirty-two members of the Gloucestershire regiment, ten members of the Royal Irish Fueilliers and two hers of the Royal Irish Fueilliers and two hers of the Tanth Manutain bettery. he closed his eyes on this world with the fervent hope of a glorious immortality. R. I. P.

Obituary.

Black River, Mabou, lost one of its most estimable citizens on the 16th October, by the sudden death, from heart failure, of Donald Campbell, in the 61st year of his age. Though he had for several years had symptoms of the fatal maledy, as far as possible he bore it, and even the very knowledge of it, singly and bravely; and all who knew him knew him also as a lifelong, consistent Catholic - foremost in the fulfilment of his religious duties. It was only a few days before the tragic end, that he had devotedly gained the Pleany Induigences of the month of the Rosary. Sudden and full of warning, however, as was his death, nevertheless all may well be assured that from the uniform tenor of his life-its sobriety, charity, and pietyit was by no means an upprovided one. Sincere sympathy is felt for the griefstricken widow and family. After a Requiem Mass, he was buried at Mabou. Msy his soul rest in peace! Amen.

After a painful and protracted illness of 10 months, horne with the true fortitude characteristic of the Christian, there passed away at Antigonish, after devoutly receiving the consolation of the dying, on Monday the 30th ult., John Gillis, Tailor. The decessed was horner Aries as a few of the dying of the decessed was horner as a few of the decessed was a fe The deceased was born at Arisang seventy years ago, but for the past ten years had resided in Antigonish. Of a gentle, kind and neighbourly disposition, he was highly esteemed for these as well as his many other good qualities. Of him can truly be said that he leaves behind many friends and no enemies. The burial took place at Maryvale on the Wednesday following his death. His remains were followed to his last resting place by a large concourse of people testifying to the respect in which he was held. Besides a discousolate wife he leaves seven children — three daughters and four sons, one of the latter being a doctor in Dawson City. R. I. P.

Fully resigned to the will of Divine Providence, and strengthened by the rites of Holy Church, Duncan Rankin, of Port Ban, Inverness Co., on October 21, breathed his soul into the hands of his maker. He was born in Lochabir, Scotland, in the year 1818, and immigrated to America with his parents in the year 1823, being then in his 5th year. In the year 1847 be married Annie Beaton of Mabou Coal Mines who survives him. Besides his gentle wife who is now in ill health, he leaves a much respected family of nine four sons and five daughters to cherish the memory of a fond parent and a loving husband. He was always noted for his steadiness of purpose, for his love of truth and justice, and for his honesty and uprightness. After a Mass of Requiem celebrated by the Rev. A. L. Macdonald, his mortal remains were laid to rest in the cemetery of Broad Cove. May his soul

There peacefully passed away at her home, in Maryvale, on Friday, the 27th ult., Mary (nee Fisher) relict of the late Alexander McGillivray. The deceased was born in Rollo Bay, P. E. I., some seventy-six years ago. From her infancy she displayed those many beautiful traits of character which charmed all those who had the pleasure of meeting her. The true Highland hospitality for which her ancestry were renowned was visible in her every act, so that a visit to her home was not easily forgotten. She was indeed the ideal devoted wife and Christian mother. Conscious of a life well spent, and fortified by the many consolations of Gillis.—At Arisaig on Thursday, Oct. Holy Mother Church, she went fearlessly 26th, in the 80th year of his age. William forth to meet her Maker, and to receive Deceased was of that from Him the reward promised to the good old generation, now getting fewer in righteous. The interment took place at our midst, whose word was their bond and whose canny uprightness prevented their attended by a vast concourse of people. being involved in obligations they could not | May she rest in peace!

CHALLENGE

Since we have adopted the Cash System in our business here and in Sydney, we challenge any one to produce a purchase of the same class and quality of goods from any other quarter, which will not show that the prices paid for the same are fully ten per cent. higher than ours.

Our Goods are all marked in Plain Figures and each and all of our customers get the same prices. We wish to show our friends that it pays to purchase for Cash.

We have now a most complete stock in all lines we usually carry and you will find us Headquarters for

LADIES' CLOTH JACKETS and CAPES. FUR GOODS of all Descriptions. DRESS GOODS, LADIES' UNDERWEAR. MILLINERY in all the Newest Styles. GENTLEMEN'S UNDERWEAR and CLOTHING of all Descriptions.

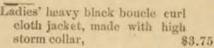


We wish particularly to call attention to the style and fit of our

LADIES' JACKETS.

We have an immense range of these goods and any one giving us a call may be sure of a perfect fit at a moderate price.

When ordering Jackets by mail send Bust measure and length of arm. Our regular stock sizes are 32, 34, 36, 38, 40 inch.



Ladies' heavy all wool English beaver cloth jacket, colors black, navy and green, made up with raw edges,

Ladies' heavy black boncle curl cloth jacket, buttoned with six large pearl buttons,

Ladies' fine all-wool English beaver cloth jackets, colors fawn, navy, brown, green and black, finished with silk velvet collar, buttoned with six fine pearl buttons,

Ladies' English beaver cloth jackets, colors black and fawn lined throughout with finest mercerized Italian, and buttoned with six large natural pearl buttons,

Ladies' heavy English beaver cloth jackets, colors black and navy, lined throughout with heavy black satin, fly button Ladies' fine all-wool beaver cloth jackets, colors fawn, navy, brown, black and green, lined throughout with finest fmercerized satana, and buttoned with six fancy horn buttons, \$8.50

Ladies' heavy all-wool black beaver cloth jackets, lined throughout with black satin, buttoned with six large pearl buttons. 89,00

Ladies' fine black beaver cloth jacket, lined throughout with extra fine quality black satin, front buttoned with six fine imported pearl buttons,

Ladies fine all-wool English beaver cloth jacket, colors fawn, navy, black and red, lined throughout with heavy satin, buttoned with six fine natural pearl buttons. \$10,00

We have cheaper jackets than those, some as low as \$2.25, and we have them as high as \$15.00 in very rich \$8.50 | cloth and trimmings.

If you would see our range of these goods you would be fully convinced that such a stock has never been shown here before.

DRESS GOODS.

You should see our Dress Goods and be convinced that we have the newest designs in the market and an immense variety to select from See our prices. All the materials for a Fall Dress.

All the Linenette, Linings, Canvas Binding, Steel, Spools, etc., with 6 yards of 35 cent double width Dress Goods for \$2.98_ The linings as above with 6 yards of 45c. Dress Goods, \$3.48_ The linings with 6 yards of 50c. Dress Goods for \$3.85.

Flannelette Winter Wrappers

We have the made garment and beautiful material by the yard. Our prices are

\$1.15, 1.40, 1.60, 1.75.

LADIES' UNDERWEAR.

A very full range of Ladies' Underwear, White Cotton, Knitted and Flannelette Underwear.



Ladies' Waterproofs, FUR GOODS.

Newest Styles,

\$1.75, 2.25, 2.50, 2.75, 3.25, 3.75, \$4.25, 5.00, 5.25, 6.00, 6.50. Ladies' Fur Jackets, Ladies' Fur Capes. Ladies' Fur-Lined Capes



We wish all those intending to purchasers Sleigh Robes to examine ours before course so, in the first place you will save over it, 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.

Mail orders exrefully attended to.

McCURDY & CO.



Positively cured by these

Little Pills.

They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Hearty Enting. A perfect remedy for Distincts, Neusea, Drowstness, Rad Taste in the Mouth, Cented Tongue Pain in the Side, TORPID LIVER. They Regulate the Bowels. Purely Vegetable. Small Pill. Small Dose.

Small Price.

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



Fine Monumental 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.

James Dunphy

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

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

At the Lowest Prices.

Estimates for Plumbing and Heating furnished Promptly on application Call and inspect Stock.

ANTIGONISH N. S.

British American Hotel

BEDFORD ROW (Opp. John Tobin & Co.

Halifax, N.S.

M. EROUSSARD, Prop'ss.

Les on varle Français.

HOTEL, QUEEN ANTIGONISH.

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

GOOD DINING-ROOM! FIRST-CLASS CUISINE. LARGE CLEAN BEDROOMS. gestaurant in Conjunction.

Good stabling on the pressises.

JAMES BROADFOOT, Pro contigonish, June 8, 98.

A Historic Shrine.

(Honor Walsh in Catholic Standard and Times-

Every traveller that follows the course of "the noblest, purest, most enchanting river on God's earth" gazes with wondering delight at the multitude of little gabled white houses which form a dotted line along the heights ashore. These pictures. que farm-houses stand almost shoulder to shoulder. Each has its long and extremely narrow strip of ground running back to the bills and forward to the river edge. The description of French Canada as "two continuous villages along the St. Lawcence" is literally exact so far as appearances go. There is no uninhabited country between the riverside parishes. The houndaries of the ribbon-like farms are well defined by hedges and fences, which become so numerous that the wag is almost justified in saying that there are more fences than crops on the habitant plantations. But the soil, cultivated for two centuries and worked in every inch of its surface, yields plenty of produce between the all-too-neighbourly fences. A riverside farm, even though it measure but twenty fest along shore, is a coveted posses ion. These strips of Laurentian earth have descended from father to son for ten generations. Originally, about 200 yards wide by a mile in depth, each farm has been so diviced and subdivided among the descendents of the first owner that the "terre" of the present day is seldom more than one-twentieth of the width of the original farm. Every beir claimed and was legally entitled to a share of the water frontage, for in the days when railroads were not, the St. Lawrence was the only carrier of summer produce. So the narrow parallelograms which stripe the shores include "beach, marsh, ploughland, pasture and forest" from the river to the high road. As Parkmam beautifully puts it: "The cottages of the habitants are strung like beads of a rosary along the meadows of Beaupre." There are five ancient "rosaries" in the Cote de Beaupre, each with its own blessed cross - the five parishes, St. Fereol's, St. Joachim's, Chateau Richer, L'Ange Gardien and St. Anne du Nord, famed the world over as Ste Anne du Beaupre.

It is all historic ground. The first agricultural college, manual training school and art academy in America were estabhehed at Petit Cap by the great Bishop Layal in 1670. Some of the beautiful wood carvings made by the earliest American art students are preserved in the chapel of the Ursuline Convent here in Queb c. Beaupre is the oldest section of Canada. Says the Abbe Ferland . " In the habitant of the Cete de Beaupre you have the Norman peasant of the reign of Louis XIV., with his religion, his customs, his legends and his songs." The people here are what an "evangelical" missionary would call persistently Catholic. And they are just as persistently French. The stone crosses by the wayside are as symbolic of their rock-like faith as their queer zedded old French is typical of their wonderful race conservation. Great numbers of Scotch Presbyterians settled here after the conquest - soldiers for the most part, who, having ravaged the country, saw that it was a land of milk and honey and determined to become the owners thereof. Time has brought its own revenge. The canny Scots followed the way of the Cromwellian soldier-settlers in Ireland, and the brown-eyed Cana lennes were no less loyal to Mother Church and motherland than were the fair Irish women of long ago. The result of all the Scotch Protestant, French Catholic marriages was the same: the children prayed with their mother and were as French as she, and their descendants are thoroughly French-Canadian. I have met McDougalls and Grahams and Campbells who can speak nothing but Canadian French or a few phrases of such English as this: "I is call mo name Napoleon Grom, me. Ees Scotch name? out, oui! Mo grandpere's fader Ecossais." And Napoleon Graham is one of eighteen brothers and sisters. Save for emigration to the United States there is no thinning of population among these anti-Malthusians.

The habitants of Beaupre resisted the invaders to the bitter end. At Chateau Richer a few years ago was to be seen a black trophy of the conquest-the charred ruin of a convent. The pastor and his few brave parishionets fortified the building and held it for hours against the artillery of the English soldiery. The last; the defenders fell and were scalped the conflict. At St. Anne's is the tomb of the then pastor of St. Joachim's, Pere de escape the havor of one-sided battle. The powerful enemy, this time two regiments made a gallant fight, only to be over

burnt every house in the settlement, cut | gratitude" to tell of the wonders wrought

down all the young fruit trees and destroy- through the intercession of the good Saint ed the grain in the fields. According to Anne. legendary lore, the soldiers made three attempts to set fire to the historic church in which was preserved the relic of Ste. Anne, and each time were repelled by a supernatural power. At all events the shrine was unmolested, and the descendants of the soldiers believe that the patroone extinguished the sacrilegious torches of their forefathers.

There is no truce of the cruel conquest now. The old stone chapel on the hillside tells nothing of the days of seige. In front of the ancient temple of La Bonne Ste. Anne is the cross-crowned fountain of water from the miraculous spring. Here and at the little grotto a few steps away the pilgrims gather to drink the waters. A vendor does a lively trade in empty bottles, which are eagerly bought up by those who wish to convey L'eau de Beaupre to their distant homes. On the hill above the grotto gleams the beautiful chapel of the Holy Stairs, a reproduction of the original Scala Santa removed from Jerusalem to Rome by St. Helena. The chapel is of two apartments, one at the top, the other at the foot of the Holy Stairs. Each division is adorned with magnificent groups of statuary representing the chief scenes in the Passion of our Lord. The stations of the cross are done in freeco upon the walls. Everything within this beautiful edifice is the supreme expression of devotional art - in absolute contrast to the crude decorations of the old church. Yet the same spirit is apparent in both, for these pilgrims of all ages and conditions toiling painfully on their knees up the Holy Stairs are the legitimate successors of the faithful who in the old days were wont to make kneeling progress all the rocky way from the river bank to the church. There are a few exclusively Indian pilgrimages to Beaupre nowadays: it is not as it was when, to again quote Parkman, "Sometimes the whole shore was covered with the wigwams of Indian converts who had paddled their birch canoes from the farthest wilds of Canada. The more fervent of them would crawl on

their knees from the shore to the altar." The Franciscan convent on the heights is hotel, academy and missionary institute. The Sisters provide at reasonable prices dainty and comfortable accomodations for women and children. In the little convent chapel one may always see some of the nuns at prayer. The kneeling figures robed in the snowy white raiment of the Second Order of St. Francis are, in the words of a Protestant visitor, "charmingly effective." Effective indeed is the work of these semi-closs ered White Nuns, many of whom are getting ready to say farewell to their cool, fair Canadian hill home and to embark on the long voyage to the tropleal missions of China and Africa; life-long, short-lived missions for these valiant Christian women. The convent, the Redemptorist monastery, the Scala Santa and the Calvary draw the visitors attention for a time from the actual shrine which is the nucleus of all these sights. As he returns to the basilica through the long avenue of rosary, statue and medal vendors, he notes with some amusement that the non-Catholic, passing over the really artistic little statues, invests in the shapeless, patch-colored glass images of the patronne, which are "so delightfully ngly." The poor habitant, who has no great sense of form and color, is quite satisfied with the little images which an outsider finds so grotesque. The vendors themselves are all of the habitant class. They have no Euglish beyond the "twent'five sant" stock-in-price. Half a hundred of these enterprising merchants have little stands all the way from the old church to the new, although in the sacristy there is a regular depot for the sale of religious articles. There is lively competition among the bonifaces, too. At any of the hundred-odd frame cottage "hotels" it is possible to get a good country dinner for "twent'-five sant." Notwithstanding this cheapness, the poorer French pilgrims carry their lunches with them, and for their accomodation there is provided a covered Spanish pavilion containing a number of long tables and benches.

Every visitor pauses before the mountains of rewarded faith, the immense pyramids within the entrance to the basilies, great heaps of crutches, leather straps, plaster jackets, shoulder harness, padded boots, and all the bundred and one merely human devices for the relief of deformity. The greater number of these heroic little garrison was overpowered at appliances are indicative of poverty as well as of suffering. Most of the crutches by the Iroquois atlies of the British. A are but rough sticks, to which are nailed new convent stands to-day on the site of rudely hollowed blocks in lieu of arm-rests, these cushioned with faded rags. But what a long story of miracles they tell, Portneuf, who was slain while defending | these thousandf of discarded aids! Proof his little flock. St. Anne's itself did not enough here of supernatural aid to awe the veriest scoffer, for the poor cripples to whom these artifices had been necessary of English and Scotch infantry, attacked walked forth unaided, each and every one the little village in 1759. The villagers made whole by faith. It needs not the testimony of the votive offerings of silver whelmed after all by the numbers of their and gold upon the sanctuary walls nor the adversaries, who, by way of revenge, names inscribed in "glory, love and

Next to witnessing an actual miracle there is nothing more edifying than the unwavering confidence of the as yet unanswered petitioners. Borne on a litter or limping painfully along or moving with the feeble steps of the death stricken, they approach the pillar of the statue. Those who have power to do so prostrate themselves before the patronne and kiss the reliquary, touching it reverently with rosaries, medals and handkerchiefs. There are crutches on the pillar pedestal, too evidences of recent cures - and there are also many thanksgiving gifts, some of them jewel rich, others as poor as the old tobacco pipe of red clay - the pathetic offering of some habitant or Indian who had no greater treasure to lay at the shrine of the beloved patronne.

The regular French parish pilgrimages are never " mixed;" they are always exclusively for men or for women and are most d-voutly conducted. The "pelerins' pray and sing hymns during their journey. Arrived at their destination, they proceed to the basilica, where a special Mass awaits them, during which they receive Holy Communion. The priests who accompany hese "pelerinages" are ready to hear confessions en route, but such of the peterins" as have time prepare for communion before they leave home. By boat and rail and cart they come, from towns, villages, backwoods and islands. The very first pilgrimage of the year crossed the ice-bridge from the He d'Orleans in all the severity of a Northern March. In fair weather it is easy enough to get to the holy village nowadays; it is no longer necessary to traverse the river in a birch canoe or to walk for days through the wilderness ashore. Though pilgrimages are not difficult in these steam-driven days, the pilgrims are no less devout than were the proneers in the old times, when the journey to the shrine of the patronne was in undertaking beset with perilous trouble.

Most beautiful is the Cote de Beaupre it this season, when the early frosts are crimsoning the maples and turning the poplars to gold. Had it been a case of natural selection, one could fancy no more delightful location for a health resort than the bill-crested little village on the Laurentian shores. That its choice was supernatural no strength-restored pilgrim can doubt, as he blesses the day when the Breton sailors of long ago were led to the point of Petit Cap by the unseen guidance of La Bonne Ste. Anne.

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think it said a word. No, I guess it couldn't then.

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Urnaigh Naoimh Bernard.

Caimbaleb, O Oigh Mhoire re-ghrasmhor,

nach cualas riamh aon a ruith gu d' dhion,

a ghuidh do chuideachadh, a runn thu a

threigslou. Air mo lionadh leis an learbsa

so, the mi 'ruith ged iunnsaidh, () Oigh

'seasamb, peacach agus brouach. O

na duilt m' achanaigh, ach na 'd throcaire,

eisd ruim sgus treagair mi. Amen.

, Nov. 9, 1899. al Cards DYD, UE

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LEADAIN AN ONAIR BAINTIGHEARNA CHUIDEACHAIDH SHIOR-MHAIREANAICH.

OLICITORS, Erc. Sounds, LL B. A Thiligearna, dian trocair oirn. A Chrìosta, dian trocair oirn. A Thighearms, dian trocair oirn ing, Antigoria A Chriost', eisd ruinn,

A Chriosta, gu grasmhor eisd ruinn. A Dhia Athair Fhlathanais, dum trocair oirn A Dhia, 'Mhic, Fhir-saeiraidh an t'saoghail, A Dhia, 'Splorad naoirah, dian trocair cirn.

A Thrianaid Naomh, aon Dia, dian trocair

A Naomh Mhoire, guidh air ar son. A Mhathair Naomh Dho, guidh air ar son-Oigh Naomh nau eighean, guidh air ar son. A Mhathair Chrìosta, guidh air ar son. A Mhathair a ghinneadh gun smal a pheacaidh,

A Bhan righ na coinear ro naomh, guidh air ar

A Bhan-tighearna Chuideachaidh Shior-mhair canaich, guidh air ar son-

O Mnathair a Chuideachaidh Shior-mhairean-aich, a tha t' ainm ga'r lionadh le carbea, Thig ga'm chuideacheadh, O Mhathair Los gun d' thoir mi gaol do Dhia le 'm uile ;

chridhe. Los gun geill mo thoil, anns an chuile ni, do thell do Mhie Dhiadhaidh

Los gun seachain mi daonan am peacadh, an t'aon ale cinnteach, Los gun cuimhnich mi daonan mo chrìoch

dkeireanach. Los gun gabh mi tric agus crabhach na sacramuldean,

Los gun seachain mi gach ceann-nobhar Los nach dearond mi gu brach urnaigh,

Los gun larr mi daonan do chuldeachadh, gu h' araid an am buairaidh.

Los gum bi mi daonan buadhach ann' an am buairaidh, Los gun d' thoir mi gu saor mathanas dha

'm naimhdean. tos gun ciridh mi gu luath, ma bhios mi cho mi-fhertanach 's gun tuit mi ann am peacadh-bais,

Los gun cuir mi gu misneachail an aghaidh buaireadh dhroch chompanach, Los gun bi mi laidir an aghaidh mo neo-

bhurailteachd fhein, Los nach cuir mi dail ann an iompachadh bho latha gu latha,

os gun olbraich mi gu durachdach gu buaidh fhaighain air mo dhroch geath-

chadh. 'n d' thoir mi gaol, 's gun dian mi & bhais dhut daon

al treofratch mi! ain eile gu gaol s seirbhais a !! sgum basaich B Ada gun augusten franch. mi ann an cairdeas Dhe,

Anns a chuile h'eigin, cuirp agus anama. Ann an tinnens 's an cradh,

Ann an bochdain 's an aushocair, Ann an geurleanmhain 's an treigsinn. Ann an bron 'a an diobradh inntinn. Ann an am cogaidh, gort, agus plaigh,

Anns a h-uile cunnart peacaidh, Nuair a bhios mi air m' aisleachadh leis na droch-spiorand,

Nualr a bhios mi air mo bhuaireadh le taladh an t'saoghail chealgaich, Nuair a bhios mi gleachd an aghaidh

aotsadh mo nadur truailllaidh, Nuair a tha mi air mo bhuaireadh an aghaidh subhailee na geanneachd,

Nuair 'tha 'm bas dluth dhomh, Nuair a bheir call mo mhuthachaidh faireachadh dhomh gu bheil mo chuairt

thalmaidh aig a crich. 'dluthachadh mi le curam 's le eagal-Nuaira dh'fhiachas an droch spìorad, aig

4, unir co-dhunadh mo bhais, ri m' anam a thilgeadh ann an ann-dochas. Nuair a bheir teachdaire Dhe dhomh

fhuasgladh agus a bheannachd dheir-Nuair a bhios mo chairdean 's mo luchddaimh, a cuartachadh mo leaba, air an glusad le lochd, sa ghuidheas lad do

bhaigh as mo leth. Nuair a dh'fhalbhas an saoghal as mo shealladh sa sguireas mo chridhe da

bhualadh. Nuair a bheir mi suas m' anam ann an lamban a Chrutbadair,

Nuair a theid m' anam a fianais a Bhreitheamh Rioghail. Nuair a theid a bhinn nach gabh atharach-

adh a labhairt. Nuair a bhios mi 'fulang ann am Purgadair, sa g' osnaich air son sealleadh do Dhia, Ulan De, 'tha toirt air falbh peacanan

an t'saoghail, their fathamas dhuinn O Thighearna, Ulan De, tha toirt air falbh peacanan an t'saoghail, Eisd ruinn O thighearna. Ulan De, tha toiri air falbh peacanan an

U sacghall, dian trocair oirn. DIANAMAID ERNAIGH.

A Dhia Uile-chumhachdaich agus throcaireach, a dh'ordaich air son cobhair a thoirt da'n chinneadh-daonla, an Oigh Bheannaichte Mhoire bhi na Mathair dha T' sons ghin Mic, deonaich, tha sinn a guidhe ort, as leth a h' eadar-ghuidhe, gun seachain sinn plaigh a pheacaidh agus gun d' thoir sinn seirbhais Dhut le cridhe glan, tro Iosa Chriost' air Thighearna. Amen.

An Indulgence of 100 days, to be gained once a day, is granted for the aforesaid Prayer. (Rescript of May 17, 1866.)

It any of your readers feel grateful to the writer for having translated the above beautiful "Litany in honour of Our Lady of Perpetual Help," all he would most humbly ask of them is to express such gratitude by reciting the said Litany and Prayers, once at least, in his behalf.

SUPPLICANT.

Church Looting in Luzon.

The following graphic and sensational interview was secured by the Monitor of San Francisco from one of the soldiers just returned from the Philippines:

Every returning troopship brings fresh nan oighean, mo Mhathair. Ged lunnsaidh stories of the sacrilegious vandalism of the the mi tighinn; ma'd choinneamh tha mi American soldiers in the Philippines. At first there seemed to be a disposition Mhathair an Fincail a ghabh nadur daonda. among those occupying efficial positions to deny the truth of those dreadful deeds; latterly they have been charged to the riffraff of the army who, it was conceded, may have looted churches without the knowledge of their leaders. And yet, a gentleman who returned from Manila on the transport Tartar, accuses General Funston with complicity in the crimes. Instead of punishing the perpetrators of these shocking outrages he says Funston set an ignoble example by appropriating the robe of a statue of the Blessed Virgin in the Caloscan Church and presenting it to his wife!

Our informant is Mr. Thomas Fox, of Oakland, Cal., who served with the American forces for twelve months. Mr. Fox occupied a unique position in the army which gave him splendid opportunity for observation. He was not an enlisted soldier, but, according to signed testimonials from Major Bell and other officers, he was the only camp follower allowed with the troops by General McArthur. Whenever a battle was imminent he would journey to the front and take an active part in the engagement.

"Last February," said Mr. Fox, "General Funston used the Caloocan church for his headquarters. One of the statues which stood outside the altar rails attracted my attention. It was richly robed in blue silk and decorated with golden ornaments. One day I noticed that some one had stripped the statue. I was eager to discover he thief and was greatly surprised when I heard a lady, Mrs. May Stevenson Boysen, who had a son in the Colorado regiment, say: "I would have liked that robe very much but Colonel Funston has taken it and presented it to his wife."

"I saw in the newspapers recently that General Otis has sent a message to the War Department which says that 'church property is respected and protected by our troops.' The assertion is now true. Since the volunteers have left the islands vandalism has ceased. When the volunteer regiments were fighting in the islands, however, there were to my certain knowledge ten or twelve churches looted and desecrated. Before the volunteers went to Manila they had heard the fables about the supposed wealth of the Philippine churches. So when they conquered a vimage their first move would be to rush in a body to every parish church and carry off everything portable. It was a common sight to see soldiers, and even Chinese litter bearers, laden with priests' vestments, crucifixes, small statutes and altar ornaments. In many cases they were not satisfied with theft, but wantonly destroyed everything they could not carry. They even dag into the graves in search of jewels and gold and I have seen the floor of a church littered with human bones.

"In marked contrast to this awful behaviour of the volunteer soldiers was the conduct of the regulars. When Colonel Smith of the Twelfth United sunset gun fired, at a seaport town) States Infantry entered Angeles on August 16, he posted guards around the sacred edifice and the Church property was unmolested. The Twenty-second Infantry, of which Father Fitzgerald is chaplain, have used the church at Candabo for divine services and the soldiers attend in large numbers every Sunday. The inhabitants of Candabo appreciated this and they hold the Twenty-second Infantry in the greatest

"The Filipinos would welcome a return of the Spanish rule in the islands. They have naturally been appalled at the riotous conduct of our soldier representatives. Since the American occupation of the Island of Luzon vice has become rampant and the work of zealous Catholic priests for centuries is rapidly being undone. The liquor traffic has increased tenfold and the scum of the Orient is flocking to Manila."

Mr. Fox says there is not a remote hope of the immediate subjugation of the Filipinos, as prophesied by sundry army officers.

"General Funston remarked in a newspaper interview," says Mr. Fox, "that if the winter campaign be properly conducted there is no reason why the Americans should not be sole masters of the Philippines by March of next year.

"This is surely a remarkable statement. Every one who has followed the Philippine campaign knows that our force, after months of continuous fighting, is in possession of only sixty miles of the railroad outside Manila and a few Filipino towns. On the other hand the enemy is scattered through a dozen provinces of the island where provisions are plentiful and where everyone is in sympathy with Aguinaldo."

"General Funston also contends," continued Mr. Fox, "that the Filipinos are no match for the Americans on the battlefield. He says in one instance at Caloocan,

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disheartened and cast-down feelings."

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Paine's Celery Compound strengthens the stomach when it is irritable and in-clined to indigestion, and prevents dyspen-sia; it relieves palpitation of the heart that results from irregular nerve supply to that vital organ, and puts new life into the en-

Its ability to relieve those allments that seem to be psculiarly the misfortune of women is overwhelmingly proved by the many testimonials from women of the highest standing in the communities where they live.

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A soundly n prished nervous system and other

Deacon-It is a very difficult matter to

make a church the right size. Every one we ever saw was too small for weddings

a rich, pure blood supply brought about by Paine's Colory Compound are the best bul wark against such diseases of debility an impoverishment as rheumatism, neuralgis headache and sleeplessness. This gres headache and sleeple-sness. This gres invigorator, in adddition to curing thes diseases, builds up the system and preven the disease from gaming a lodgement i

When one hears it conflictly declare by so many well-known and representative men and women everywhere that Paine's Celery Compound positively and permanently cures diseases that at first glance seem so remote from each other as chronic constitution, hysteria and nervousness, loquiry into these diseases shows that their common origin is a run-down, exhausted nervous system and vitisted blood, and Paine's Celery Compound builds up the one and purifies and strengthens the

where the Kansas troops were engaged, we lost two men, while he personally counted 112 Filipinos. I also personally counted the dead Filipinos at Caloocan and found that they numbered exactly twelve.

"It seems impossible for the American people to learn the true condition of affairs in their new possessions. If they could do so I believe our imperialistic policy would speedily go a glimmering. The public see only the newspaper-made spectacular side of this foreign war. However, there will surely be an awakening and the true American should pray that it will come soon."

MISS E. VEZINA

of Quebec, suffered for Ten Years from Nervous Diseases, General Weak-ness, and other troubles of her sex. The most distinguished Doctors had treated her without remarkable success. - Dr. Ed. Morin's "Cardinal Pills" restored her fully.

Here is as faithful a report as possible from Miss E. Vezins, of Quebec For ten ears, said she, I suffered from nervous disorders and general weakness compli-cated later on by other troubles of my sex.

I was so far gone that I was unable to do any work. I constantly felt severe pains, sometimes in the head, between the sboulders, in the region of the liver and sometimas in the joints, which used to swell beyond measure in the legs or in all parts of the body. Many times, alas, I thought I was dying, so great was my

During these ten years of pain, I con-sulted several famous doctors and used many medicines, patent, pills and others, so-called without an equal in women's diseases. But I only obtained temporary and short relief from them. All who saw me were painfully struck by my thinness and all agreed in the opinion that I could

I had heard "Cardinal Pills" well spoken of and I decided to try them. To my great astonishment from the very first days on which I began to use them, I got remark-able relief and encouraged by this : uccess, I continued to use them until I was perfectly restored.

Beware.

The marvell us cures effected by, and the large and ready sale of these excellent pills have given rise to a multitude of worthless imitations.

Always insist upon getting Dr. Ed. Morin's "Cardinal Pills,"

Old Country Lady (as she hears the Gracious me, what was that?

Coast Guard-Sunset, mum ? Old Lady - Sunset! Dear! Whoever would think that the sun goes down with such a bang as that in these parts? It

••••••••••••••••••

goes down quiet enough at home.

A General Breaking Down

of the nervous system, or, as it is commonly called, "General Debili-ty," is often the result of imperfect digestion or mal-nutrition. to receive proper nourishment, the system gradually wastes away and slowly but surely sinks into this deplorable state of debility.

PARK'S PERFECT **EMULSION**

of Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites and Guaiacol is recognized by the Medical Profession generally as a valuable aid in correcting this condition. By improving the disor-dered digestion and furnishing through the Hypophosphites the element necessary to the strength of the nerve centres it builds up the entire system and promotes a healthy and vigorous performance of the functions. Being free from all disa-greeable taste or smell, it is highly palatable and can be retained by the most delicate stomach.

50 CENTS PER BOTTLE. ALL DRUGGISTS. Manufactured by

Hattie & Mylius, HALIFAX, N. S.

New Custom Tailoring Shop.

and too large for prayer meetings.

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

MAIN and COLLEGE STS...

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

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

is such that we can guarentee satisfaction in all work entrusted to us, and we respectfully solicit the favor of a call from all contemplating a

Spring Overcoat or a new Suit.

Particular attention given to Cler-

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PLOWING

will soon begin.

The most particular Plowman can be suited.

Different PLOWS. REPAIRS FOR

Different Plows.

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.

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.

\$

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

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



This beautiful Gold-Shell Solitaire Ring in exquis-ite plush-lined case for We send buttons postpaid.
Sell them, return money, and
westend you ring, all charges
paid. Lover Button Co.,
Box A. C., Toronto.

*** 'I'll Never Go There Anymore.'

Some Watchmakers think it sharp to use second-class watch materials. They think that it in creases their repairing profit and gives them more work. But how foolish this is, because a man who gets an unsatisfactory job of repairing isn't going back to be bitten again. Try

B. A. PRAT

West End, Antigonish.

IN THE SUPREME COURT Between COLIN GRANT,

and

CATHERINE MCEACHERN and RONALD MCEACHERN, Defendants. To be Sold at Public Auction by the Sheriff of the County of Antigonish, or his Deputy, at the Court House, Antigonish, on

Wednesday, 29th day of November, 1899

at the hour of Eleven o'clock in the forenoon,

at the hour of Eleven o'clock in the forenoon,
Pursuant to an order of foreclosure and sale
made herein, hearing date the 1sth day of Octoher, A. D. 1899, unless before the day of sale the
amount due the Plaintiff and the costs herein be
pald to him or to his solicitor.

All the estate, right, title interest and equity
of redemption of the above-noneal Defendants,
which they have in any way acquired by or
through John McEachren, deceased, the mortgagor herein, and of all persons claiming, or
entitled by, from or under the said Defendants,
or the said John McEachran, deceased, in and
to the lands described to the mortage herein
foreclosed, manely: All that certain lot, piece
or parcel of

LAND,

Situate, lying and being at Cape George Point, in the County of Antigonish, and bounded as follows, that is to say: On the morth by land of John McDonald; on the east by land of Alexander McEachern; on the south by land of Donald McEachren, and on the west by land owned by or in possession of Lewis McEachran, containing eighty acres more or less.

Terms of sale: Ten per cent, of purchase money to be deposited at time of sale, and the balance on delivery of deed.

DUNCAN D. CHISHOLM. High Sheriff of the County of Antigoalsh

MACGILLIVRAY, Of Antigonish, in the Countyfof Antigonish, Plaintiff's Solleitor.

Sheriff's Office, Antigonish, N. S., Oct. 24th

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Notice—James Mills, Eggs 87, Live Stock at Auction—Angus A. Gillis, Grand Concert—St. Bernard's Convent. Raw Furs Wanted—William Power. 22 Raw Furs Wanted—William Power. __ESA Leader-T. J. Bonner.
Dress Goods—McCardy & Co.
Commercial College—S. E. Whiston.
Steer Strayed—Alex. McDonald.
Steer Strayed—J. W. Chisholm.
Notice—McGillavray & McIntosh.
German, French and Italian Lessons—Mr.
Schonenberger.
Teacher Wanted—Dennis Carrigan, James
Garrie.

Research

Garvio Bolancy Change of date — James Delancy. Local Items.

CELERY .- I received to-day 500 stocks fine celery. See my ad on page 5 .- T. J. Bonner. - adv.

A FIVE-TRAE-OLD MARE, owned by Mr. S. O'Donoghue, Antigonish, sickened and died on last Friday night.

Bouche has been gazetted a Justice of the Heatherton, of which per sh he now as-Peace for the County of Antigonish.

McCuuny & Co. are showing some fine men's woollen gloves in all sizes and colours. Our 25c. kaitted glove Is a beauty .- adv.

Lost, on Thursday night last, an overcoat, between A. Elik & Co.'s and Cathedrad. Finder will confer a great favour by leaving it at Casker office .- adv.

J. E. BROWN, optical specialist for the Brown Optical Co., Toronto, will be in Antigonish at J. D. Copeland's drug store on Wednesday and Thursday, Nov. 14th and 15th, -adv.

Suggr.- I have an order for 100 fat sheep, ewes and wethers, from 100 lbs up. I want good plump ones, as it is a sample order, and if satisfactory the party will continue taking them .- T. J. Bonner .-

COPPER AT SYDNEY .- The President of the Coxheath Copper Company, reports that a new and rich vain of copper has been discovered, 300 yards from the old vein. A number of men are at work developing it. The company will erect a smelter and a shipping pier on the Arm.

A Big Dan .- The Deminion Iron and Steel Co. will take the water for their Torks at Sydney from Stanish River, on which they propose to erect a dam about 200 feet in length. They are now laying m line of pipe from their works to the site of the proposed dam.

FARM SOLD-The farm at West River, owned by Alex. Cameron, has been sold to Francis McDonald, of Maryvale, Ant., for \$1,500. The latter had recently arranged to purchase the farm of Frank McNeil, Briley Brook, but the owner has since refused to sign the deed.

THE WHOLESALE price of molasses is advancing owing to stocks becoming short in the usual ports of suppoly. St. John, N. B., has had to send orders to Halifax, where the price has taken a sharp rise, and at New Orleans and other U. S. points stocks are reported short, and prices

ELECTED PRESIDENT. -At the election of officers of the North British Society, of Halifax, on Friday last, Mr. Joseph A. Chisholm, barrister, was chosen President of the Society for the current year. A city paper calls attention to the fact that Mr. Chisholm is the first Catholic president that the Society has had in its 137 years of existence.

PROF. HENRICH SCHONENBERGER, teacher of German, French and Italian languages, is now on the staff of St. Francis Xavier's College, and, as will be seen by his card elsewhere in this issue, is prepared to give lessons in these languages either at the college or at the homes of pupils. Prof. Schonenberger was Professor of German, French and Italian in a Swiss and other old country colleges, and comes highly recommended by all his former superiors.

NEW BARRISTERS,-Messra. Archibald A McIntyre, principal of Main St. School, this town, and Nell A. McMillan, of the law office of Murray and McKenzie, North Sydney, were admitted to the Bar by the Supreme Court at Halifax on Monday. THE CASKET joins with the many friends of both these young lawyers in wishing them every success in their chosen profession.

THE FIRM of Whiston & Frazee, proprietors of the well-known commercial college of that name, have dissolved partnership, and the business will be conducted hereafter by Mr. Whiston, who has secured a splendid staff of teachers in all the branches pertaining to a sound business education. He himself is regarded as a first-class penman, and is ably assisted in that department by Mr. Mack, a graduate of a leading American college. Miss McCullough, the principal of the short-hand and type-writing branches, is a most successful teacher. Mr. Horne, teacher of commercial arithmetic, bookkeeping and orthography, holds a firstclass certificate from the Prince of Wales College. J. A. Knight, LL. B, teacher of commercial law, 18 a leading Halifax

THE CONVENT CONCERT.-The pupils of Mount St. Bernard, assisted by some of the best musical talent in Town, will give | Upper Ohio, Nov. 7, '99.

Tuesday evening next. The programme, which is extensive and varied, includes, besides the usual musical features, which, judging from the announcements, will be especially brilliant on this occasion, a drams, in which fifteen young ladies take the lecture proper some of the scenes and part, an amusing farce, and a reading by personages connected with the present war Prof. Horrigan, who also gives a vocal solo. The musical instruments include, besides several pianos, the organ, violin, mandolin, coract and trombons. Extensive preparations have been made for the concert, and an entertainment of the high class for which Mount St. Bernard's is noted may be expected.

TAKES LEAVE OF ST. NINIMESS. - The Rev. Donald Chishelm, paster of St. Ninian's Juring the past three years, said farewell to his parishioners at the Cathed-JEFFREY M. CRISTO of Harbour au ral on Sunday, and left here yesterday for sumes charge. Before leaving he was made the recipient of a purse of gold which was presented by a deputation, who read an address on behalf of the parishioners. Father Chisbolm is highly and deservedly esteemed by the people of Antigonish, who have thoroughly appreciated his quiet, unostentatious, but not the less devoted and effective service here. His successor in the parish, the Rev. Joseph MacDonald, is expected by the and of the week.

> LI CYURES ON NAPOLEON. -- Mr. John A. Nicholls, already well and favorably known in Antigonish, gave the first of his lectures on Napoleon at McDonald's Hall last evening. There was a goodly attendance, though not so large as one might expect where the subject was so fascinating a one as the career of the immortal Corsican.

Mr. Heinrich Schonenberger,

Professor of German and French at St. F. X. College, late Professor of modern languages in a Swiss College, will give private lessons in

GERMAN, FRENCH and ITALIAN, either at the College or at the homes of the pupils

STRAYED STEER.

Strayed from the premises of the undersigned over two months ago a red and white spotted two-year old Steer with notch cut on right ear.

Anyone knowing of its whereabouts will please inform

ALEX. McDONALD,

Taylor's Road, Pomquet.

STRAYED.

Strayed from the premises of J. W. Chisholm, Glassburn, in June last, a yearling steer, white and red, notch under both ears and top of right Anyone knowing of its whereabouts will please inform owner.

NOTICE.

All accounts rendered and not paid for before ovember 30th, will be handed over to our

McGILLIVRAY & McINTOSH.

Literary and Musical Entertainment by the Pupils of Mt. St. Bernard, aidea by Friends of the Institution, on

Tuesday, 14th Inst.,

Doors Open at 7.30. Entertainment commences at 8 o'clock.

ADMISSION, 25 CENTS. RESERVED SEATS, 35 CF Tickets sold at Miss McDonald's bookstore.

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

Tuesday, 14th inst., at 10 oclock, A.M.

the following property:

6 Milch Cows: 3 Heifers, 2½ years old.
2 Steers, 2½ years old.
4 Yearlings: 4 Calves.
25 Head of Sheep, 1 Mare, 13 years old.
1 Mower, 1 Horse Rake.
1 Sleigh, 1 Sleid, 1 Wheelbarrow.
20 M. Shingles.
Also a quantity of Hay.

Terms of sale: 11 months' credit on notes and approved security.

Glen Alpine, Nov. 7, 1899,

NOTICE.

All persons having legal demands against Duncan Melsaac, lately of Fruser's Mills, in the County of Antigonish, Farmer, are requested to render their accounts to JAMES MILLS,

Guardian of the person and estate of said Duncan McIsaac,

Or to McISAAC & CHISHOLM, Barristers, Antigonish. South River, Nov. 3rd, 1899.

Raw Furs Wanted.

CASH PAID FOR ALL KINDS OF RAW FURS.

Apply to WILLIAM POWER, Sydney Street.

TEACHER WANTED

A Grade D third-class Teacher is wanted for "Stewart's Mills" School, Section No. 53, Upper Ohio, Antigonish, for balance of school year. Apply at once, stating salary DENIS CARRIGAN, Trastess.

JAMES GARVIE,

a grand concert in the Convent Hall on Mr. Nicholls did ample justice to his theme, his narrative of events and deseription of historic battlefields being both graphic and picturesque. The fine lime light illustrations helped not a little to anhance the interest of the lecture. Before in South Africa were thrown upon the canvass. Some additional ones will be exhibited this evening, and his ticket will entitle each adult who attends to a copy in lithograph of the famous painting, " Street Gamin."

Personals.

Rev. Andrew MacGillivray, Lismore, is

Revds. Chas. W. McDonald, P. P. Bridgeport, and M. Doyle, P. P., Lochaber, were in town yesterday.

Brother Hilary, O. S. C., of Notre Dame, Indiana, was here this week in the interests of The Are Maria.

Rev. R. McNeil, formerly of Mira, C. B., now of St. George's, West Nild., was here Monday. He left next day to pay a short visit to his home in Mabou.

John A. Kirk, Esq.' Immigration Inspector at Halifax, removed his family from this place to the city on Thursday last, they having lived here during the life time of Mrs. Kirk's mother, the late Mrs. Henry, The many friends of the family greatly regret their departure.

The troopship Papidan, which sailed from Liverpool for South Africa on November I, was damaged in the storm mentioned elsewhere, and returned on the

AUCTION

To be Sold at Public Auction at the premises of

JAMES DELANEY, NORTH GRANT,

Wednesday, 15th Day of November Inst.,

AT II O'CLOCK, A. M., MILCH COWS.

SMILCH COWS.

STEERS, three years old.

HEIFERS, two and a half years old.

STEERS, two and a half years old.

STEERS, two and a half years old.

CALVES, STEERS and HEIFERS.

TEARLING STEERS and HEIFERS.

1 HORSE. Terms: Eleven months' credit on approved

North Grant, Oct. 31st, 1899. ALLAN McDONELL, Auctioneer

EXECUTORS'

To be sold at public auction, on the premises of the

LATE RODERICK McDONALD Blacksmith, Antigonish, --- ON---

Tuesday, Nov. 14, '99

AT I O'CLOCK P. M. The following stock:

3 Mares, 3 Good Milch Cows.

1 Fat Cow, 1 Heifer, 1 Steer Calf,
1 Riding Wagon and Harness.
1 Read Cart, 1 Sleigh, 1 Truck, Tackling,
1 Plough, 1 Set Grain Fanners.
And many other articles.
TERMS: 11 menths' credit on notes of lapproved security for Mares. Cattle and other
property cash at sale. By order of Executors.

ALLAN McDONNELL, Auctioneer. Antigonish, Oct. 24, 1899.

WANTED.

10,000 SHEEP MCGIL

For which the Highest Price in Cash will be paid. Apply to

R. J. McDONALD, Carriage Builder, East End.

J. E. MERSEREAU, Wholesale Buyer, Houlton, Maine

NOTICE.

All overdue accounts and notes, not settled by the 15th day of November next will be handed over for collection. THOMAS SOMERS Antigonish, Oct. 25, '90,

West-End Restaurant

The subscriber has opened a first class restaurant and bakery next door to K. Sweet & Co. Boston Brown Bread and Beans every Saturday and Suncay morning. Choice Confectionery and Fruit, also Tea, Coffee and Chocolate served at short notice.

MRS. J. C. CHISHOLM, West End Main St., Antigonish

NOTICE.

All Overdue Accounts not settled by the 25th of November next, will be handed over to some party in Antigonish for collection. DANIEL ANDERSON.

Harbour au Bouche, Nov. 1st, '99.

All accounts due Archibald McDougall, Bal-lentyne's Cove, that are now overdue, must be paid before November 15, otherwise they will be handed in for collection.

The Palace Clothing

We are prepared for the cold weather with the largest and snappiest line of

Men's, Youths and Boys' Heavy Suits, Overcoats, Ulsters Recler, Topshirts, Underwear, Caps, Boots, Shoes, Etc.

to be found in Town, at prices that will hold all competition at a stand still. We not only meet but heat them for goods of merit. Here are a few of the maney values we are offering.

Men's Heavy Single and Double-Breasted Suits, \$4.50, 5.00, 6.00, 7.00 and up.

Youths' Heavy and Single and Double-Breasted \$3.75, 4.00 and up. Suits, long pants,

Youths' Heavy Suits, with bloomer pants, \$3.50, 3.75 and up.

Boys' Heavy two-piece Suits, \$1.50 and upwards.

Men's Fine Beaver Overcoats,

Single and Double-Breasted, \$4.00, 5.00, 5.50, 6.00 and up to \$16.00.

Men's Heavy Frieze Ulsters, all sizes, \$3.50 to \$6. Youth's Heavy Frieze Ulsters, Men's Heavy Frieze Reefers, \$3.50, 3.75, 4.00 up Men's Nap Reefers, big values, \$3.00, 4.00, 5.00 Youth's Reefers, with large collar, \$2.50, 3.00 up. \$1.50, 1.75, 2.00 and up. Boys' Reefers,

Men's Heavy Underwear, fleece lined, per suit, 75c. better qualities from \$1.00 up to \$5.00

Men's Heavy Top Shirts, assorted patterns, 40c.

Men's Heavy Winter Caps, Dont fail to examine our line of Men's Boys' and Children's Shoes, for Fall and Winter Wear,

Every line a corker. Remember when you buy of us you risk nothing. We undertake all resposibility. Satisfaction given or money refund-t,

only, 25 cents.

THE UP-TO-DATE MEN'S OUTFITTER.

MAIN STREET

have opened, and for all-

SCHOC

TEXT BOOK SCRIBBLIN

COPYING B

PAPERS, SI In fact fo entering s A scholars

ANTIGONISH. N. S.

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, 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 chair

Union at 15c, to the for Natural Wool at \$1.25. Ladies' Drawers, 25c, 40c, 75e, up to \$1.25. Infants', Children's, and Miss

Vests & Drawers in greatvare NOVELTIES. Ladies' Neckwear, Collars Cuffs, Shopping Bags, Pars Veilings, Ribbons, Chiffons,

LADIES' READY-TO-WEAR SUITS (Skirt and Coat. In Black, Blue, Green and Gr Ladies' and Misses' Golf Jerse, Ladies' Blue & Black Serge Skin

CHILDREN'S KNITTED GOODS, of all kinds. Jackets, Hoods, Caps, Tams Bootees, etc.

We are Agents for Brainerd Armstrong's Wash Silks. can always rely on getting proper shade here. Sells st per skein.

We are Agents in Antigonish Co. for Bazar Glove-Fitting Patterns, the most reliable, the most stylish, one price for a 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,

ANTIGONISH, N.