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A CATHOLIC JOURNAL NON-PARTISAN IN POLITICS.

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FIFTIETH YEAR.

ANTIGONISH, N. S., THURSDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1901.

NO. 50.

CASKET

UBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY MORNING. TEARLY SUBSCRIPTIONS, 81,00. essabscriptions discontinued until all arrear ages thereon are paid.

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The Transcript is authority for the gatement that the outburst of indignaion against a poem recently published in Harper's Magazine, styled "Margaret of Cartona," has brought the publishers and the authoress to their senses, and that an explanation will appear in the magazine. A good, strong, protest from the Catholic press has a very wholesome effect at

To any one in search of a suitable Christmas gift-book for a young lady of well cultivated taste in reading we would commend "Lalor's Maples," by Katherine E. Conway, just assued by The Pilot Publishing Company. It delights one to believe that some living model sat for the portrait, at least in outline, of the girl of rare gifts of mind, heart and soul that Miss Conway has painted with a brush so delicate and sympathetic. Tue book, which is sold by the publishers at \$1.25, will receive further notice in these columns in the near future.

Gone are the days when Catholic children must sit still and learn from hostile lips vile calumnies against our holy religion, or must even commit to memory and recite such calumnies, without a hope of complaint on the part of their parents being effectual to break the difficulty. We learn from a contemporary that the Liverpool (England) school board recently discussed a motion discontinuing a reader in which it was stated that "the Pope issued a bull of excommunication threatening to burn Luther at the stake." The book was defended, of course, but in vain. So pass, one by one, the old lies which many of us were obliged to learn and to repeat in the public schools in the days of our childhood.

his, U.S. A. They are being filed now at the rate of five a day. The District of Columbia contains the city of Washingon and is thus the very heart of the United States. The London Times advises the United States to pass a uniform divorce law, and is answered by an American legal journal that the constitution must first be changed. And yet we are told that the American constitution is the most glorious thing ever devised by men. Here, it stands in the way of a necessary reform; and the difficulties of changing It are so great that thinking men who wish their country well, are driven to argue that the necessity is not urgent rather than face those difficulties.

We subscribe to and heartily indorse every word contained in the following extract from an article in Monday's Chronicle, entitled "Flags and That Sort of Thing."

But we do guess what La Patrie's closing sentence means: and in that connection we would advise it strongly to follow its own advice and "be just and moderate." The "tri color" has no right to be "up" in "our country"; consequently there should be no noted. be no need of newspaper articles or stronger agencies to "lower" it. It is the flag a foreign and none too friendly country. It is not and never has been the flag either of the French Canadian people or their ancestors. It can have absolutely no historic value for them. It has never proected either them or their Church. The

The flying of the tri color is an insult to heir country's flag, and an outrage upon the feelings of their fellow-Canadiana. Were they occasionally to fly the "fleurda-lla," the old flag of their nationality, no one in the Dominion would object. All would take off their hats to it, upon occasionality to fly the "fleur-standpoints, but are not in conflict. On the contrary, there is no reason whatso-the indiameter, cuts a ring around their advantage.

sion, as they do to the crosses of St George and St. Andrew and the Irish harp. It is otherwise - very much otherwise - with the

It is difficult to understand the mental condition of the people who nominated Col. Arthur Lynch for the representation of Galway in the British Parliament. Lynch fought for the Boers in the recent war. However much the people of that city may admire him, they are simply crazy in trying to force him into the British House of Commans, sgainst the common sense of three nations. Folly is so stamped upon every phase of this attempt that we cannot see how anyone of ordinary reasoning powers can sincerely call it anything else. Nevertheless the Freeman's Journal of New York delights in arguing that Lynch is technically a British subject, though, when he fought against the British, he was, it says, technically a subject of the South African Republic. This is reasoning to delight the souls of the more hot headed of the dreamy and volatile race for whom the Journal assumes to speak, but even if Lynch is a British subject, it is about as wise for Galway city to elect him as it would be for them to elect Kruger himself. But why need we be surprised? Do we not know that if Kruger were to stand for Dublin to-morrow, the whole outfit of talkative, excitable unthinking Irish editors in the United States would be ready and eager to support his candidature, and to argue black to be white if necessary, to have a slap at the sassenach. Does the Journal know that members of Parliament must swear allegiance And what does it think of the morality of putting forward a man to commit perjury

We have often expressed our opinions of the unscrupulousness of the daily press-so often that we are in danger sometimes of being rated by easy-going people as scolding too much. To shift the burden for the moment we fall back on our good and able contemporary The Catholic Trancript, which states some obvious and serious truths in a manner hardly to be improved upon. Everyone who looks frequently at the modern magazines and papers must have noticed that, under the flimsy pretext of art,-art which anyone can attain to who can use a camera-tuose magazines and papers are flooding the country with pictures of nude, and of hardly half-dressed female figures. This and the evil of suggestive advertisements will have their day; but the time will come when decency will at last prove too strong for them. Mean-Within the past six months 300 petis time it is the duty of Catholic journals to tions for divorce were filed; in the protest and not to cease protesting, and Supreme Court of the District of Colum- of Catholics to beware of temptations to themselves and to all under their care. The Transcript says :

Not all the evils of a free press are confixed to the news columns. The "ad" de-partment, as at present conducted by certain journals, is a stench to the nostrils of decency, and the "Art" contingent is fast becoming as offensive as the other arms of the service. The personal columns and the patent medicine "ads" are an eyesore to those who hold purity and innocence in esteem. It were a difficult task to determine which is more criminal at this hourthe spicy advertisement or the unblushing production of the artists of the Sunday papers and monthly magazines. Thus, we have had the nude in pagan art, vulgarized by the sketch artist. The camera has invaded the privacy of the toilet and wardrobe and laid the physiologist under trib-The clinic is to-day regarded as a legitimate stamping-ground for the pantagraph. Up-to-date artists have even entered the cloister and impressed the religious into their service. So religiou is being prostituted in the name of unscrupulous merchants who in gaudy lithographs give us the monk proclaiming the virtues of a new brand of cigars, or the latest panacea for the ills of life. Catholic tradesmen will not offend the sensibilities of their brethren of the faith by putting these abominable travesties of religious orders on exhibition.

THE RELIGIOUS VIEW AND THE BUSINESS VIEW.

An educated negro who addressed his brethren in this province the other day advocated, if we are correctly informed, that the negroes should remove from America to some part of Africa, and there form a nation of their own. Two important utterances were recently made in the United States on the negro problem.

ever why the suggestions made and the principles laid down by both writers could not be carried out and acted upon together and at the same time. One is by Mr. John M. F. Erwin in The Outlook and the other by Bishop Keiley, the Catholic Bishop of Savannah, Georgia. Mr. Erwin's article was called forth by the recent public discussion on the negro question between Brooker T. Washing ton, a colored professor (whose presence at the White House as President Roosevelt's guest at dinner, created so much discussion in the States), and Dr. Barringer, President of the University of Virginia. Mr. Erwin's fitness to speak concerning the negroes comes from an intimate knowledge of them, gathered in the transaction of his business affairs in Louisiana, he having invested his own money and that of his friends these last ten years in an experimental plantation there, to try his theories of giving the negro a chance. His article is headed 'The Negro: a business proposition,' and is business-like and convincing in tone. That it lacks something, as a summary of the position and needs of the negro is made plain by a perusal of Bishop Keiley's words quoted below. Mr. Erwin claims that the negro is still in practical slavery in the hands of the white landed proprietors of the South. Mr. Erwin, we may here state is a white man. He states the relations of the white landlords and negro tenants, and

"If at any stage the landlord thinks the erop is not being properly cultivated, he bires outside labor to do the cultivating to suit himself and charges the amount to the negro. The landlord keeps the books and controls the cotton at settlement time. The negro takes what is allotted to him. He gets justice if he has a just landlord. There is - familiar jingle among the pegroes, down there:

Naught's er naught, figger's er figger, All fer de wite man, none fer de nigger. He tells how in 1890 he and others bought large tracts of unimproved woodland near Mansfield, Louisiana, and sold part to negroes on long time contracts; and that all but two paid for their farms. He describes the plantation, the independence and hard work of the negro farmers, responding to the encouragement given them; the success of having negro overseers and reducing the chances of conflict between the two races as much as possible, dealing only in a business way with each other. He says :

Each of those tenants has proved his ability to go into the wild woods without money of his own and without the aid of a dollar from his landlord, and build a house, stable, well, fence, and other improvements, and clear a piece of land and make a living on it for himself and family. The improvements are not elegant, and would sadly disappoint the Northern vis-itor; but I am free to confess that I personally have not the ability to do the same thing : have you? All the negroes in that settlement, both landowners and tenants, are law-abiding, useful citizens, and are so recognized by their white neighbors. They take pride in their little community. and the atmosphere there would not be agreeable to a negro who did not come up to the standard they have set for them-

He refers to the difficulty of procuring punishment by law of negro wrong doers in the following convincing words which show that if there is such difficulty it must be blamed on the law and on the white men who control the law, and not on the negroes :-

Surely the white man as a class has nothing to fear from the black man as a class in the courts of the South. With very few exceptions, jurors, lawyers, judges, sheriffs, and governors are white

He insists that he puts forth his theories because he has made them pay as a matter of business.

I am not a philanthropist. I have made some money, and believe I can make some more, offering the negro a better chance than he is getting. I also believe that if it can be demonstrated to Northern capitalists that investments in a large way in Southern agricultural lands will pay, there will be a great flow of capital for this pur-

Sharp competition for the services of the negro would improve the industrial system of the South, and would vastly benefit the

Mr. Ermine goes on to show that the negro has some idea of his own about farming wildland which white men there, and in this country too, might find it worth while to think about :

the larger trees with his exe, and lets them die, rot, and fall. The first year he plants his crop in practically a forest. Every year after harvest, lu his leisure time, he piles and burns the fallen trees, and sets fire to the stumps; the decayed part will burn. In a few years his land is in a high

state of cultivation, and Nature has done a large chare of the work.

This looks shiftless to the Northern white man. He is a revolutionist. He cuts down and rolls off those big green trees, yanks out the stumps, spends about four times as much money as is necessary, gets malaris, and moves back North, con-vinced that Southern lands are a poor investment.

Mr. Erwin speaks more truly than he realizes, probably, when he says that legislation cannot supply the great need of the mass of negroes. Legislation made him a citizen in law but not a citizen in fact. He says also :

The mass of negroes need co-operation, not charity. Give the negro an alliance with the cold, hard, practical business man. Give him a chance to substitute for him-self industrial self-government in place of the industrial imperialism that prevails on the large plantation. Put him on forty acres of land on a decent basis, and go away and let him alone. He will do the rest, and in doing it he will learn something that no school can teach. Now, the truth and force of these re-

marks cannot be denied. Mr. Erwin speaks the truth, but speaks it from his standpoint-a purely business standpoint. He says that legislation cannot give the negro what he needs. Why not? Becanse legislation is at its best but the statement of human wisdom, the formation of human knowledge and of human opinion into a human law, a rule of human conduct, to be enforced by weak and erring men against their kind. The absence of any religious idea in Mr. Erwin's article gives it the stamp of weakness which every utterance must have which deals with a very large question from one standpoint only. He speaks truth when he says that the condition of the negro population of the South can be bettered by business means, without philanthropy and without charity. But he speaks of their worldly and financial condition only. The negro problem in the South involves the condition of negro morals, and we suppose Mr. Erwin would not claim any decided improvement in the moral condition of the negroes as the logical result of their improved financial condition. Now, let us hear the Bishop of Savannah. He knows the negroes well : and, as a ruler in the Church of God, he looks at them with different eyes. We quote his words from the Freeman's

Journal: "A mere education in the 'three Re'," he writes, "will certainly have no effect on the moral character of the negro, nor will a scientific or classical course affect

"A system of education which deliberately ignores the training of the heart and conscience can have but injurious effects on the moral character of blacks or

" A system of education which merely refers to certain moral principles, or simply states them, or demonstrates their practicability or utility, is as equally injurious. False systems of morality may be taught, as well as grossly absurd ideas of religion.

"In order that education may improve the condition of the negro it is necessary that it should be suited to his environment and adapted to his needs, present and

"But an education which fits him for his life work, which teaches him self-restraint as well as self-reliance, which implants practical Christianity in his heart and mind, is one, and the only one, which will benefit the negro

"The State cannot give that to him.
"In dealing with the question of the moral side of the negro character it is curious to notice how completely saturated he is with the principles promulgated in the sixteenth century.

"He is a firm believer in the all-suffici-

ency of faith and the utter unimportance of works.

"The first is pushed to credulity and the second illustrates a familiar phase of his character.

Here the good Bishop gives us that which is nearly always absent from the writings and speeches of worldly menthe religious view. Mr. Erwin, in the course of his article, refers to the terrible sin, so common among the negroes, which has provoked so many mad lynching murders in the South. Can the sin be repressed by broad minded business measures or ventures? Certainly not. Nor can they be cured of it by the light lipreligion which prevails among them. As for the proposition to take them out of

America, it surely cannot be seriously

argued that such a change would be to

War News.

It is believed a proposal will be brought before Parliament when it reassembles to have the refugees in the concentration camps distributed in settled districts.

A fight at Heilbron was very hot while it lasted. A portion of the 2nd Batallion of Kitchener's fighting scouts had a narrow escape from being caught in a Boer trap. Owing to the persistent sniping, Col. Wilson ordered two squadrons to attack the hill which the Boers accupied in some strength. M. Squadron, under Lieut. Hughes, was cleverly drawn into an ambuscade by his reckless pursuit of the Boers, who at first gave way before him, and whom he thought to be very few in numbers. When a terrific fire was opened upon his squadron from three sides, Lieut. Hughes at once saw his mistake, and the force took shelter until G. Squadron, under Captain Hutchinson, got up and assailed, the right flank. Lieut. Hughes then galiantly led his men from cover and charged the enemy, who broke and fled. The British casualties comprised Lieut. Hughes, killed, while leading his men, and two officers wounded, and six men killed and wounded. Prince Radzwill, one of the officers wounded, was hit in the stomach and in the hand. Cclonel Wilson's pom-pom came into action as the Boers were retreating, and brought down a number of the enemy.

Lord Kitchener, in a despatch from Pretoria, dated Monday, Dec. 9, reports that the result of the week's work is 31 Boers killed, 17 wounded, 352 made prisoners, 35 surrendered and quantities of supplies were captured. By advancing the line of blockhouses in the eastern part of the Transvaal, Lord Kitchener is now able, for the first time, to carry out systematic and continuous operations in the vicinity of Ermelo, Bethel and Carolina. Columns have cleared the southeastern district of the Orange River Colony, and are now operating northward of the Thaba, N'chu line. The Boers are still in force in the extreme west of Cape Colony. They are there commanded by Maritz, who recently attacked Tontellboschkop. The Boers were driven off and Maritz was severely wounded.

Lord Onslow, parliamentary secretary of the Colonial Office, speaking at Crewe Monday, announced that the concentration camps in South Africa had now been placed under the control of the civil authorities, that no pains or expense would be spared to place them in the healthlest possible condition, and that those concentrados wishing to go to the coast would be freely permitted to do so. Lord Onslow added that the largest concentration camps were being broken up into smaller ones of from 2,000 to 3,000 per-

Miss Rossie Blair, aged 20, eldest daughter of Hon. A. G. Blair, Minister of Railways, was drowned while skating on the Ottawa River on Friday last. Mr. A. H. Harper, assistant editor of the Labor Guzette, who tried to resone her, was also drowned. Mr. and Mrs. Blair, were at Clifton Springs, N. Y., where the news were sent to them. Miss Blair was of a bright, sunny disposition and very popular. The bodies were recovered on Saturday, and interred on Monday. Much sympathy is felt for the relativies of the

Officials at Truro received a telegram on the 5th inst. to lock up the car that had arrived from St. John and keep it in an isolated position. When the car passed through St. John a passenger, who had come from up the line, got off and after stopping there, it was learned that he was suffering from smallpox. The telegram was not received until the car had been cleaned and scrubbed as usual, and it was then locked up on a siding about 100 yards out of the railway station.

At Tien Tsin, China, on the 9th inst., a sentry belonging to an Indian regiment killed one of his comrades. A company of Punjaub infantry was at once turned out to secure him. In the meantime the sentry had been shot by German troops, who then opened fire on the Panjables. A fleree fight ensued. Three German privates were killed and a German officer mortally wounded. Three of the Indian troops were killed and several wounded.

Two barges broke away from the big tog Gypsum King in the big storm last week, near Grand Manan, N. B., but at last accounts were safe with all on board.

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BONNER'S GROCERY MARKET.

"Rome And the Novelists."

That the Church has in this country in recent years been brought into a position of exceptional prominence is a fact which has arrested the attention of many. An Edinburgh reviewer, admitting the phenomenon, tries to account for one phase of it. At this moment, when so many members of the exiled religious orders are coming to our shores from across the Channel, it is pleasant to be reminded of the great part which, in the days of the French Revolution, was played in the religious life of England by what the reviewer calls the "good and soul-awakened priests from beyond the sea." But the writer's special purpose is to call attention to the spell which Catholicism seems to have cast over some of our leading writers of fiction to account for the attraction it has for them, compelling them to treat the Church as "an advancing and often triumphant spiritual power, dominating the minds of men, thwarting wills, competing with ambition, interfering with the love of men for power, and the love of women for men." He seeks in vain for the use of this powerful dramatic motive in the novels of Walter Scott or the plays of Shakespeare. As an instance of what he means the reviewer takes the novels of half a dozen writers at random. In our judgment at once the most artistic and the most human of all the novels which in our time have depended upon religion for the main motive, Mrs. Wilfrid Ward's One Poor Scruple stands easily first, and the Edinburgh reviewer does it full justice while associating with it the books of Zola, Mrs. Humphrey Ward, Lady Mabel Howard, Huysmans, Sibyi Creed, and Mr. Richard Bagot. The latter writer is dismissed as treating the subject be handles "in a superficial and partly comic way"-but each of the others is considered with a greater or less degree of attention. But obviously it is Mrs. Wilfrid Ward's book which chiefly occupies the reviewer's thoughts, and she may be congratulated upon the complete success with which she has enabled a stranger to the faith to enter into feelings with which Catholics regard a vocation to the convent. "Here was a girl of strong character and simple intellect, an heiress, the daughter of a simpleminded hunting Catholic squire of old race, herself a good rider to hounds, fond of the country life, of horses and dogs, torn from all this happy, natural, and contented existence, from the affection of parents resigned but wounded to the heart to let her go, from hope of home and children of her own, to become a Sister of Charity, to be sent perhaps on an unreturning journey to the interior of China, or to toil in the wretchedest quarters of London. The way to this altar of sacrifice is delicately described. No human agent consciously operates on the will of Mary Riversdale. But because she has been born and bred a Catholic, the idea of higher vocation is always near her, or in her, and she is turned into the path as if it were by touches of an invisible finger. Persons like Mary Riversdale are inhabitants of heaven here on earth, haunted by the memory of their home, and longing to anticipate their return. The Church, with its immense experience, knows this, and leaves the gates open. It holds the keys to those abodes of 'solemn troops and sweet societies,' to which the young, the beautiful, are sometimes called, it seems, from the joys and sorrows of life by an irresistible voice within them. However much it may have drooped from time to time in practice, the Roman Catholic Church has never abjured or condemned or feared the idea of religious heroism." That is finely felt and finely said. The reviewer's purpose, however, is less

to pass in survey the recent novels which have had the influence of Catholicism as their theme than to inquire why that theme should have been selected. He points to the distinctness of the Church, to her arrogant claims, her pretension to be the Supreme Spiritual Court of Christendom, to the degree in which she satisfies the ideal of visible unity, authority and discipline, to the impressive tones of conviction which mark her utterances and above all to her proclaimed power to absolve the sinner. We doubt whether it is because of any of these that nevelists so often turn to Catholicism to find the impulse which is stronger than the love of men for power, and the love of women for men. They go to the religion which they see working as a living force in the world around them. We submit it would be truer to say that our novelists look to Catholicism for their dramatic motives just because they see in the Catholic Church the one spiritual power which still stands erect amid the advancing waves of materialism? Where else is there a Church which lays effective claim to the allegiance of souls and at once colours and shapes the lives of men? The pressure of Catholicism is continuous and touches every branch of human conduct. The need for submission to a law which is not of this world is affirmed and enforced by the obligations of Sunday Mass, of recurrent

above all of confession and communion. In the presence of all these perpetual reminders. Catholicism cannot be ignored or forgotten by its children. Take, as an instance of what we mean, the case of a man who, in the course of his business, has committed some commercial fraud. If a Catholic, within a longer or shorter period, he is forced to face the fact of his own conduct, to recognize it for what it is, and before seeking absolution to make the inevitable restitution. A non-Catholic may, of course, repent of his diskonesty; but there are no fixed arresting points in his career which force him to a spiritual stock-taking, and without that automatically working compulsion the tendency to put off examining into the exact nature of the shady transaction would probably strengthen with time. The dramatist who wants to snatch his effects from a living conflict between the forces of good and evil almost necessarily calls to his aid the religion which most visibly inspires and guides the conduct of men. Not only are the precepts of the Catholic Church in closer and more intimate relations with daily facts of life, but they come sanctioned with an authority which is not paralleled elsewhere. Specially is this observable in that special field of the modern noveliststhe relations of the sexes. The position of the woman who loves, and yet declines all that the world has to offer when it can come to her only as the price of marriage with a man who has a divorced wife still living, is artistically impossible unless we suppose her a Catholic. In an Anglican, however dovout, such an objection would seem merely a fad. There would be no adequate motive for resisting an immense temptation, and it would be hard to retain the sympathy of the reader for a young woman who so set herself up as a superior to the precepts and constant practice of her church. To get the note of tragedy we want the categorical imperative and the crash of irreconcilable forces, and not merely the balancing of individual preferences. The answering pity which comes so quickly in the case of Mrs. Wilfrid Ward's heroine is born entirely of the feeling that any yielding to the impulse to accept the man would mean an overwhelming spiritual disaster. Substitute a Protestant heroine, who at the worst could be married by the neighbouring parson and with the blessing of her Church, and instead of a situation full of poignant tragedy we get much ado about nothing. And is this not at once an illustration and an explanation of the attraction which, to the wonderment of the Edinburgh reviewer, the Catholic Church is seen to have for some of the most successful writers of the time?

The Liquor Habit.

REV. J. A. McCallen's Lecture.

On the occasion of a lecture delivered before a large and appreciative audience in Windsor Hall, Montreal, in honor of the Father Matthew anniversary, Rev. J. A. McCallen, S. S., of St. Patrick's Church, and President of St. Patrick's Total Abstinence Society paid the following grand tribute to the value of Mr. Dixon's new discovery for the cure of alcohol and drug habits.

Referring to the physical crave engendered by the inordinate use of intoxicants he said: "When such a crave manifests itself there is no escape unless by a miracle of grace, or by some such remedy as Mr. Dixon's cure, about which the papers have spoken so much lately, and if I am to udge of the value of the Dixon remedy by the cures which it has effected under my own eyes I must come to the conclusion that what I have longed for twenty years to see discovered has at last been found by

Full particulars regarding this medicine can be obtained by writing to Mr. Dixon, No. 81 Willcox Street, Toronto, Canada.

Bruin Takes a Sleigh Ride.

As soon as the first snow fell and the hunters began to bring in the deer, Harry Grant, a student at Boston University. came to Maine for big game. On his third day here near nightfall he came upon a big buck about four miles from camp. He shot the buck and prepared to drag it in.

The snow was deep and soft, and before he had gone a mile he was tired and wished he had shot a smaller deer. The more he thought it over the more he was convinced that his venison would keep until more-

> "If wishes were horses beggars would ride." Goodintentions won't make good shoes.

Good materials and reliable work cost money. "As good" shoes can't possibly be retailed for less than the Makers' price, stamped on the soles of-

"The Slater Shoe"

"Goodyear Welted"

abstinence and fasting, of feast days, and N. K. CUNNINGHAM, Sole Local Agent,

ing. Then he came upon an opening in the side of a hill, large enough to hold the body of his deer. Into this he thrust the carcass, and, hastily covered it with brush and snow, went to camp for a late supper.

During the meal Bill Gerrish, an old hunter, came in and set beside the student, who told all about his hunt.

"Yes," said Gerrish. "I reckon I've got some game down Moose Mountain way, too, though I guess 'tain't dead yet. He's got a trap onto him, though, that il tell me where he is so long as the snow holds."

He then told Grant about the bear he had been trying to trap fall the fall. The animal was cunning, however, and would not look at any kind of bait so long as the snow stayed away, preferring spiced ants and fat grubs in safety to beef and honey where there was a chance of danger.

After the storm the bear became more reasonable. On two nights he had sprung the trap and eaten the bait by digging below the spread jaws and jarring the trencher from below. The third night he attempted the same manoeuver, but was caught by the paw, because Gerrish had taken the precaution to set the trap bottom

Gerrish had followed the wide mark left by the trap all day, and was going out to take up the trail the first thing in the morning. As Grant's deer was cached near by, they agreed to go together, with the horse and sled which Grant had hired.

They arranged to pull the deer from its hiding place and put it on the sled, after which they could hitch the horse to a tree, cover it with a blanket, and take their time in looking up the bear.

Grant had no trouble in locating the deer's legs among the brush. He pulled on them several times, and when both men could not start the body, they tied a stout line to the rear of the sled and hauled it forth with horse power. As the horse and sled went down the

hill the men saw something big and black and shaggy emerge from the mountain, something that grunted and growled and bit at the brush as if it were alive.

"By gosh!" cried Gerrish, "I thought you told me you had a dead dear, and, darn me, if you haven't a live bear." He glanced at the hind leg of the animal, and seeing there was a trap attached, continued: "It's my bear, too, for that's my trap. What's caught in my trap is mine."

"Shoot him!" yelled Grant fumbling with the magazine of his rifle, which was half filled with snow. "Kill him first and find out who he belongs to later. I've hired that horse, and if anything happens I'll have to foot the bills. Shoot, I say!"

He had freed his rifle from snow and was bringing it to his shoulder when Gerrish broke in with:

"Don't shoot, you blamed fool! You'll sure kill the horse, and then the hull camp will laugh at us. It may be all right for you who are going away soon, but I live here, and will never hear the last of it."

While the men were debating the hear had gained his feet, and looking about for the cause of the trouble, saw the horse and made haste to seek reprisals for injuries. The animal leaped to the floor of the sled and was about to assault the horse from behind, when the wooden toggle in a ring of the chain attached to the trap, brought up on the high runner.

The bear could just reach the horse by retching out his foreclaws. Before he had made the second grab the horse had concluded that anywhere else was safer than there, and was off for camp at a three minute gait, leaving the bunter to finish their debate at leisure.

Fifteen minutes or so later a frantic and badly blown horse dashed up in front of the camp, bringing in a live and very ug'y bear on the sted. As no hunter was along to explain the mystery, it was inferred that the bear had killed both men and then ridden to camp to make report.

As soon as Bruin had been killed and the horse had received treatment for his wounds and been put into the stable, the full force in camp was sent out to search for the bodies of the men.

Two miles out of camp they were found, sound in body, but much distressed in mind. Slung from a pole carried between them were the head and forequarters of Grant's deer, the bear having eaten the hindquarters for supper after crawling into the hole late at night .- N. Y. Sun.

Sciatica put him on crutches.-Jas. Smith, Dairyman, of Grimsby, Out., writes: 'My limbs were almost useless form sciatics and rheumatism, and, not withstanding my esteem with physicians, I must give the credit where it belongs. am a cured man to-day, and South American Rheumatic Cure must have all the credit. It's a marvel. Sold by J. D. Copeland. - 34.

If it were not for a single important ingredient, Park's Perfect Emulsion might not be of any more value than the ordinary Emulsion. But it contains Guaiscol, a drug which has been used successfully in treating consumption, coughs, colds, bron-chitis and similar troubles. The efficiency of the drug is increased by its combination with emulsion of cod liver oil. In this wav Park's has come to be the king of



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H. L. CHIPMAN, Manager



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SALE

The house on College Street, containing seven rooms and kitchen. House in good repair. Apply to DAVID SOMERS Antigonish, July 4th, 1901.

THE DWELLING HOUSE and Farm on the South River Road belonging to the late Charles Murdoch Estate, also the House and Shop at Addington Forks belonging to said Estate. Good titles guaranteed.

C. ERNEST GREGORY, Barrister. Antigonish, April 29, 1901.



our Special price \$1.99 and our Special price \$1.99 and Charges This Waterpr The very best conteverma for those exposed much the weather, Will wearfil fron. \$1.99 does not cover the f

→ EMPIRE → BUSINESS * COLLEGE.

(FORMERLY MACK COLLEGE) TRURO N. S.,

Can give you a course in either Business or Shorthand and Typewriting the equal of 22 by be had in Canada, because the best teache obtainable are employed — teachers who ho certificates from some of the most promise institutions in America — and because ever student receives individual instruction.

All who wish to obtain a valuable educa-tion, one that will prepare them, at a minimum cost for books, tuition, and board, for the many positions open to competent men and womes, should send to-day for catalogue and full infor-O. L. HORNE, Principal,

Truro, N. S.

Right Dyspepsia Cure

Dyspepsia, Indigestion Constipa-

tion, Headache, Etc., Etc. Cures all diseases of the stomach.

MERIGOMISH, July 7, 1901. Mr. W. E. Fraser, Antigonish.

DEAR SIR,—The medicine you sent me! strongly recommend it to all who are afficied with Dyspopsia. It has saved my life, and give, me since a period of time free from agony, eel well and strong now, and I am very thank ul to you for sending it to me.

Yours very truly,

MRS. NATHANIEL HAMILTON,

Since starting the Medicine business I have added the manufacture of PER-FUMES, an have FOURTEEN differently ar-lettes, all of which I sell very reasonable.

W. E. FRASER, Main Street, Antigonish.

HOTEL, ANTIGONISH.

THE QUEEN HOTEL has been thorough renovated and new furniture, carpets, etc., raisalled, and is now thoroughly entipped for the satisfactory accommodation of both translant and permanent guests at reasonable rates.

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

Good stabling on the premises JAMES BROADFOOT, PER ntigonish, June 8, 98.

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"I had a most stubborn cough for many years. It deprived me of sleep and I grew very thin. I then tried Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, and was quickly cured." R. N. Mann, Fall Mills, Tenn.

Sixty years of cures

and such testimony as the

above have taught us what

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

We know it's the great-

est cough remedy ever

made. And you will say

so, too, after you try it.

There's cure in every drop.

Three sizes: 25c., enough for an ordinary cold; 50c., just right for bronchitis, hoarseness, hard colds, etc.; \$1, most sconomical for chronic cases and to keep on hand.

J. C. AYER CO., Lowell, Mass.

Crowned.

resterday he stood amongst you straight and

strong, ow you gather 'round his coffin in a throng. esterday you were not stient. Voice and head, mass the sain were leagued against him who gate.

nuter words, barbed shufts of malice, well you

stadies, if he winced a trifle, merriment. Mocked derided, leered and chided long and

the gaping heartless laughter of the crowd. to day what word of magic has been laid wn upon you, that you all are stient made? you speak as never have you spoke before hat has changed to lambkin's bleat the lion's

enth you speak who truly praise bim and his

States.

OY. 26.

Bonavista val of last

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MAN, Manager.

15c. each, only Finger Rings, stea, Sapphira, and Garneta. These Rings each. People ma. Write for surn the more

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on why say you not these virtues other days? vant has come that you place laurels on his

evils laugh who hear your answer: " He is

world! world! all stony hearted that denies othe LIVING heart the need for which it cries. on the cars are deaf forever, telling past hat was not kept hidden from you in the past taking wreathes of royal roses for the dead, ou who once made crowns of briers for his

gisely spoke the ancient hermit years gone by couldst thou know thy current value? Only

vouldst thou have those who despise thee laud

hose who shun come stand beside thee? Only wouldst thou have fond lips come pressing

very nigh, that were yielded to thee never! Only die. Medemands but parting tribute of thy breath,

ad locks all thy dearest treasures up in Death." MARY AGNES O'CONNOR. Nov. 24, 1901.

ELIZABETH'S ROSARY.

h cannot be, Arthur. You are my own cousin.'

But I love you, Elizabeth. Love like mine is a sacred thing - too sacred to be ightly thrown aside. The law which forids the marriage of cousins is only a law of the Church, not one made by Christ.'

To a Catholic, the laws of the Church are just as binding. Then, too, it is a wise law. Cousins should not marry.' * Never mind the law, Elizabeth, - tell

me, do you love me.' A shadow crept over the girl's face, and the looked at him wistfully.

· I don't know, Arthur. I love you as a friend, a companion, a cousin, or even as I should love a brother, had I one, but I hardly think I love you as I should love the man I shall marry. Perhaps, if you were not my cousis, I might love you as you wish."

'I am answered, dear. If you really loved me there would be no question of relationship, and you would have no doubts on the subject. I must have your whole

'Arthur dear, it grieves me to refuse what you ask. You have always been so good to me!' Then in a lighter tone: Have you forgotten that this is our last evening together - that I start for home to-morrow?"

' Forgotten? That is why I was determined to know my fate to-night. I wish I could forget that I am losing you, not for a few months, as I had hoped, but for all time. I was a careless fellow, caring little for my profession, when you came to us a year ago. I grew to love you, Elizabeth, and the hope of winning you has been a spur to my ambition. Now I tair chance of success, and you rob urnel?"

I did not know Arthur, did not dream of such a thing. To me you are a cousin - the dearest of cousins. How should I

know that you thought differently of me?" ' How should you know? Are you really such a simpleton, or are you flirting with me? Great Heavens! girl, have you never had a lover?'

' Not that I know of.'

' How old are you - eighteen?' I shall be twenty my next birthday."

They were on the upper gallery of the old house - Elizabeth seated in a rustic chair, Arthur leaning against the pillar, his arms folded across his breast, his dark face drawn with suppressed passion. His lips curled scornfully as he looked down

upon the shrinking figure in the chair. He spoke clearly and distinctly, each word falling upon the girl's heart like a blow. Nearly twenty and you have never had a lover. You have gone among men with your calm eyes and angelic face, have talked to them, sung for them, let them louch your hand, and no man has ever

laved you? Do you expect me to believe that? I thought you an innocent childand I find you a heartless flirt.' She rose and faced him. Her face was

like marble - save for a spot of crimson on each cheek - and the usually calm eyes flashed angrily.

And I thought my cousin a gentleman. I am equally sorry to be disillusioned. I have answered your questions honestly.

There is another impediment to the case, a uniment impediment, too, which Effizabeth werlooked. Arthur, as appears in the course of the story, was an unbeliever and unbaptized. It is true that conversion and baptism would emove this impediment, while that which rested to their near relationship would still remain.—

That you doubt my word does not alter the fact that I speak the truth. Goodnight,' and she swept into the house. When Elizabeth returned from early

mass next morning Arthur met her at the Will you come into the rose garden,

my cousin?'

She looked up, half frightened, but the old kindly light shone in his eyes; all trace of last night's passion had vanished. He was again her dear cousin Arthur. With a silent prayer of thanksgiving she followed him.

· I want to ask your pardon, dear, for my conduct last night. I was mad I think. Can you forgive me?'

. Fully and freely my dear cousin. Will you forgive my angry words?'

. You had every right to be angry. After you left me last night I came out here; the cool night air and the perfume of the roses quieted me. As I thought more calmly I realized how unjust I had been. Remember, Elizabeth, that I am unused to girls so innocent and free from vanity as you are.'

' I suppose I am innocent - most of my life has been spent in the dear old convent. I had no thought of wounding you, for I never dreamed that you thought of me other than a cousin. I wish you could believe me, Arthur.'

'I do believe you, dear - forgive my momentary doubt. Forget my rash words and be again my gentle, loving little cousin. Before you go I want you to give me something that I can always keep with me as a kind of talisman. Something you have used often so often as to be a part of

Elizabeth loooked at him thoughtfully. · I have but one thing which answers your description, and that you would not care to have. It is -' she hesitated my rosary.

. Your rosary?

' Yes. Father Desmond gave it to me when I was confirmed. I have used it every day and kept it under my pillow every night since then. I have nothing which comes so near being a part of me.'

Will you give it to me, dear? I cannot promise to say the prayers, for I do not believe in that, but I will keep it because it is yours. It shall be my telisman, and the thought of my pure-hearted cousin will keep me from going very far astray.'

Elizabeth laid her rosary in his outstretched hand. He looked at it reverently, not because of its religious meaning, but for the fact that she loved it, had told its beads daily since her childhood and kept it always about her.

It was a simple little rosary. The beads of white bone, were perfectly carved roses, strung upon a slender steel chain. The medal which joined the decades was of bon-, with the Ecce Homo thrown up in bold relief on one side, end the Mater Dolorusa on the other. The crucifix had the figure of the Redeemer carved into it Every detail was perfect - the noble beauty of the face, the chaste symmetry of the limbs, even the nails which fastened the hands and feet to the cross.

* I could not give you anything I prize so much. Will you keep it always about

'Always. It is to be my talisman, you know -' he smiled sadly into her earnest eyes, ' and I promise never to do anything to grieve your tender heart, or to make me of it all.' He turned upon her with your rosary ashamed of being with me. sudden anger. . How can you be so You shall have the prettiest rosary in Mobile in exchange.'

And I will say it every day for you,

On Trinity Sunday the Bishop had administered confirmation at Saint Margaret's. The music had been very beautiful, the pipe organ, which had replaced the cabinet organ, having been used for the first time. Mrs. Tremont, Dr. Tremont's widow, had trained the choir, and both the pastor and people were justly proud of the music rendered. Mrs. Tremont's only child had been confirmed, and Father Meister had called to congratulate the widow upon the success of her teaching, as well as to bring the child a little present in remembrance of the occasion.

I am sorry, father, but Elizabeth is not at home,' Mrs. Tremont said, as she shook hands with her pastor. 'She has gone for a little visit to her grandmother Tremont in Springfield. She has studied faithfully and I thought she needed a little

You were quite right, my child. I brought a small present for her which I will leave with you. It is only a little Rosary, but it came into my possession in rather a curious way. I will tell you about it, Mrs. Tremont, and you can tell Elizabeth as much of the story as you

think best.' · Very well, father.'

· Some ten years ago, I was chaplain at the Hotel Dieu, in Havana. Typhoid was raging, and we made a special study of such cases. One day a well-dressed man suffering from the fever was sent ashore from a vessel bound from New Orleans. There was no clue to his identity save the initials A. T. W., which marked his trunk and all his clothing. The same

initials appeared on his wallet, which con tained, besides a roll of money, this little Rosary. From this we judged him to be a Catholic, and as it was a hopeless case, we watched closely for a sign of consciousness that he may receive the sacraments before he died.

"I was coming in from Mass one morning, when a nurse stopped me in the hall. The patient in 27 is awake, father, and quite rational. Will you see him?'

What was my surprise to find that he was not, nor had ever been, a Catholic. But I think I should like to be one, father. Will you baptize me?'

' Certainly, if you really desire it. But you seem to know something of the faith. my son, else why the Rosary which we found in your wallet?'

" That is my tallsman, father. It was given me by the woman I loved. She could not give me her heart, so'- he looked up with a faint smile - ' she gave me her Rosary. Elizabeth loved it very dearly. It was given her the day she was confirmed, and she kept it always about her. Where is my Rosary, father? I

" You shall have it. Do you really wish to be baptized? I wish you would think seriously about it, my son. You know typhoid is treacherous.'

"You think I am likely to die?" he interrupted.

" I fear the chances are about even." "You were right, father, I do know

something about the Faith, and I should like to die a Catholic.'

. But should you recover?'

He smiled faintly. Then I shall try to live a Catholic. I gave Elizabeth a rosary in exchange for this. She said she would say it every day for me. She must have kept her word. What think you,

. . Some one has been praying for you, my son. Rest now, you have been talking too much. I will see you again this after-

'After Vespers I baptised him. He was very weak, but seemed quite happy. After the ceremony, he said, ' When I am gone, father, I want you to send it back to Elizabeth. Tell her that her rosary was not only a talisman to keep me from evil, but that it and her prayers have brought me into the Church she loved so well. I will tell you all about it tomorrow, father, I am tired now,' and he closed his eves wearily.

. When I called to see him next morning he was dead. The surse, going her rounds at five o'clock, found that he had passed away in his sleep, his bands clasped, as if in prayer, over his beloved Rosary. Of course I did not know where to send the rosary, so I kept it. I thought I would give it to your little daughter as a confirmation gift, she is such a pure hearted child and her name is Elizabeth. I'il leave it with you, Mrs. Tremont, and as I said before, you may tell her as much of the story now as you think best.'

. O, my God, I thank Thee, I thank Thee,' cried the widow, fervently. With grateful tears Elizabeth Tremont pressed to ner lips the little rosary which she had given to her cousin, Arthur Winston, in the rose garden, fifteen years before .-Lida L. Coghlan, in Our Lady of Good

The Missing Five Cents.

Holding out his hand for the change, John's employer said: 'Well, my boy, did you get what I sent you for?"

'Yes sir,' said John; 'and here is the change, but I don't understand it. The lemons cost twenty-eight cents, and there ought to be twenty-two change, and there's only seventeen according to my count.

'Perhaps I made a mistake in giving you the money?'

'No, sir; I counted it over in the hall to be sure it was all right."

. Then perhaps the clerk made a mistake in giving you the change.'

But John shook his head. 'No, sir; I counted that, too. Father said we must always count our change before leaving a store.

'Then how in the world de you account for the missing five cents? How do you expect me to believe such a queer story as

John's cheeks grew red, but his voice was firm. 'I don't account for it, sir; I can't. All I know is that it is so.

'Well it is worth a good deal in this world to be sure of that. How do you account for that five cent piece that is hidden inside your coat sleeye?"

John looked down quickly and caught the gleaming bit with a cry of pleasure. Here you are! Now it is all right. I couldn't imagine what had become of that five-cent piece. I was certain I had it when I started from the store to return.'

'There are two or three things that I know now,' Mr. Brown said with a satisfied air. 'I know you have been taught to count your money in coming and going, and to tell the exact truth, whether it sounds well or not-two important things for an errand boy. I think I'll try you, young man, without looking further.'

At this John's cheeks grew redder than ever. He looked down and up, and finally he said, in a low voice; 'I think I ought to tell you that I wanted the place so badly I almost made up my mind to say nothing about the change if you didn't ask me.'

'Exactly,' said Mr. Brown, 'and if you would have done it, you would have lost the situation, that's all. I need a boy about me who can be honest over so small a sum as five cents, whether he is asked questions or not.'-Pansu

Itching, Burning, Skin Diseases Cured for Thirty-five Cents,—Dr. Ag-new's Ointment relieves in one day, and cures Tetter, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Eczema, Barber's Itch, Ulcers, Blotches and all eruptions of the skin. It is soothing and quieting and acts like magic in the cure of all baby humors. For sale by J. D. Copeland, 35cts.-47

Cut

That is Jimmy's hair,' said the football player, laying out his trophies after the game, ' and this is Billy's nose, and this is Tom's ear, and this eyebrow belongs to young Rusher, but I can't indentify this to finger save me.' Hearing Restored After Physicians

in Toronto and Winnipeg Failed.

JAPANESE CATARRH CURE CURED.

Neglected catarrh is the cause of deafness in nine out of every ten cases. When you hear a little burzing, roaring sound occasionally in your ears you can be sure partial deafness will follow sconer or later, unless Japanese Catarrh Cure is used.

Mr. D. N. Spencer, Il Coolmine Ave., Toronto, writes —"I have been troubled with eatarrh and deafness for a number of years, finally I could not converse with any person at a distance. I spent much money on advertised remedies, and doctored with specialists in Toronto and Winnipeg (while there three years ago), but my hearing became no better. About a year ago I procured a sample of Japanese Catarrh Cure. I afterwards followed up this treatment as directed, and shortly I found my hearing completely returned and my catarrh does not trouble me now in the least. I can conscientiously recommend it to any person troubled with catarrh or catarrhal deafness."

Japanese Catarrh Cure is a volatile, healing pomade, pleasant to use, and permanently cures catarrh wherever located. Sold by all druggists; or mailed, price, 50 cents, by The Griffiths & Macpherson Co., Limited, 121 Church St., Toronto.

Sold by Foster Bros., Antigonish, N. S.

THREE GREAT REMEDIES ARE COMBINED PARK'S PERFECT EMULSION

The purest Cod Liver Oil, which is the most effective food for Consumptives, Anamics, Fever Convalescents, and those with broken down systems; the purest Hypo-phosphites of Lime and Soda, which are the most effective reconstructors of wasted tissues; and Guaiacol, which the foremost medical authorities the world over are administering with wonderful success in Consumption. Furthermore, PARK'S PERFECT EMULSION is the only remedy with these in combination. Try it and experience its certain and wonderful effects.

Price 50 cents a Bottle of all Druggists.

HATTIE & MYLIUS, LTD., MANUFACTURERS. HALIFAX, - N. S.

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CASH WANTED.

A GRAND CLEARANCE SALE -NOW ON AT-

A. D. McIsaac's.

To make room for fall stock which is arriving laily, I will sell at lowest cash prices my large tock of shelf-ware, comprising

Dry Goods, Boots and Shoes, Shirts and Overalls, Hats and Caps, Shelf Hardware, Canned Goods,

and many other useful articles. If you are buying for cash it will pay you to give us a call. Anything you want and cannot see ask for it. It is likely here. A genuine bargain for you.

A. D. McISAAC, Port Hood, C. B.

Port Hood, C.B., Sept. 12, 19



CAN YOU STAY AWAY!

We are going to get up some holiday shoe excitement, and we hardly think you can afford to stay away. Commencing Dec. 5 we will put good riddance prices on all our

WINTER FOOTWEAR, BOOTS, SHOES, ETC., ETC. AT A DISCOUNT

************** We can use money, but we can't use winter shoes. Our spring shoes will soon be knocking at our door, and we want both room and meney. So

ONE-HALF FROM THEIR ACTUAL VALUE.

here we go! Note the prices and stay away-if you can. Men's Shoes, reg price \$1.50 now 75c | Wms' Shoes, reg price \$1.50 now 75c Men's Shoes, reg price 2.00 now 1.00 Wms' Shoes, reg price 2.00 now 1.00

Men's Shoes, reg price 2.50 now 1.25 Men's Shoes, reg price 3.00 now 1.50 Wms' Shoes, reg price 2.50 now 1 25

Misses, Boys' and Youths' Shoes same reduction. SEE WINDOW DISPLAY.

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NEXT DOOR TO BONNER, THE GROCER, Main Street, -- Antigonish.

THE CASKET,

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

M. DONOVAN, Manager Terms: \$1.00 per Year in Advance

There is what is called the worldly spirit which enters with the greatest subtility into the 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 danger and in perpetual action upon us.—CARDINAL MANNING

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 12.

THE CHURCH IN FRANCE.

III.

It has become common to contrast the attitude of the French Government towards the Church with that of the British Goverament in its dealing with Catholics as if there were some unaccountable difference between them. The truth is, however, that the ecclesiastical policy of both is essentially the same. What the British Government does with the Established Church of England is exactly what the French Government wishes to do with the Catholic Church in France. The difference in the two cases is not in the policy, but solely in the results. We are not puzzled by the fact that Anglicans allow their Government to oppress their Church, because they accept that condition of things as normal and natural - they fail even to feel the oppression. In France, on the contrary, the Church simply refuses to submit to dictation beyond a certain point, because she is Catholic; and hence the conflict. What happens in individuals with regard to conscience happens also in nations with regard to teaching bedies which assume to represent God. There are two kinds of men who have in them no conflict of conscience - who do not feel the sting of remorse. There are those who have siways faithfully served God, and there are those who have stifled conscience by long continued habits of sin. In the same way, and largely for the same reason, there are two kinds of countries in which there is no conflict of Church and State. There are countries, such as Belgium, where Church and State work harmoniously together, each respecting explain certain military blunders during the other's independence; and there are countries, such as England, where Church and State stand to each other in the relation of humble servant and wilful master. France stands in neither of these classes, but her present Government is trying to place her in the latter. The London Tablet makes a stupid blunder in its issue of October 12, when it says: " The (Anglican) Archbishops and Bishops in this country are as free as air. In France they are watched, hampered, and controlled at every turn." Let us see just how free the ecclesiastical air of England is. The Prime Minister acting for the Crown appoints the Anglican Bishops in the same way as he appoints any other official of the State. Before he is put in possession of his See the Bishop must go to the King's Palace, and there he must appear in full canonicals, and thus robed he must kneel at the King's feet and make

oath as follows: I, (giving his own name), Doctor of Divinity, now elected, confirmed, and consecrated Bishop of N., do hereby declare that Your Majesty is the only Supreme Governor, of this your realm in spiritual and ecclesiastical things as well as in temporal, and that no foreign prelate or potentate has any jurisdiction within this reaim; and I acknowledge that I hold the said Bishopric, as well, the spiritualities as the temporalities thereof, only of Your Majesty. And for the same temporalities I do my homage presently to Your Majesty. So help me God. God save King Edward

If the Bishops of France could be induced thus to declare on oath that they " have no king but Cæsar," there would be no further talk of conflict between Church and State in tost country. There would be the peace of death. Nor does the British system leave it simply to the conscience of the Bishops to observe that oath. The Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, a body of laymen, is by law a final court, " for retormation of all manner of errors, heresies, schisms, etc." Frequently, in recent years, this court has decided what articles of faith a person may reject while still retaining office in the Church of England. The Guardian, an Anglican organ, in its issue of Nov. 13, 1896, says of that Church:

A layman nominates the bishops, the deans, and a large proportion of the ic-cumbents under the name of the Crown. These appointments may be criticised by any one, but they can only be controlled and that indirectly, by a Parliament from the most powerful House of which all the clergy are excluded. The same Parliament has, with the Crown, the sole power of making laws for the Church. clergy cannot alter one word of the Prayer Book, or introduce a single ceremony without the previous permission of a lay Sovereign, and the subsequent ratification of a lay Parliament. In the case of a dispute as to the meaning of the Church's formularies, whether doctrinal or practical, the decision is intrusted to Judges in the furs at A. Kirk & Co.'s .- adv.

first instance, solely lay, and in no case ex. clusively or even preponderatingly clerical-

In other words, England is the most anti-clerical country in Europe. France lags centuries behind in that respect. The idea that Anglican Bishops are as free as the Bishops of France is just simply preposterous. One of the Tablet's own reviewers states the case very clearly in its issue of May 11. He says:

Even the very measure of liberty which it (the Church of England) enjoys, as well as the large measure of State favour and popularity which is given to it, springs in reality from its servitude and from the absolute sense of security which the Civil Power feels in the knowledge that the Church is all its own, that it has nothing to fear in the shape of resistance frem it, and that it holds its temples, its possessions, its officers, its policy, its destinies in the hollow of its band, and that at a given moment, whenever it is necessary, the chain can be brought up with a sharp tug which, as in the Hampden case, can show that the handle still lies safely in the strong grasp of Casar. A State which hold its Church in such complete subservience - and the same mutatis mutandis may be said of Russia - can well afford to be gracious and tolerant to its own handiwork, and to be indulgent to its captive. The struggle between Church and State, and the duel between Christ and His Church on the one side and Casar and the world on the other, can only have real existence in countries in which the Church is a truly separate entity and a distinct coordinate power, preserving amid many drawbacks some essential measure of its Divine independence.

In France, on the other hand, the measure of control to which the Church is subjected, resulting in the Bishops being watched and hampered at every turn, springs in reality from a resentful feeling of impotence and failure on the part of the Civil Power, begotten of the consciousness that the Church is not all its own, and in spiritual matters will not submit to lay control. If it were of the world, the world would love its own. Still, it is objected, England does in fact allow large freedom to the very religion which the Government of France presented, that is, to Catholicism. Yes, in the same way as Protestantism has greater freedom than Catholicism in France. Governments do not trouble themselves about religious which are politically weak. They care little or nothing about doctrines as such; but they do pay particular attention to any combination of men which as a body exerts large influence. When Newman would the Crimean War, he said:

"In England, sensitively jealous of combination and system, three precautions have been taken with the soldier and the parson,—(I hope I may be familiar with-out offence),—precautions borrowed from the necessary treatment of wild animals, (1) to tie him up, (2) to pare his claws, and (3) to keep him low; then he will be both safe and useful; the result is a National Church and a Constitutional Army."

In France "the milk white hind" is indeed tracked and hunted, and not allowed to feed in peace, but at least she has not yet been caught. The process of tying up and keeping low cannot be effectually begun so long as the power of the Pope remains a reality in France.

Great worldly advantages result for a time when a national Church consents to have no king but Cæsar. It continues an effective aid to law and order without raising troublesome questions about spiritual rights. It enables the country to appear more religious than it really is. It serves to but a plass over averice and Worldliness can assume the guise of respectable godliness. Men can believe as much or as little as they please without ceasing to be members of the Church. There are millions of people in London who never enter a church, but no political interest would be served by rousing that mass of irreligion against the Church, and the rest of the world hears nothing about it. Very different is a country where Cæsar wishes to rule Church as well as State, when the Church continues Catholic. Then the country appears to be less religious than it really is. Worldly and ambitious men side with Cæsar. Irreligion is forced to show itself in open combat. Men must keep their religion hidden if they wish to obtain or retain political favour. But all the while there is in that country something stronger than the strongest powers of this world. "Have confidence," said our Lord to the Apostles, "I have overcome the world." "That is unfortunately not quite true," say the Anglican Bishops, "for we represent the purest and best Christianity, and we have received our spiritual powers through the King from a very worldly combination, the Parliament of the Realm." "It is true," witness theB ishops of France, "for, in spite of all that worldly powers can de to prevent it, we receive our apiritual powers directly from the Vicar of Christ."

A freight train on the C. P. R. ran into a rockslide on the 6th inst., at a dangerous curve 400 feet above the Fraser River. The locomotive rolled over and over the bluff to the river, and the engineer and fireman were crushed to death. Three cars also went over the bank and were wrecked.

Don't FAIL to look at the grand array of

Port Hood Notes.

Brisk shipments of woal from the Mines

Dr. McLennan, M. P., accompanied by his daughter, Miss Annie Josephine, who is to attend the Convent schools, has been in Town since Saturday morning, and took part professionally in two critical opera-

J. C. Grant, D. D. S. recently from New Glasgow, is at the Old Smith Hotel, and likely to make Pt. Hood his home.

Dr. C. H. Dickson of Londonderry has arrived in Town, and has decided to locate here. He comes with splendid recommendations from the field of his late practice at Londonderry, and also from the leading physicians of Halifax.

Over 80 members of St. Peter's Branch of the League of the Cross received Holy Communion at High Mass, Sunday, Feast of the Immaculate Conception. This new Branch is in a flourishing condition.

During Mass yesterday, Sunday, poor John Bryan Murphy, of Town, who, since months, has been suffering from consumption, passed away, fortified, consoled and suriched with the sacraments and indulgences so plenteously within the reach of the living and dying this blessed year.

Cape Breton News.

The new hospital at Glace Bay is nearly

The first coke made at Sydney Mines was put out last week.

The public school at Port Morien was burned on the 5th inst.

Capt. Chas. Hacket, of North Sydney, has returned to the Pacific coast.

James Steele, of North Sydney has been appointed to the railway mail service.

Port Hood Coal Co. loaded 200 schooners since July and shipped considerable by

W. H. Archibald and family, of North Sydney, are gone to California for the

An I. C. R. policeman was fined \$5 00 and costs at Glace Bay for assault on Michael Nolan.

Dr. F. H. Smith and bride of North Sydney, returned from their honeymoon trip on Thursday last. The estate of the late Capt. John Lor-

way of Sydney is estimated to be worth from \$80,000 to \$90,000. The early express for Sydney was off

the track at McKinnon's Harbor, C. B., one day last week, causing much delay. It is stated that the sale of the Mosley

coal areas in Cape Breton County to American capitalists is about completed. The new Catholic Church at Whitney

Pier was opened on Sunday, 8th inst. Dr.

D. A. Chisholm preached the dedication The schr. Sierra, bound from Sydney to Windsor, reported long overdue, was

spoken east of Bermuda in a leaky cor-Dr. J. J. McLellan, of Sydney, and his bride, who was Mies Katie McQuarrie of

Glace Bay, have returned from their boneymoon trip. Rev. Mr. Simpson of Sydney is making charges against the Town Council and Chief of Police. The Council handed the

matter over to a standing committee. John May of Sydney Mines, son of Robert May, was caught between a moving car and the roof of the pit and badly

hurt last week. Lauchlin Livingstone of North Sidney, who has been suffering from partial paralysis for nearly two years, can now

walk a little without assistance. Dan. Ferguson, who disappeared from Sydney Mines, was reported last week, turned up a few days later on the arrival

of the Glencoe from Newfoundland. Thomas Colvrey, aged 20, son of Stephen Colvrey, Little Bras D'Or, was killed at the washing plant Sydney Mines, on the 3rd inst., by 30 tons of slack coal falling on him.

The fire companies are making large demands on Sydney under threat of not doing business, or at high rates. The Council has invited them to send a delegation to confer.

F. C. Kimber, for 18 years connected with the coal business in Cape Breton, first assistant manager Sydney & Louisburg Coal Co., and later with the Dominion Coal Co. has resigned and will engage in business for himself.

The North Sydney Town Council on the 6th inst. met to consider the queston of concessions to the Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Company. It was decided that a sum of \$30,000 be granted as a cash bonus, and a further sum of \$20,000 when the company shall begin the manufacturing of steel. The company was also exempted from taxation for twenty years from the time the company shall begin work. The Council also agreed to give the company water from Pottley's lake free. A public meeting is to be called to ratify the action of the Council.

Ghristmas~

CARDS and CALENDARS, GIFT BOOKS and CHILDREN'S BOOKS, PRAYER BOOKS and BIBLES. NE LEATHER GOODS, in DRESSING CASES, COLLAR AND CUFF CASES. WRITING DESKS and FOLIOS, PHOTO HOLDERS, and SCREENS OF BURNT LEATHER. DESK SETS, ETC., of Ebony Mounted in Sterling Silver. FANCY CHINA and GLASSWARE, Both Useful and Ornamental. TOYS, DOLLS, SLEIGHS, SHOVELS, ETC.

XMAS PAPITERIES, ETC

MISS C. J. McDONALD'S

PRESENTS FOR OLD AND YOUNG AT

A. KIRK &

DO YOUR CHRISTMAS SHOPPING EARLY.

If you have Christmas shopping to do, you had better do it early, as results will be more satisfactory to you. Our store will be a regular panorama from now until Christmas Eve. The important problem of what to buy and where to buy is now under consideration. There can be but one answer to the question.

AT A. KIRK & COMPANY'S.

Holiday Furs.

For a Xmas Gift nothing is more acceptable or as seasonable as a nice rich Fur Garment. Our stock includes all the season's latest novelties, and prices are the lowest.



Remember we sell the celebrated

Moose Head Brand FURS.

which are well known to be unexcelled in quality and low prices.

Alaska Sable Ruffs at

\$6.50, 9.25, 16.25 and 19.25. Columbia Ruffs, at \$5.00, 5.50, and 7.00. Otter Ruffs, Sable Tipped, at \$6.00, 7.50 and 10.00.

Bear Boas, 108 inches long,		2	18	\$35.00
Bear Boas, 72 inches long,	40	-	2	25.00
Bear Boas, 45 inches long,		-	-	18.00
Rocky Bear Boas, 108 inches	lnog,	112	-	5.50
Rocky Bear Boas, 72 inches	long,		10	3.50
Black Thibet Boas, 72 inches	long,	14	12	7.00
Electric Seal and Columbia S			e,	15.50
Electric Seal and Black Thibe	et Cape	rine,		15.00
Electric Seal and Grebe Cape		1.+10	- 1	13.00
Electric Seal and Japan Fox	Caperin	ie.	100	9.25



\$15.00 Electric Seal and Bocharen, Collarette, 19.00 Grey Lamb Collarette, 12.50 Electric Seal and Rocky Bear Collarette, Electric Seal and Storm Collar. German Otter Storm Collar,

Columbia Sable Storm Collar,

Alaska Sable Storm Collar, 11.00 Grey Persian Lamb Storm Collar, 5.00, 9.25, 10.50 Alaska Sable Muffs, 13.25 Columbia Sable Muffs. 9 00 Electric Seal Muffs, 4.75, 5.00, 5.50 Grey Lamb and Blue Mufflon Muffs, Grey Lamb Muffs, 6.00. Black Heir 1.25 to 3.50

Ladies' Electric Seal Jackets, 24 inches long,

\$49.00 Ladies' Electric Seal Alaska Sable Collar ada Lapels, 60.00 Ladies' Raccoon Jackets, 44.00, 49.50, 55.00 Ladies' Astrachan Jackets,

Ladies' Bocharen Jackets, 24 inches, 60.00 Ladies' Australian Coon Jackets, Gent's Raccoon Coats, 40.00, 44.00, 49.50, 50.00 and 58.00

Gent's Assiniboine Costs, Gent's Raccoon Gauntlets and Mitts,

5.50 and 5.75 Ladies' Raccoon Gauntlets and Mitts, 5.00, 6.25, 7.00 Ladies' Astrachan Gauntlets and Mitts,

5.00, 5.50 Ladies' Seal Gauntlets and Mitts, 5.50 Ladies' Beaver Gauntlets and Mitts, Ladies' Grey Lamb Gauntlets and Mitts, 5.00



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Useful Xmas

Gent's Initialed Silk Handkerchiefs, 45c , 75c., 1.(0, \$1.10 Gent's Hem Stitched Linen Handkerchiefs, 20e. 30c. 35c. Gent's Hem Stitched Lawn Handkerchiefs, 15c., 20c., 25c. 75c., 1.10 Ladies' Silk With Lace Edge Hand'serchiefs. 25c. 45c. Ladies' Silk With Fancy Edge Handkerchiefs Ladies' Fine Lawn with Embroidered Edge Hndkefs, 20, 35, 60, 80, 1.00 Ladies' Hem Stitched Lawn Handkerchiefs, 10c, 15c, 25c. 12c, 25c. Ladies Lace Edge Lawn Handkerchie's, Gent's Black Quilted Satin Mufflers, 75c, 1.25 1.00, 1 25, 1.45 Ladies' Stock Silk Ties, in variety of shades, at

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KIRK &

General News.

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12c, 25c.

75c, 1.25

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on

Y'S.

There was a \$35,000 fire in Montreal on

Richard Croker says he will lead Tammany no more.

The Ottawa University has been quarantined on account of small-pox. Great Britain has spent \$10,000,000 in

Canada for war supplies. The Dominion Coal Co. shipped 174,000

tons of coal in November. Very heavy snow in northern New

Brunswick last week. The Canadian Mounted Rifles are to be concentrated at Halifax.

Col. Prior, M. P., unseated in Victoria, B. C., will retire from politics.

The new Canadian contingent will be called the Canadian Mounted R fles.

The repairs to H. M. S. Indefatigable in Hallfax dry dock are about completed. Five new cases of smallpox are reported in St. John, N. B., and eight in Ottawa.

Steamer Mammoth sailed from St. John last week with 781 horses for South

It is said the Dominion Parliament will meet about the first week or middle of

P. E. Island is asking for better winter communications between Summerside and Cape Tormentine.

Henry Lambert is convicted at Dover, N. H., of the murder of J. Wesley Allen, his wife and daughter.

Steamer Hackney, New Orleans for Rotterdam, arrived at Halifax on Friday with cargo of cotton on fire. Halifax City Council had some difficulty

over electing a city assessor. F. C. Stevens was finally elected. Another report from Ottawa states that

there are 22 new cases of smallpox in Mechanicsville, a suburb. Senator Hoar has introduced in U. S.

Senate a bill making any attempt on the life of a ruler a capital offence.

Eighteen million bushels of grain passed through Soulanges canal this year - a decrease of a million and a half.

At the by-election for Provincial House, for Godrich, Ont., on 8th inst., Garrow, liberal, was elected by 250 majority.

The brig Bustal from Windsor for New York, had a trying experience last week. Seven of her crew were badly frozen.

Mrs. Dunsmuir, mother of Premier Dunsmuir of British Columbia, is taking out a million dollar policy on her life.

Judge Martelle of Montreal is chairman of the commission to revise the Dominion Statues. Chas. Murphy of Ottawa is

Major E. L. Bond, a well-known business man of Montreal, was burned to death in the burning of his house at Missiquoi Bay, on the 4th inst.

Capt. Gallaway, of H. M. S. Tribune, remonstrated vigorously with the Colombian authorities about the ill-treatment of

The family of the murdered steward of the bark Birnam Wood are stricken with diphtheria at or near Digby, N. S., and are urgently in need of help.

Geo. Loye, M. P., for Beauharnois, P. Q., was unseated for bribery by agents. He will likely run again and be opposed by J. G. H. Bergeron, ex-M. P.

Great Britain has sent a cheque for 830,000 to Washington in settlement of the claims of some Americans who claim they were improperly expelled from South Africa during the war.

A man named Pew is under arrest at Orrilla, Ont., charged with an attempt to murder a young widow named Reid. It is said she refused to marry him and he shot her through the bridge of the nose.

Steamer Hong Hasken (Norwegian). recently ashore on Madam Island, C. B., is on the marine railway at Dartmouth. An addition of 30 feet had to be made to the cradle to take her on.

J. Winburn McPhail, aged 18, son of James McPhail of Whycocomagh, C. B., died in an hospital in Boston on the 4th inst., of accidential gas poisoning. The gas jet had been left partly turned on in his room. He was found unconscious and conveyed to the hospital on Sunday morning.

Four sailors are believed to have been drowned off Scatterie, C. B., on Monday. Their steamer became disabled, and five seamen started in a small boat for land to secure assistance for the vessel. A sea swept over the boat, filling and sinking it. The men made a desperate effort to swim to shore, but four of them sank exhausted, only one having reached land, at Mainadien. The steamer Eila is anchored offshore, and it is thought the men were from

W. J. Egan, M. D., of Whitney Pier and Miss Minnie Livingstone, daughter of D. D. Livingstone, of Victoria Mines, were married on the 28th uit, by Rev. Fr.

There is a prospect that King Edward's visit to Ireland will be postponed until after the coronation.

Henry J. Fleischman, cashier of the Farmers' and Merchants' Bank of Les Angeles, absconded on Saturday last with \$100,000 in currency, and no trace of him has been discovered.

Canadian millers have advanced the price of flour twenty cents per barrel in sympathy with the increase in the price of wheat.

The Minister of Agriculture at Ottawa has decided to prosecute parties in Quebec who declined to give information called for by the census schedules.

An election is to be held in York County, N. B., on the 28th mest., to fill the vacancy for the Federal Parliament caused by the Courts unseating the candidate elected at the last general election. The old candidates-Mr. Gibson, son of Alexander Gibson, the grest lumber manufacturer, and the Rev. Dr. McLeod, are again to contest the seat. Mr. Gibson, who is the Liberal candidate, was successful at the

The Halifax Board of Trade at a meet ing held on last Thursday passed a resolution favouring the transfer of the management of the I. C. Railway to the

What will be regarded as extremely severe sentences were passed on three boys at Halifax on Monday. One was sent to Dorchester penitentiary for four years for stealing a watch. Two got two years each, one for stealing eighty dollars and another a like term for being an accomplice. As the accomplice was being taken from court he laughed, and was taken back and given three months additional. The question naturally arises, is laughing a crime, even though it be in

Quebec papers, La Patrie and Le Soleil, have it that Mrg. Zardetti, at one time Archbishop of St. Cloud, Minn., and at present residing in Rome, has been appointed Delegate Apostolic to Canada in place of Mgr. Falconio.

Personals.

R.v. A. M. O'Handley P. P., River Bourgeois, C. B., was in town this week. Rev. John McMaster, P. P., Mabou, was in Town this week.

Mr. John J. McDonald, of New York, arrived here on Wednesday of last week, on a visit to his old home at William's

To the Editor of THE CASKET:

DEAR SIR .- In consequence of various rumours affoat 1 beg to make the following

Colin McDonald of James River has had in his house three cases of diphtheria, two

of which died of the laryngeal type.

The disease has also appeared in the families of Roderick Chisholm, Beaver Meadow, Donald McInnis, Angus McGillivray and Angus McInnis of Ohio. Yours truly,

W. HUNTLEY MACDONALD, M. D., Health Officer Town of Antigonish.

IF OUR SPECIAL Shoe prices don't bring you in, you must have failed to read our adv. Palace Clothing Co .- adv.

BUY YOUR XMAS NECKWEAR at A. Kirk & Co.'s-adv.

DEATHS

Obituary and marriage notices have been gradually encroaching on our space. The attention of our publishing company being called to the matter at the annual meeting, it was decided to limit the space for these notices, except where the event appears to be of general interest. The best way to mark this limit seems to be to adopt the plan employed by many other papers:

seems to be to adopt the published free of Notices of deaths will be published free of charge when not exceeding 40 words. For every word over 40, 2 cents will be charged, payment in advance.

At Lismore, Pictou co.. on the 5th December RONALD JOSEPH, aged 2 months and 4 days, dearly beloved child of STEPHEN and MARY MACDONALD.

At Williams Point, on Dec. 5th, Hugh Mac-DONALD, at the advanced age of of 92, leaving a sorrowing wife, one son and two daughters to mourn their loss. R.1. P.

At Big River, Broad Cove, at the age of three years and three months, MARY ELIZABETH, the loving daughter of JAMES MCKINNON, joiner, Deceased was born in North Cambridge, Mass.

At Upper Margare, Inverness Co., Dec. 2nd, 1901, after a long illness, fortified by the last rites of the Holy Church, ALEXANDER D. GILLIS, aged 47 years. He leaves a young widow, four sisters and five brothers to mourn their less. R. I. P.

At Judique Intervale, on Nov. 29th, after the devoit reception of the Sacraments of the Church, Mas Rober, MacDougall, nee Flora Ann McLeod, the mother of nine of a family, eight of whom are living. May her soul rest in peace! Amen.

At Pine Tree, Pictou Co., on Nov. 18, MAR-GARET, blessed wife of JAMES FITZGERALD, aged 67 years. She lived the life of a true

PAY!

The books of Allan D. McDonald, Black-smith, have been placed with me for

COLLECTION.

All persons having accounts thereon will please call at my office and make payment at once. F. H. MACPHIE, J. P.

Antigonish, N. S., October 24th, 1901.

Catholic, and, consoled by the rites of the Church, died a beautiful death. A husband and five children survive to mourn the loss of a devoted wife and laving mother. R. I. P.

On the eve of the 21st Nov., at Big River, Broad Cove, Inv. Co., Ann McDougall, wife of the late Donald McKinnon, in her Suh year. The deceased, who was born at Judique, came to Broad Cove a young loving bride—where she reared a large and respectable family. She died as she lived — a genuine Catholic, and greatly missed by all who knew her. R. I. P. (Boston papers please copy).

At McAdam's Lake, on Monday, 2nd inst., JOSEPH McMILLAN, after a protracted lilness, in his 30th year. He was an industrious young man, of honourable ambition, and by his generous and benevolent disposition acquired much respect and regard. In religious duties he was always conspicuous, Fortified and consoled by the Church's last rites he passed away to his perpetual home. R. I. P.

At North Sydney, on the 1st December, fortified by the last rites of Holy Church, after an
illness of several years, borne with true Christian patience, Honora, beloved wife of Edw'n
PHALEN, departed this life at the age of sixtyone. She was a daughter of the late David
Ronayne, of Sydney Mines, and step-daughter
of the late Robert Hamilton. Her sorrowing
husband, with whom she spent forty-one years
of wodded life, and her two sons-the Rev. David V. Phalen, of St. Francis Xavier College,
and Robert F. Phalen, barrister of North
Sydney—have the deep sympathy of their many
friends in their bereavement. May her soul
rest in poace!

Obituary.

in des d'arm

Mrs. A. Somers, nee Maggie Cameron, died after a lingering illness, at Briley Brook, on Dec 9 at the early age of 39 years. Her death is a hard blow to her husband and her four small children. The latter are, at a tender age, deprived of a model mother. This itself attaches to the event a peculiar nathos, and will increase the deep sorrow felt by the many friends who will long cherish her memory. In her a rare moral beauty was associated with the natural graces that make the character of woman lovable. May she rest in peace.

On 25th ult, the many friends in Guysboro of Miss Mary E. Keating, heard with very sincere regret that she on the previous evening had died at Whitney Pier, Sydney, where, from this town, she removed together with her parents, Capt. Raymond and Mrs Keating, six months ago. The funeral service took place in St. Ann's Church, Guysboro, where she was baptised 21 years before by Father Tompkius, who also performed the last sad rites. Deceased was a most popular young lady, greatly esteemed for her sterling integrity, her gental affinhed disposition, and for her holy stainless life. She wore the Brown and Blue scapulars, also the Badge of the League of the Sacred heart of Jesus, and the Promoters Cross, performing the duties of all with exactness and great energy "Biessed are the clean of heart for they shall see God."

Acknowledgments.

Rev Colin Chisholm, P. P., Port Hood,
Rev M. M. Doyle, P. P., Lochaber,
Rev W. A. Donald, St. Andrews, Ont,
Rev W. A. Donald, St. Andrews, Ont,
Rev W. A. Donald, St. Andrews, Ont,
Rev M. Coady, P. P., Harbor au Bouche,
Rev M. Coady, P. P., Harbor au Bouche,
Rev M. Coady, P. P., Tracadie,
Rev M. Coady, P. P., Tracadie,
Rev M. Coady, P. P., Tracadie,
Rev M. McDonald, Glassburn,
Dan H. Gillis, Cranbrook,
Wm. Rogers, Afton,
John H. McGillivray, Malignant Cove,
Moses Doyle, Margaree Forks,
James A. McNeil, Grand Narrows.
Capt Sylvester Boudreau, Alderny,
Alex McDougall, Port Hawkesbury,
John D. Lelsaac, Lakevale,
Allan McDonald, S. S. Harbor,
D. R. Boyd, West Hingham,
Ellen Delorey, Big Tracadie,
Daniel McDonald, McAras Brook,
Alex D. McDonald, Cameron,
Lauchlin McIsaac, Dunmore,
D. McDonald, Willams Point,
John McKenzie, Big Marsh,
Michael T. Doyle, Roman Valley,
John McOona d, Jona,
Ronald Beaton, McKinnons Brook,
A. M. Bates, Batestown,
Angus McDonald, Mabou,
Margaret A. McDonald, Hyde Park,
Catherine Cameron, Craigmore,
Allan Chisholm, Marydale,
A. A. McGillivray, Little Glace Bay,
John A. O'Handley, Long Island I

A few first-class new Buggles at cost for cash to make room for other goods.

F. R. TROTTER.

BANNERS, BADGES, PINS, BUTTONS,

For RELIGIOUS SOCIETIES, FRATERNAL ORGANISATIONS, SOCIAL ENTERTAINMENTS, ETC.

SACRED HEART PINS, CHARMS
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RELIGIOUS PHOTO BUTTONS,
SOUVENIRS FOR FIRST HOLY
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Designs and Estimates given upon application Write for Catalogue.

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JOB PRINTING

Of every description executed promptly and tastefully at the

CASKET * OFFICE.

Nothing too large or too small for us to handle. Special atten-tion given to prompt fulfilment or mail orders.

LARGE STOCK OF WELL ASSORTED PAPER GOODS TO SELECT FROM.

NOT ONLY TOUSSAINT &

194 ST. PAUL STREET, QUEBEC.

Manufacture ALTAR WINES under the special patronage of His Lordship the Archbishop of Quebec, but besides they are the general depositories of the

CELEBRATED MEDICAL WINE

DES CARMES.

AUTHORIZED TESTIMONY.

MOUNT St. JOSEPH, Peterborough, Ont., Oct. 9, 1901. DEAR SIRS, -Several of our sisters have been benefitted greatly by using

Vin des Carmes

according to directions, and we have much pleasure in stating that we find it an excellent tonic. Yours, etc., SISTERS OF ST. JOSEPH.

VIN DES CARMES is sold only in bottles at \$8.00 a dozen. Less than a dozen: 75 cents a bottle.

CHISHOLM, SWEET & CO.



The approach of the holidays finds our establishment replete with novel and staple goods, that readily suggest themselves to early Xmas shoppers.

Gifts that will be Appreciated.

MEN'S SILK TIES and SUSPENDERS, Put up in Presentation Boxes. MEN'S GLOVES, Fur Lined, Wool Lined and Unlined MEN'S INITIALED SILK HANDKERCHIEFS MEN'S FUR CAPS, MEN'S HOUSE SLIPPERS, ETC.

SILVERWARE.

CAKE BASKETS, FRUIT DISHES, CRUET STANDS, PICKLE STANDS, CREAM JUGS, SPOON HOLDERS, BUTTER DISHES, NAPKIN RINGS, FORKS, KNIVES SPOONS, and many other plated novelties.

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MUFFS, COLLARS, RUFFS, COL-LARETTES, COATS, JACKETS, ETC., Made up in several different furs. At all prices.

Smallwares Department.

Contains an attractive display of Christmas goods at marvelously low prices.

Ladies' Silk and Lace Ties, Handkerchiefs, Gloves, Purses, Chatelain Bags, Belts,

Belt Buckles, Side Combs,

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An immense assortment of Ladies' and Misses

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CURE SICK HEADACHE.

MIDDLETON, N. S., Jan., 1901.

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GENTLEMEN,-I write to say that I find your Invigorating Syrup is the best physic I can get. am 84 years of age and have used your Syrup as a Physic for the last ten years and have never been able to obtain anything that acts so well. My business, that of a shoemaker, inclines me to costiveness and I have to use your SYRUP constantly as a PHYSIC, taking just a little every night and morning.

I consider it the BEST because its gentle in its action, causing no griping or pain, and may be taken constantly without producing any evil effects, such as piles, irregularities of the bowels, etc.

I have great pleasure in recom mending it to all as I believe it has had a part in prolonging my life.

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

Night Bell on Door. FOSTER BROS

Druggists, Antigonish

The Christian Motive.

(The London National Review, Sept. 1896.) Re-published in CASKET by special request.) (Continued from last issue).

Behind the real hatred, which the root and branch reformers had for the Mass. the great representation and memorial of the Incarnation and present existence of tary poverty, celibacy, and detachment our Lord, there lay latent an advancing attack upon the objective belief expressed in the Apostles Creed. To what extent does this creed really express the belief of modern Englishmen. It is still faithfully, and oftem magnificently, repeated in all the Anglican churches and cathedrals, and firmly held, though not perhaps very ardently realized, by the main body of Anglicans. But it is no longer the formula of belief of all who profess and call themselves Christians in England. Is its wisdom, the Education Department has judiciously held that the Apostles' Creed is not yet a "denominational formula" and may be taught in Board Schools-that the question should even have been raised shows how far we have already "travelled from the East,"-but the Creed is regarded as "sectarian" by many Noncomformists, who are well aware that from the Apostolic statement can be taught the full Catholic doctrine. Churchmen of the type called "broad," repeat the Creed, putting it into their own meaning or want of meeting. We repeat the Creed, or listen to it, with respect, but thow many have a real, and not merely formal belief, that Christ rose from the dead and now exists, or believe in the living "Communion of Saints," or in the Catholic Church, or the action of the Divine Spirit?

At the present time many Nonconformists, and some Anglicans, talk and write much about "making the State Christian," or (more vividly) of "infusing the Spirit of Christ into the State." They seem to mean that as religion, by increased vagueness and impersonality has lost its effective hold over individual hearts, not to be moved by abstractions, the State must act more and more as a moralizing agency. No doubt this must be so, and will be so, if the faith declines. We shall have no king save Cæsar, and must make the best of him. One can hardly take up a newspaper without seeing on the one side some sign of the Catholic movement, and, on the other, some sign of the advancing Secular Idea. In the Free Church Congress, last March, for an instance, a Mr. Hawke, who proposed an elaborate scheme of legislation against gambling on racecourses, in clubs and on the Stock Exchange, was saluted by the president, Mr. Hugh Price Hughes, as "a true prophet of God." Place side by side, "in the study of imagination." Mr. Hawke, withhis legislative proposals, and a humble woman devoting her whole life to tend the sick and poor for the love of her living Lord and Saviour, solacing her heart, perhaps, " in hac lacrymarum valle," with some adoration [?] of the Virgin, and consider which of these two is more distinctively Christian. A true Curistian may well be a social reformer, by means of legislation or otherwise, but there is a modern and false tendency to say that, because a man is a social reformer, therefore he is a true Christian.

If the Christian faith is destined to be generalized into thin air, like a beautiful bubble blown till it bursts, and to evaporate in the guise of sentimental politics and forms of words, we must do what we can without it. It is, indeed, just concervable that compassion for suffering humanity, quite apart from belief in unseen but divine and living friends of man, may so increase that it may in the future be the parent of self-devotion as great as that born of the old faith. Time alone can give the answer. The question is like that which in another form meets Socialists. If, in the industrial life, you take away the motive of self-interest, will duty to the State supply an adequate new motive for energy? If in religion you take away, not indeed self-interest in that sense, but personal devotion to a living friend and lord, will the general sense of philanthropy adequately replace the motive thus lost? If not, all that we can do is to encourage conscientious professional work in horpitals, workhouses, and other refuges of poverty and misery by means of high wages and careers so ingeniously organized | Creed died out, the ground thus gained as to stimulate energy. So, for instance, the nurses in workhouses, infirmaries and hospitals might be consolidated into a great branch of the civil Service, so that a brought to a higher level. All honor to nurse who had for a time conscientiously. if not enthusiastically, discharged the dull duty of nursing the old in a remote East Anglia workhouse, might look forward to promotion to a more interesting and exciting scene of action. If the finer touches of personal devotion are lost, we may, at all events, have a more skilfully contrived | due to Christica sources, has been founded

Better without a Stomach than with one that's got a constant "burt" to it. Dr. Von Stan's Pinnapple Tablets stimulate the digestive organs. Let one enjoy the good things of life and leave no bad effects- carry them with you in your vest Remember the place, opp. A Kiri & Cr. J. D. Copeland.—48.

It is hardly too much to say that England as a whole, while adhering firmly to a sound view and practice of morality, did at the Reformation virtually reject, for a space, the Counsels of Perfection. We abandoned, both in theory and practice, the attempt to carry out by way of associated effort the recommendation of volunmade by Christ to those who wished to live the life most entirely devoted to the service of God and of their fellow beings. Individuals might, if they choose, carry out this advice, but it was to be without organized religious association, and even under a general sentsment of social discouragement. Human nature under these circumstances proved as a rule too weak. The idea of life of this kind almost died out of the land, and only showed signs of revival in connection with a modern movement of return, in many ways, towards the central principles constantly maintained in theory, despite frequent corruptions in practice, by the Roman Catholic Church. The Anglican revival has been a return towards the old objective religion of Christendom, and has given birth to some of its

The organized fraternities and sister-

hoods of those who give themselves entirely to the religious life do not exist except in that part of the Anglican Church which living and practical Catholicism has virtually re-conquered, a section debarred rather by historic circumstances than by any great difference of temperament or even of opinion, from formal re-union with the Church of Rome. The Salvation Army, again, has inspired its members with much devotion in practice, and its work is, in a sense, a homage to the efficacy of the older ideas of religion. The motive force of their action is a vivid imagination of the present human personality of Jesus Christ, and of the Prince of Darkness against whom and whose servants He and His followers are supposed to be waging war on earth. The Salvation Army is far remote from any philosophic view of religion, and far also from that calm and dignified respect for an Almighty Power, which is, perhaps, the leading characteristic of the excellent main body of the sober, cultivated and intellectual Church of England. The members of the Army are as much under the sway of what Spencerian sages are pleased to call "anthropomorphism" in religion as were the Breton peasant girls who founded the Petites-Soeurs des Pauvres. The difference is that the peasant girls receive assistance and the spirit of order and gentle wisdom from the maternally-guiding experience of the Catholic Church, while the Army is without this nursing mother.

It is often alleged that among the southern races Christianity has been too much divorced from ordinary morality. Perhaps among the northern races the religion has been too closely identified with ordinary morality. Christianity, no doubt, enhanced and widened morality, but it has not made it. Our pagan ancestors, according to Tacitus, had much of ordinary morality; ner, indeed, could any civil society have existed for long without it. It is not necessary to come to Christian times in Europe to find a fairly good and general observance to the laws of family life, or sentiments of equity, justice, truth and honesty in dealings between man and man. These virtues, like the genius for law and military discipline, appear to be native to the European race; they existed to a great extent before the adoption of the Christian religion by these races, and they would, no doubt, survive its disappearance. There is much reason to think that, quite apart from Christianity, the abolition of slavery, at all events of its worst features, would, in time, have been effected in the Roman Empire by the tendencies of its law and philosophy, and by the general pacification of manners incident to a settled and tranquil civilization. Apart from the religion, we should probably have had in England, when the people became sovereign, equally good factory and sanitary laws and a reduced ferocity in the Criminal Code. Civilization, like individuals,

are mellowed by age. Even granting, and it is no doubt greatly true, that Christianity immensely accelerated the advance of the world in ordinary morality, it does not follow that, if the would be lost. Thinkers of the Comtist kind regard the Christian faith as a process by which the world has been, or will be, the process, but when it has achieved its work it will be no longer necessary. That Christ rose from the dead, and now lives, is not, in their opinion, true, but it is an useful belief which has served its purpose. In other words, the civilization of Europe during all these centuries, so far as it is upon a mistake as to fact. Never before was so mighty and noble a structure built upon a foundation of fraud or error. It is hard for those who have a simple and natural belief in the divine government of the world to accept the view of these cultivated thinkers. It may, however, be

granted that, if the Creed died out, there

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is no su fficient reason to assume that we should of necessity sink below the present standard of ordinary morality. We might even, as manners continually soften, advance or extend it in many respects. Nor, perhaps, would there be any great diminution of good works of a certain kind. No country is more full than modern England of conscientiousness with regard to the use of wealth; and it is a sentiment by no means limited to those who hold the Chris-Creed. Subscriptions, charitable committees, endowments, careful organ-ization of charity, municipal and State attempts to raise the condition of the poor -all these things we abound. Many persons give to such work quite a large part of their wealth and time.

But the essential and peculiar service of the Christian religion lies neither in the region of ordinary or primary morality (keeping the Commandments,) nor in that of politics and legislation (the affairs of Cæsar), nor even in that of charitable in-stitutions and philanthropic efforts—the giving a half (even) of one's goods to the poor. It lies rather in inspiring an heroic and joyful self-devotion among the few who are chosen, and among all who really fall beneath its influence the fine quality of Caritas." In religion, as in art and manners, the last touches make all the difference. The Christian religion affects, doubtless, the whole of life, but it is on these high levels of perfection that its distinctly genius is to be sought. But once more, since that first Easter morning the foundation of this religion has been the belief in Jesus Christ, not merely as a term, or figure of speech or metaphorical way of describing a certain influence or spirit in the world, but as a now living person risen, not allegorically but actually, from the dead. If this concrete objective belief in facts (which must either be or not be) were dissolved into a general humanitarian spirit, or exchanged for mere respect for a great moral teacher retain ordinary morality and philanthropic endeavour, but not, so far as one can see, that motive which now makes some leave all to follow the living Christ. The fine quality of active, devoted zeal which animates, for instance, the Petites-a-Sours des Pauvres, would hardly. I think, survive. Nor would we have, even amongst the best philanthropists, the restrained enthusiasm and zealous patience, the joy, hope, peace, the power of giving comfort which belong to those souls (the "sait of the earth") that are illumined by personal communion with Christ, and serve as radiantly guiding ideals to the rest of us.

Sed longe sequere, et vestigia semper

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into the future and see the condition to which your cough, if neglected, will bring you, you would seek relief at once-and that naturally would be through

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SHILOH cures Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma, and all Lung Troubles. Cures Coughs and Colds in a day. 25 cents. Guaranteed.

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in the best condition to be taken into the system, and supply what brain and nerves require, and to build up the bodily structure; and the cod liver oil supplies much needed fat

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Vestibule sleeping and dining cars on through Express trains between Montreal and the Maritime provinces.

D. POTTINGER. General Manager-

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Mary Stuart's Last Prayer.

"A lonely mourner kneels in prayer before the Virgin's fane, With white hands clasped for Jesus sake—so

her prayer may not be vain; wan is her cheek, and very pale-her voice is low and faint,

And tears are in her eyes the while she makes her humble plaint; Oh, little could you deem, from her sad and

humble mien, That she was once the Bride of France, and still was Scotland's Queen.

O Mary Mother! Mary Mother! be my help and stay !

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GER, Manager.

Be with me still as thou hast been, and strengthen me to-day, For many a time with heavy heart, all weary

of its grief. I solace sought in thy blest thought, and ever found relief :

For Thou, too, wert a Queen on earth, and men were harsh to Thee! And ernel things and rude they said, as they have said of me!"

Oh, gentlemen of Scotland! oh, cavallers of

How each and all had grasped his sword and seized his angry hance, Hlady love, or sister dear, or nearer, dearer

Had been like me, your friendless liege, in-

But these are sinful thoughts, and sad-I should not mind me now

Of faith forsworn, or broken pledge, or faise or fruitless vow!

"But thou, dear Mary-Mary mine! hast ever looked the same, With pleasant mien and smile serene, on her

who bore thy name : Oh, grant that when anon I go to death I may not see Nor axe, nor block, nor headsman-but Thee,

Then 'twill be told, in coming time, how Mary gave her grace

To die as Stuart, Guise, should die-of Char lemagne's fearless race ! HON. J. G. SMYTHE,

The French Monks Facing Exile.

(Franslated from the French of Dom. J. M. Besse, O. S. B., by P. Joseph Sittenauer. O. S. B.)

The French Republic is determined to assert the supremacy of the State over the Church, which is a fundamental dogma of her creed. Her orators and publicists have for a long time professed it; but a mere profession does not satisfy her; the dogma must be applied to her national institutions. For many years, an entire party in our legislature has been inspired by this dogma; the administration is guided by its light; the leading minds of the Republic bave longed to see it carried into effect. The law on the liberty of association has furnished them with the pretext for taking a step forward.

The religious orders belong to the Chusch. They are born within her bosom. It pertains to her to examine their rules to authorise them, to watch over them. She has never yet failed in her duty. Those religious orders, favored by the liberty accorded too all citizens, have taken deep root in France. They have grown strong. They have served Christianity and France. The State has become uneasy on account of their prosperity; but without reason. Do the religious not observe the laws of the country like the rest of the citizens?

But the religious orders were free; this freedom became a bugbear for the Republic. Her fright was soon changed to anger, then to hatred-a Masonic hatred, that is to say, a hypocritical and implacable

been said that the Republic desired to destroy the religious orders. This is a mistake. She wished to enslave them. The notorious law, forged by the stupid artisans of the lodges, is the chain. Will the religious put it about their neck?

Many a law has aimed a blow at the rights of the Church during the past quarter of a century. Whilst they were fabricated in Parliament, our orators and our journals ra sed their voices against the outrage. But we had not enough power to try down the project, its authors and abettors. On hearing us, people said: If the law passes, Christian France will arise like

The law has passed; and in Christian France not one man has risen. And the law which they declared wicked has been applied; practically, the Catholics have accepted it. They have accepted what they declared wicked. This has happened ten times within twenty-five years. And we are astonished that we no longer exist Before signing it he glanced over it. in the eyes of the country! Strange aston-

To decry a law before the vote, to accept it after the vote, though one has declared it contrary to conscience, is . . Weakuess-I came near using another word. Well, the people never rally around weakness. Instinctively they flee from it.

We are, then, face to face with the law on the liberty of association. Summing up the conclusions reached by the Catholic speakers of both Chambers and by our most courageous writers, Leo XIII has solemnly condemned it.

voir choice of 100 handsome trescots. Tags are good up to January 1st, 1903. Write for our new illustrated premium catalogue. The Empire Tobacco Co., Ltd., 47 Core St., Montreal.

are in their own homes—to see them bear all the consequences of their action and let force have its way! Who would have had the last word?

At any rate, this resistance to a law, de_ clared criminal, would have set a wholesome example. It would have inaugurated the struggle; and is not struggle the inevitable road to triumph?

What was waiting for this? Union. Could this union exist, could it be efficient with the actual situation of the Catholics in France? We have bishops; but where is the episcopate? The faithful are numerous; but where is the Christianity of

They say: There is nothing to be done. The insulted army has said: There is nothing to be done. The monks, treated as parishs, say: There is nothing to be done. To-morrow, the bishops and the clergy, when hunten down, will say: There is nothing to be done. After tomorrow, the owners, driven from their possessions in the name of the law which will be the slave of Communism, will say : There is nothing to be done. And by doing nothing, France rolls down into the gorges of Socialism. And she will go to the very bottom. This will be the just punishment of the bourgeois' implicit belief in the existing conditions-their only God-(du bourgeois ne croyant xu'au Dieu affaires) and of the faint-hearted Catholic haunted by the fear of losing the little that is left him.

I come back to my question: What is to be done?

Some believe themselves obliged to present their neck to the Republic to receive the collar. I pity them.

Others prefer liberty in exile to slavery

To go into exile . . Yes, to go into exile. To quit a country impregnated with the virtue of St. Martin; to abandon a monastery (St. Martin, at Liguge) which was the cradle of religious life in France : no more to pray in this valley where Hilary and Martin, these two forefathers of our country, have prayed; to renounce the adopted country of sweet Queen St. Radegundis; to separate from friends whom one has known, esteemed, loved, in the service of the same God, of the same faith, of the same France; no more to serve the brave people, simple and upright, true children of France-my God, how hard

I feel something still harder. To forsake the battle-field without striking a blow, to flee from home, in the face of the enemy, without defending oneself-how cruel this impotence!

May we, at least, be able, notwithstanding our exile, to serve our dear country, the France of St. Martin, of Charlemagne, of St. Louis, of Jeanne d'Arc, and of the Martyr King; to serve her by prayer, to serve her by that power which frontiers can not shut out, the mind.

It is not my intention that sorrow only should flow from my pen. Hope is throbbing beneath sorrew. Life dies not. The monks have in their veins something eternal. Battered down, their monasteries rise up again. They are the oak-trees of

Confidence! We shall come back more numerous, purified by the exile, matured by the trial. May we then be more valiant and more holy !

And the Church will have the last word .-The Review.

The President a slave to Catarrh .-D. T. Sample. President of Sample's Instalment Company, Washington, Parkers: "For years I was afflicted with Chronic Catarrh. Remedies and treat-ment by specialists only gave me tem-porary relief until I was induced to use Dr. Agnew's Catarrh Powder. It gave almost instant relief. 50 cents. Sold by J. D. Copeland.—49

Her Little Oversight.

(From the Washington Evening Star.)

A certain lawyer here in town employs a stenographer who has the most wonderful collar and the most elaborate pompadour in all the business world. She has a personal theory of punctuation and her spelling is marked with an engaging originality, but she's so even-tempered that only an absurdly carping person would take notice of such eccentricities. One day she laid before her employer a neatly typed letter to a Southern correspondent.

"See, here," he said, "you've spelled sugar 'suggar.' "

The typewriter glanced at the sheet and smiled.

"Dear me, ' said she, "how careless of me! Why, I've left out the 'h."

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There is no danger of heartburn or heart There is no danger of heartburn or heart troubles from the use of Chewing Tobacce, if it had been properly manufactured. Great care is taked by the masufactured of "Old Fox" and "Bobs" Chewing Tobacco, to use only pure and wholesome ingredients, which will leave no bad after effects. If you are not already using these than the bean do see the religious, men and women, we good up to January 1st, 1903. Write

Frensh victuralists are using bright lights to destroy insects which injure vineyards. The lights are set about basins of petroleum, into which the insects fail after being dazed by the light.

Lame Back Lumbago, pains in the side, soreness, swelling, or inflammation anywhere are all clike to Griffiths' Menthol Liniment, It penetrates to the painful part and takes all the pain right out. There is more real strengthening and poin relieving properties in one bottle of Griffiths' Liniment than all the porous plasters put together.

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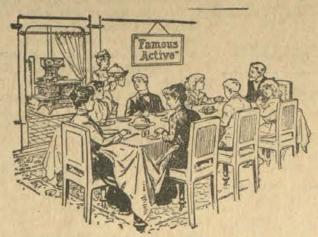


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Tom-Why do you? Jack-She never bores a fellow to death by talking about old times.

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P. S. I have two 24 year-old Mare Colts, which will sell at a reasonable price. D. Mcl.

NOTICE!

Notice is hereby given that application will be made to the Parliament of Canada at the next session for an act to incorporate a company under the name of "The Strait of Canso Bridge Company, Limited" to construct a rail way, tramway, veltcu ar and passenger suspension bridge across the Strait of Canso from a point at or near Port Hastings, in the County of Inverness, in the Province of Nova Scotia, to a point in or near Cape Porcupine in the County of Antigonish or the county of Guysborough in said Province, with power to construct branches of railway connecting the said brioge with different i nes of railways not/exceeding in any one case ten miles in length; and with power to own and operate telegraph and telephone lines, roadways, tramways and roads, and with power to make traffic or other arrain ements, or to consolidate with the Intercolonial Railway, the Cape Breton Extension Railway, or any other railways, and to maintain and levy tolis for passenger, vehicular, tramway or railway traffic. The proposed rate of tolls to be as follows:

Foot Passengers, not exceeding 5 C.

Foot Passengers, not exceeding 5 c. Carriages, not exceeding 20 c. Tramway, per car, not exceeding \$1. Railway, per car, not exceeding \$8.

The proposed bridge to be clear of interference with navigation, say 150 feet above high water, and the span or distance between abutments to be not less than one thousand feet; with such other powers and privileges as are necessary and incidental for the above mentioned pur-

ROSS & ROSS, Selicitors for Applicants. Dated at Sydney, C. B., November 19, 1901.



Believe What? DO NOT That there is any occasion for idle young men in these Pro-BELIEVE IT?

vinces. If they are idle it is because they are incompetent to fill the requirements for lucrative positions. Despite the large attendance at this institution, we are unable to supply all the business men who apply to us for trained assistants.

Free Syllabus on application.

KAULBACH & SCHURMAN. MARITIME BUSINESS COLLEGE, HALIFAX, N. S.

Fine Monumental Work.



Dealer in

Red and Grey Granite, Marble and Freestone Monuments. Designs and prices sent on application promptla ttention

> Box 474. New Glasgow.



CURTO

We are now making

SausageS

daily. Parties wanting First - Class

Fresh Article had better give these a trial.

JOHN FRASER, Manager. SHERIFF'S SALE.

1899, B. No. 867, IN THE COUNTY COURT, For the District No. 6. FRED PETIPAS,

BETWEEN HARRIET GOUTHRO, an absent or absconding debtor, Defendant.

To be sold at Public Auction, by the Sheriff of the County of Antigonish, or his Deputy, at the Court House, at Antigonish, on

SATURDAY, the 4th day of Jan., A.D. 1902

AT II O'CLOCK IN THE FORENOON.

AT II O'CLOCK IN THE FORENOON.

Under an execution at the suit of the abovenamed Plaintiff, issued on a judgment in the
above cause, duly recorded in the registry of
Deeds at Antigonish for upwards of one year
previous to the issue of said execution, unless
before the day of said sale the Defendant shall
pay said Plaintiff or his Solicitor, or to the
Sheriff, or into court, the amount due with
interest and costs.

All the estate, right, title, claim, interest and
demand of the said Harriet Gouthro of, into,
and out of all that certain lot, piece, or parcel
of laod, situate, lying and being at Linwood,
in the County of Antigonish, and bounded and
described as follows: On the north by lands in
possession of Mary Jackson, and Nicholas
Mattie; on the east by lands in possession of
Joseph Petipas; on the south by lands in possession of said Joseph Petipas; and on the westby lands in possession of Abraham Coté and
lands of Hubert Petipas and others, contraining
twenty-four acres, more or less, together with
all and singular the privileges and appurienances to the same belonging.

TERMS: Ten per cent deposit at time of sale,
remainder on delivery of deed.

DUNCAND, CHISHOLM,
High Sheriff of Antigonish County
E. LAVIN GIRROIR.

E. LAVIN GIRROIR. Plaintiff's Solicitor. Antigonish, Nov. 20th, 1961.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Holiday Goods—A. Kirk & Co.
Holiday Goods—Chisholm, Sweet & Co.
Christmas Cards Etc.—Mrs. C. J. Macdonald
Handsome Pictures—J. F. Wall!
Xmas Gifts—Palace Clothing Co.
Holiday Supplies—T. J. Bonner.
Woodland for Sale—Benjamin Pettipas.
Auction Sale—Arch. McDougall.
Notice—Will, W. Chisholm.

Local Items.

THE TONIEST BOOT for men sold by A. Kirk & Co .- adv.

Miss McDonald of Bailey's Brook has again volunteered as nurse for South Africa. - New Glasgow Enterprise.

THE MAN that we cannot please with our overcoats hasn't been in the Palace Clothing Company's store .- adv.

Losz, between Antigonish and McPherson's P. O., a waggon cushion. The finder will confer a favor by leaving it at CASKET office. - adv.

SEE THE nice X mas souvenir's at Bonner's-fancy mugs, cups and saucers, vases, trays, etc., with an indelible picture of the Town on each-nice to send to a friend, useful and ornamental .- adv.

A STAFF of surveyors and engineers, under the direction of Mr. Hiram Donkin, of Antigonish, are making a survey for a site for the proposed bridge over the Strait

THE NORTH Sydney correspondent of the Sydney Post writes of an Antigonish

J.D. McDougali, contractor and builder, has completed the Ross Block, part of which is now occupied by Vooght Bros. The cost of the building was \$7,000. Mr. McDougall also had the contract of building Vooght Bros' warehouse, one of the largest in the Maritime Provinces, which was finished a short time ago. He has three other buildings now under construc-

A TEAM, owned by Joseph Smith of Country Harbor, left standing at the South River Station on Monday morning, had a lively and rather dangerous race. It became frightened at the freight train and dashed on the track ahead of the engine where it continued running for upwards of two miles, passing safely over the bridge at the river and another smaller one farther up. The train was compelled to slow up several times to avoid running over the team, which was at last frightened off the track. Neither horse or waggon suffered injury.

A CONCERT was given in St. John the Baptist Hall, New Glasgow, on the evenug of St. Andrew's Day, by the pupils of the Convent, assisted by some outside musical talent. The hall was crowded, and the audience was thoroughly delighted with the entertainment. Mr. A. C. Bell, M. P., made an appropriate and clever address on St. Andrew and Scotchmen. Mr. Bell is a an able speaker on almost any subject, but on a topic so interesting to Scotchmen he appeared to be more than usually interesting.

CHURCH DEDICATION .- The new Cathohe church at the Whitney Pier, Sydney, was dedicated on last Sunday. The Rev. Michael MacKenzie, P. P., East Bay, was deputed by his Lordship to perform the ceremony. Dr. Chisholm, P. P., N. Sydney, preached a sermon on "Truth" which commanded the close attention of the large throng that had gathered for the occasion. The collection that was taken up amounted to a bandsome sum. We understand that the Rev. Neil Macdonald, who has been for the past year collecting funds for the College throughout the diocese, has been appointed to the new parish at Whitney Pier and will take charge in the early part of the new year.

THE "C. B. WHIDDEN" is the name of a fine barquentine which has just been added to the fleet of sailing vessels owned by C. B. Whidden & Son of Antigonish. Launched at Liverpool, N. S., on Novemder 12th, her outfitting has since been finished, and she goes to Weymouth Bridge to-day to load lumber for Buenos Ayres. A picture of her as she lies at the wharf in Liverpool, completely rigged, shows a handsomely constructed vessel, of good sailing qualities and large carrying capacity. She is 349 tons net register, classes A-1, 13 years in American Records, and is strongly constructed, being coppered fastened and metalled almost to the load-line. The cabin is finished in oak, while the best materials available in the modern construction of vessels have been used throughout. She was purchased from D. C. Mulball, Mayor of Liverpool, and built under the supervision of Captain Jayson Gardiner. Capt. A. J. Morrison, of Port Hawkesbury, late of Messrs. F. D. Corbett's (Halifax) ocean tow-boat "F W. Robeling," will command her.

A NEW HALL .- The corner-stone of a new hall was laid at North Sydney on Monday morning by Hon. J. N. Armstrong, Recorder of the Town, who also delivered the dedicatory address. There was a large attendance at the ceremonies. The hall is intended for the entertainment of the different societies belonging to St. Joseph's parish. Rev. Dr. Chisholm, pastor of the parish, to whose zeal for the welfare of his parishioners the new ball is largely due, made an interesting address,

setting forth the purpose for which the hall was erected and the objects of the various organizations for whose use it is intended. Its main object was te help young men to lead sober and godly lives and to guard them from the many temptstions surrounding them on all sides. The Reverend Fathers McKenzie, McPherson, McAdam, Kehoe, McIsaac and Kiely were

THE SCHOONER SOUDAN, owned by C.B. Whidden & Son, Antigonish, Capt McFarlane master, was driven ashore at St. Pater's, C. B., during the storm that prevailed on the night of the 4th inst. She was lying in the harbor, but the gale was so furious she commenced to drag her anchor and was forced high up on the beach. The steamer Harlaw hauled her off last Friday morning. She was not damaged.

The other vessels belonging to the above firm were recently reported : The Congo. Capt. McKinnon, arrived at Halifax last Saturday morning from St. John's, Nfld., having safely weathered the storm; she will proceed to Weymouth Bridge to load lumber for a West India port. The O'Nora, Capt King, bound from Cubs to New York, was at Delaware Breakwater on the 7th inst., all well. The brigantine Ora, Captain O'Hara, expected to sail from Aspalachola, Florida, on the 23rd inst., for St. John, N. B. The topsail schooner Olinda, Capt. Porrior, sailed about the 1st instant from Natal, Brazil, for New York,

HYMENEAL .- At Holy Cross Cathedral, Boston, on the 30th of November, Miss Mary MacGillivray, formerly of Pleasant Valley, Antigonish County, and Mr. Elward Hammond of Tamworth, N. H., were united in holy wedlock. The bride was assisted by her sister Miss Cassie Mac-Gillivray, while the best man was Mr. Thomas Rooney, of Malden. A reception was held at 68 Plymouth St., Cambridge, where a few intimate friends of the young couple made merry over the happy event.

Last evening at 8 o'clock, at Sacred Heart church, Rev. Father Callaban per-formed the ceremony which united the lives of Allen D. Cameron and Miss Stasia Moore, both of this city. Miss Mamie Griffin wes bridesmaid and John Whalen was best man. I mmediately after the nuptial ceremony an informal reception was held at the home of the bride's sister, Mrs. Elmer Scott, 629 South Montana street. Mr. Cameron is sampler at the Gagnon mine, and is well and favorably known in Butte. The happy couple will make their future home on East Park street .- Butte, Montana, Herald.

The groom in the above event is a native of Middle South River, in this County. He has been a resident of Butte, Montana, for the last ten or twelve years.

THAT \$10 bill will not rest in your pocket after you have seen our \$10 overcoats or suits. The Palace Clothing Co. IF You want a good up-to-late overcoat call at A. Kirk & Co.'s. - adv.

All sums, notes for which are now overdue, owing on hay purchased from Thos. Chisholm, Meadow Green, must be paid on or before the 24th inst., to WILL W. CHISHOLM,

FOR SALE.

A valuable Woodland Lot, consisting of 50 acres, more or less, and containing heavy hardwood and soft wood mixed. It is convicitly situated to railway, being but one and a half miles from AFTON STATION and two miles from BIG TRACADLE STATION. The purchaser can have both land and wood, or the wood only, and in such sized lots as will suit. Apply to

Big Tracadie, Dec. 11th, 'ol.

Handsome Pictures.

Pictures handsomely and artistically colored and exact reproductions of famous oil paintings for sale cheap, size 2i x 30, post paid to your address for 75 cents each Any three of your choice for \$2.00. Beautifully framed with glass and back complete, only \$3.00 each. The following are a list of subjects:— Ecce Homo, Cructifixion, Master Dolorosa, Evangeline, Easter Decorations, and the language of Flowers. One hundred beautiful celluloid photo frames for 35 cents each.

Address J F. WALL, 6 Blower St., Halifax, N. S

AUCTION!

To be sold at Public Auction on my premises t North Grant, on

TUESDAY, THE 17TH DEC., INST AT 10 O'CLOCK, A. M.,

The following stock, etc.,

1 MARE, 1 HORSE, 8 years old.
1 TWO-YEAR-OLD MARE (Wilkes), sound
5 MILCH COWS, 1 FARROW COW,
2 YEARLING STEERS, 2 CALVES,
3 YEARLING HEIFERS,
20 HEAD SHEEP,
2 TWO-YEAR-OLD HEIFERS, (with calf),
1 THOROUGHBRED DURHAM BULL, 2

1 THOROUGHBRED DURHAM BULL,
years old.

1 YEARLING BULL (Pol's),
2 SETS RIDING HARNESS,
2 SETS WORKING HARNESS,
1 SET DOUBLE HARNESS,
1 RIDING SADDLE, 2 SINGLE SLEDS,
1 DOUBLE SLED, 1 GOOD SLEIGH,
1 TIP CART, 1 RIDING WAGGON,
100 BUSHELS GOOD OATS,
30 BUSHELS WHEAT,
150 BUSHELS WHEAT,
150 BUSHELS POTATOES,
SOME TURNIPS,
50 TONS GOOD HAY,
A QUANTITY OF STRAW,
50 HENS, (Black Minorcas).
SALE POSITIVE.

SALE POSITIVE. TER MS: -Twelve months on approved notes.

ARCH. McDOUGALL,

ALLAN McDONNEUL,

Auctioneer.

THE STORES of the Town will be open every week evening after the 13th inst. until further notice.

THE FOLLOWING is the programme to be rendered at the musical and literary entertainment in College Hall, on the evening of Thursday, the 19th inst., in honour of the visiting teachers attending the Teachers' Institute. The Committee in charge extend a cordial invitation to the public to

PART I.

Opening Remarks—Mayor Cunningham, Chmn.
Chorus—"His Majesty the King," Quentin
Address—A. H. McKay, Supt. of Education.
Solo—"The Fairy Queen," Soloman
Mrs. Cameron.
Address—Hon. A. McCillivray.
Reading—"The First Settler's Story." Carleton
Miss M. Angela O'Brien.
Reading in Our Schools—A. Thompson, D.
D. Pres. St. F. X. College.
Solo (selected)—Mrs. McGillivray.

PART II.

PART II.

Instrumental Duat (Piano and Violin).

Miss M. J. McIsaac, Mr. D. C. Macdonald.

The Place of the Imagination in a Course of
Studies—Very Rev. A. Macdonald, D.
D. V. G.

Solo (selected)—Miss S. O'Brien.

Reading—"The Painter of Seville," - Wilson
Miss Margaret F. McDougall.

Solo (selected)—Mr. Gregory.

Chorus ("Row, Boatmen, Row,") - Warner

Accompanists — Miss Florence Chisholm,
Miss M. J. McIssac.

Goo Save The King. GOD SAVE THE KING.

THE XMAS HOLIDAY SEASON IS NOW at hand It is, however, in this vicinity unaccompanied by snow and frost, the signs usually indicating its near approach. In fact the weather the past ew weeks and also during the fall has been dry and at times warm, in strong contrast with that prevailing in communities to the south and west, where they are enduring the discomforts attending severe winter inclemencies. This happy condition no doubt has its drawbacks. Certaiff lines of trade such as the heavy winter clothing and meat branches are injuriously isffected. The problem of suitably remembering our friends at this festive season is as puzzling and as difficult as ever. The merchants of Antigonish bave endeavoured to aid their patrons in making the solution easy. Their stores are filled to overflowing with choice good in their several lines, among which are most appropriate articles for presentation to friends and relatives. Our readers who are obliged to purchase by mail, and particularly those abroad who wish to remember their friends at home, are recommended to read the advertising columns of THE CASKET. An order placed with any of the firms found therein is certain to be filled carefully. A present we especially reccommend is a year's subscription to THE CASKET. We confidently state it will be as acceptable to the recipient as anything for the price we can think of.

WE have competition but will not admit that we have any during this special sale of shoes .- Palace Clothing Co.

MEN, HORSES, AND CARTS wanted on the Cape Breton Railroad from Point Tupper to Louisburg.

WAGES For Men \$1,25 2 Horses, cart & driver, \$3.0

All wages paid by the Co'y, The work is east of Point Tupper 20 miles. Can go from Mulgrave on St. Peters boat to Grand Digue for 76 cents, or drive from Point Tupper by main road east 20 miles to the work. Apply to J. G. MacDonald, walking boss on the work, Grand Digue, C. B.

M. MACDONALD.

FARM FOR SALE.

The Subscriber offers for sale the farm on which he resides, consisting of 126 acres and contains good buildings. It cuts considerable hay, Apply to Glassburn, Antigonish County.

A GOOD REASON

SUPERIOR QUALITY that so many are ordering their winter's supply of

THROUGH

G. WHIDDEN TELEPHONE 53.

Position as working housekeeper. Will fur-nish references as to ability. Address: MRS. FREHILL. 12-26 New Glasgow, Nova Scotia,

DRESS-MAKING

LADIES' TAILORS.

Ladies' Perfect-Fitting Jackets and Shirt Waists by the Hariet A. Brown System of Boston. MRS. D. McINNIS. Hawthorne St., Town,

ROOMS TO LET.

Over John Hellyer's watchmaking establish ment-also over the office of Drs. Macdonald.

FOR SALE.

About six hundred scres of good hardwood, situate only two miles from railway.

Apply to C. ERNEST GREGORY, Barrister.

Valuable Farm For Sale.

The subscriber ofters for sale the whole or part of the well-known farm on which she resides at Morristown, containing over 150 acres of excellent land with good dwelling house and barn thereon. Good title will be given. For terms apply to CATHERINE GILLIS.

Morristown, Sept. 23, 1901.



THINGS TO GTVE THE MEN

Here they are-that is if the gifts are to be of the practical sort, May be, above all he'd prefer an OVERCOAT or SUIT. Perhaps you couldn't please father or son or brother better than to give him a gift of that sort. Overcoat or Suit here at \$3.75 a d as high as \$15 00, lots of prices in between. Then if he's not in the family, but willing to be, for "him" there is a multitude of suggestions.

Neckwear, Suspenders, Gloves, Mufflers, Full Dress Protectors, Shirts, Handkerchiefs, Umbrellas, Canes, Jewellry, Etc., Etc.

Our stock is full of Xmas suggestions. A few minutes expended in our store now each day may save hours of indefinite seeking and may lead to saving that will put money in your purse.

Goods Exchanged, or Money Refunded Always.

THE UP-TO-DATE CLOTHIERS AND FURNISHERS.

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With

The Palace Clothing Coy. Main Street, -- Antigonish.

Chance for a Snap.

We have on hand now and will sell almost at your own figure

- I KARN PIANO, Upright, 71-3 Octave, in perfect condition, very slightly used.
- I CRAIG PIANO, Upright, 71 8 Octave, in perfect condition, very slightly used.
- 1 HERR PIANO, Upright, 71-3 Octave, in perfect condition, very slightly used.
- I WILLIAMS PIANO, Upright, 71-3 Octave, in perfect condition, very slightly used.

These Pianos we have rented a short time, but now, will close out and at a bargain. Write for particulars.

McDONALD, BROS., 45 Barrington Street, Halifax, N. S.

A Great Shoe Secret



Is to b posted on the ins and outs of all pertaining to a good shoe. If you come to our store we'll tell you all about them cheerfully, and we'll fit you with the best shoes you ever had at the smallest price you ever paid for good shoes. Remember that we are exclusive dealers in

Boots and Shoes consequently can give better satisfaction than general dealers. Our bargain table contains some rare values in odd sizes at half price.

ANTIGONISH, N. S.

Saw Mill Machinery Outfits. Engines and IN PORTABLE, SEMI-PORTABLE Boilers, STATIONARY STYLES M

Rotary Saw Mills, Turbine Water Wheels,

GANG EDGERS, BAND SAW MILL - - - MACHINERY, - -Complete list of BAND SAWING MACHINES, HEADING ROUNDERS. SHINGLE MACHINES, LATH MACHINES, SAWS, BELTING, ETC., ETC.

Lloyd Mfg. Co., Kentville, N. S.