

THE CASKET.

\$1.00 PER ANNUM.

A CATHOLIC JOURNAL NON-PARTISAN IN POLITICS.

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THURSDAY, DECEMBER 14.

The Aec Maria takes proper ground when it advises those who have been "bombarding it with newspaper clippings" describing questionable forms of church entertainments, which it vigorously condemns, to send them instead to the Bishops of the respective dioceses in which these unseemly events occur. A Catholic paper, properly conducted, is of incalculable benefit to the cause of religion within its sphere of influence, but it was never intended, in the economy of the Church, to take the place of either priest or Bishop. Catholics should not do it for that practical advice which it is intended they should get from their pastor, who can acquaint himself with all the circumstances of a case in a way that no member of the staff of a distant newspaper can ever do. Much less should they expect it to exercise the functions of supervision committed to those whom the Holy Ghost has set to rule the Church of God.

The *Toronto Telegram* is quoted as saying about the result of the Manitoba elections: "Manitoba settled the already well-known question when French-Canadian constituencies in the Province voted against Hugh John Macdonald, who tried to deliver them with a remedial bill, and in favour of their alleged oppressor, the Greenway Government." This is the most arrant nonsense. In order that the vote in any of those constituencies should have the least significance in regard to the School question, that question must have been in issue in the contest. Now such was not the case; for the Hon. Hugh John Macdonald took the greatest pains ever since he assumed the leadership of the Opposition in Manitoba to make it thoroughly understood that he would uphold the original Greenway school policy, as embodied in the Act of 1890. It is true that he was attacked by his opponents for the connection of his party in Dominion politics with the Remedial Bill, but that had nothing to do with the present contest.

By reason both of the large amount of space taken by "Sacerdos" in this issue and of the Editor's absence during the greater part of the past week, we are constrained to leave the floor to our correspondent to-day. Indeed we are not sure that it is not best to let him complete his case before beginning our reply; seeing that, despite his announcement of formidable instalments yet to follow, there is little apparent danger, according to present progress, of the war's being ended and forgotten before our side of the case is reached. Meanwhile, to another correspondent who requests publication of a very lengthy letter inviting us to a profound philosophical disputation on the fundamental principles of government, as they are supposed to affect the present case, we beg to say that while we should like very much to discuss these academic questions with him, it is a moral impossibility for us to give ourselves that pleasure during the currency of our controversy with "Sacerdos"; for, however willing the spirit may be, our space, like the "vision" of the younger Weller, is limited.

Dr. De Costa's Statement of his reasons for becoming a Catholic is a masterly document. Its author is convinced of the claims of the Church because she alone of all religious bodies professing the Christian name defends, or is capable

of defending, the truths of revelation, and especially the Written Word of God, against the fierce assaults of unbelief. Considering the appalling extent to which the Church has been calumniated by Protestants as the enemy of the Bible, the spectacle of a Protestant minister seeking entrance to her communion as the sole defender of the Holy Scriptures, whose assailants include innumerable Protestant divines, must surely be an instructive one to thoughtful non-Catholics. We shall give Dr. De Costa's very able paper to our readers in due course. Meanwhile we commend this striking passage from it to those who are wont to declare in stereotyped phrase that the convert to the Catholic Church forever relinquishes his reason:

It is time for candid non-Catholics to address themselves to the subject of infallibility, and learn that the notion that it interferes with individual liberty is as true as that the mariner's compass renders the sailor an abject slave. Without instruments and guidance the sailor would be as free as the ancient Sildonian in his ivory galley with purple sails, without even an astrolabe to take the height of the polar star, dead-reckoning and guessing his way, gazing with strained, uncertain eye over pathless sea and perilous shore. The freedom that the devout Catholic loses is the freedom to lose his way in storm and night and fog.

Amid the carnival of the baser passions which war invariably lets loose, it is comforting to see now and then a glimmer of the better and nobler side of humanity. Of physical courage and daring it affords, of course, innumerable instances; yet one may well question how much of real moral grandeur there is in mere reckless disregard of danger and death in the circumstances surrounding a battle-field. But of the moral grandeur of such an act as that of General White in generously taking upon himself the entire blame of the disaster at Nicholson's Nek there can be neither question nor doubt. That is heroism of a kind which no mere physical daring can even approach; for they belong to different orders of excellence. And as no feat of arms which General White may accomplish in this or any other war can give to his name the lustre shed upon it by that courageous act, so no mere military success, however marked, that may be achieved by General Buller in South Africa can do him such honour as did his protest the other day against the campaign of calumny which the agents of the press, now largely given over to the work of pandering to the basest passions of the multitude, are directing against the men who are opposing England in South Africa. Referring to the charges sent broadcast by the Reuter Telegraph Company that the Boers had disregarded the rules of civilized warfare at Modder River, General Buller, in an official comment, said: "It is not contrary to civilized warfare to shoot horses, but it is contrary to honourable conduct to abuse a brave enemy." Yet this stinging rebuke, which does the British Commander-in-Chief in South Africa so much credit, has apparently fallen ineffectual upon the purveyors of so-called news, because it appeals to sentiments which neither they nor the bulk of the readers whom they have demoralized experience at this time. The stories of alleged Boer treachery continue. Our organs of enlightenment (!) give them full publicity, but carefully suppress all mention of the numerous charges of a like character made against our own arms.

A new York paper says there has been a complete rupture between Mr. Andrew Carnegie and his late associate and manager, Mr. Frick, whose name became so familiar in connection with the strike at Homestead a few years ago. The trouble, which has apparently culminated in the severance of Mr. Frick's connection with the vast Carnegie enterprises and his determination to establish rival works, arose, it is said, out of Mr. Carnegie's outspoken opposition to the McKinley Government's policy of imperialism, which opposition Mr. Frick regarded as likely to prove injurious from a monetary standpoint to the corporation's business. That astute gentleman is evidently of the number of those who regard it in the light of an imperative duty to have no opinions that could possibly conflict with their

business interests,—in whose view the great seat of the reasoning faculty is the pocket. Their number is by no means small. Indeed, those who differ from them constitute the exception rather than the rule. And a rather rare exception it seems to be. The man who has anything to say in criticism of a policy which will put money in his pocket, or who disproves the action of a public man from whom he holds or expects an office, is so rare nowadays that he might well be an object of interest to the successors of the late Mr. Barnum. Andrew Carnegie could have made, and perhaps has made, millions through the policy of imperialism. It is the most natural thing in the world, therefore, that the makers of millions should regard him as a madman for opposing that policy.

Mr. W. S. Gilbert should hie him to the island of Guam without an instant's delay. He would find in the process of Americanizing the natives of that favoured spot a subject for a comic opera far eclipsing anything he has yet given to the world. Bunthorne and Pooh-Bah and Sir Joseph Porter, K. C. B., would each and all have to yield the palm to his Excellency the Hon. Richard P. Leary, U. S. N., Governor, Lord High Executioner and Autocrat-General of Guam. Not that his Excellency's antics have not their serious side—far from it; but like his fellow-potentate of Japan he contrives to combine the serious and the comic in such a way as to afford a constant "source of innocent merriment." After banishing the friars from the island in the plenitude of his autocratic power, he, as it seems, issued a decree that all the inhabitants should marry; but in order to hasten the process of Americanization he supplemented this drastic legislation by a further ukase establishing a divorce court—an institution hitherto of course unknown to the benighted natives of that Pacific island; and he reports to Washington that "The results are most gratifying, and the divorce court and the hymeneal altar are popular resorts. The court crier and the merry wedding bells," he adds, "are constantly and harmoniously ringing out their decrees." Governor Leary evidently takes a special interest in the divorce court as practically a distinctive home institution. Possibly he has a personal interest in the fees; and his compulsory marriage law may have been passed with a judicious eye thereto,—as indeed the banishment of the friars may have been designed to afford him a monopoly of the marriage ceremony as well. In the midst of his solicitude for the marital well-being of his subjects, however, this great man finds time to attend to even the smallest detail of their domestic economy; for he has forwarded to Washington an official order, which, it is to be hoped, will be most carefully preserved in the national archives, wherein he solemnly decrees that every man without regular occupation must have at least twelve hens, a rooster and a hog (he probably has a cargo of swine and poultry on the way). Yes; the author of *The Mikado* should purchase a ticket for Guam by the very next steamer. There is exquisite material going to waste there which he could turn to good account.

Mr. Greenway and his colleagues have been hurled from power in Manitoba. The reins of government, to retain which they broke not only the compact embodied in the Constitution, but their own most solemn pledges as well, have been wrenched from their hands, and they go down at length to the position from which they saved themselves for ten years by the most inflammatory and debasing appeals to religious hatred. Few men in Canada not blinded by partisanship will have any pity to waste on the long since discredited and now defeated party leader who played with such desperate stakes. Whether those who deplore such methods in politics have special reason to rejoice over the success of Mr. Greenway's opponent is another question. If it had been a fair fight against the tyrannical school policy of the Manitoba Government, the success of the Opposition would be a cause of the most intense satisfaction to all who desire the main-

tenance of peace and harmony among the different sections of the people of Canada, and the Hon. Hugh John Macdonald could in that event be congratulated upon having dealt a telling blow to a desperate enemy of the best interests of the Dominion. But no such fight took place. The leader of the Opposition in Manitoba is a politician of the very practical order now so common in Canada, who believe in stooping to conquer, and are usually generous in the extent of the stoop. He was convinced that he could not be at once Premier of the Province and a champion of religious rights; and of the two, he evidently preferred the former. The Catholics of Manitoba are not likely to reap any immediate benefit from his accession to power. Indeed it is probable that the very reverse will be the case; for there is reason to believe that the incoming Government will enforce the school law as it exists, instead of mitigating it in practice, as Greenway, for political reasons, had been doing. Then will be seen the utterly illusory character of the so-called settlement—a mere partial relaxation, without a shadow of legal sanction—which was given to the minority in lieu of their judicially declared rights.

The Justice of the Present War.

To the Editor of THE CASKET:

SIR,—Nothing could well be wider of the truth or more misleading than your statement in THE CASKET OF NOV. 30 that "the question in dispute between Britain and the Transvaal was whether the latter should require five or seven years' residence on the part of strangers to qualify for the franchise." In the first place, it was not one question only that was in dispute; there were several questions, though that of the franchise was the main one. The demands formulated by the British Government in the early part of September last were (1) a five years' franchise for the Outlanders; (2) one-fourth representation in the Volksraad or Transvaal parliament; (3) the use of the English language as well as the Dutch in the Volksraad; (4) equality of the old and new burghers in regard to the presidential and other elections. These demands were rejected by the Boers, though they at first agreed to grant the five years' franchise on condition that Great Britain should abandon all claim to suzerainty and abstain for the future from all interference with the internal affairs of the Transvaal. Sir Alfred Milner's despatch from South Africa, dated August 23, makes it clear that the Boers had no warrant for assuming that the concession of a five years' franchise would be accepted as payment in full for all the British claims. "A particular proposal," he writes, "put forward by me—not even a definite and detailed proposal, but a mere outline, a basis for discussion—with regard to a single question, has been treated as if it were by itself not only a panacea for all the grievances of the Uitlanders, but a settlement of all the questions at issue between Great Britain and the South African Republic." Among other matters, all mention of which as Sir Alfred complained, was omitted in the despatches sent out from Pretoria, was (1) the position of Indian and coloured British subjects, and (2) the extension to British subjects in the Transvaal of treatment at least as favourable as that shown to the subjects of other States.

In the second place, it is not true that the dispute at any time turned decisively on the difference between a five years' and a seven years' franchise. Mr. Chamberlain in May last declared that the offer of a seven years' franchise, then for the first time made by the Boers, would be acceptable as "a basis of settlement" provided a joint inquiry into the way the proposed measure was going to work should show that it would give the Outlanders an immediate and reasonable representation. (See *Stead's pro-Boer Catechism*, October *Review of Reviews*, p. 367). On the other hand, the Boers, instead of accepting at once Chamberlain's proposal, formulated an alternative proposal of a five years' franchise on the conditions already specified. They subsequently withdrew this offer, but the fact of their having made it, coupled with the fact that the British conditionally accepted the seven years' franchise, shows that neither party regarded the difference between five and seven years one worth fighting over.

When you affirm, therefore, that, in

maintaining the justice of the British contention, I "must necessarily mean that she [Britain] has the moral right to demand this two years' reduction," you mistake my position as well as the real question in controversy. For, not only were there other questions at issue between Britain and the Boer Republic, but, as regards the franchise itself, which was the direct and prominent issue, the line of cleavage ran much deeper than any difference as to the term of residence required to qualify a stranger for citizenship in the Transvaal. There was question at bottom of the right of Great Britain to demand that the franchise should at all be admitted to the franchise in the South African Republic. That this was the fundamental issue is plain in the first place, from the nature of the case, since the right to demand or to refuse a five years' franchise presupposes the right to demand at all, or to refuse, the franchise. The right itself is clearly the essential thing; the determination of the time is but a matter of detail. It is plain, in the second place, from Mr. Chamberlain's reiterated assertion of British "suzerainty" over the Transvaal, on the one hand, and, on the other, from the vehement denial of this suzerainty on the part of the South African Republic, and its arrogant claim to be treated as "a sovereign international State."

Of the suzerainty I said in my first letter that Mr. Gladstone, at the instance of President Kruger, pared it down almost, if not altogether, to the vanishing point. I have looked more carefully into the matter since, and have found that, while this statement is true in one sense, though rather too strongly worded, in another sense it is quite incorrect and misleading. It is, in fact, the Boer and pro-Boer view of the suzerainty, not the British, and, as I now see, not the true view. In the Convention of 1884 the word "suzerainty" does not appear at all, and the only direct jurisdiction over the Transvaal that is reserved to England is the right to veto treaties made by the Republic with foreign States or tribes. According to the letter of the Convention Britain has thus no right to interfere in the internal affairs of the Transvaal, except the general right that every State has to protect its own citizens, a right which would hardly warrant her in insisting that the franchise be given to the Outlanders. The Boers took their stand upon the letter of the Convention, and roundly denied the right of Great Britain to interfere in their domestic affairs. But it was proved once more in the event how true it is that "the letter killeth." Mr. Chamberlain taking his stand, too, on the letter of the law, pointed out that, if the preamble of the Convention of 1881, wherein the Queen's suzerainty is expressly declared, had perished, there perished with it the foundation of the independence of the Transvaal, which is not referred to in the Convention of 1884. This was unanswerable; it drove the Boer Secretary into flinging back in Great Britain's face this open defiance: "Inasmuch as the Convention of 1881 was entirely abrogated and superseded by that of 1884, in which alone certain limited and specified rights were guaranteed to Great Britain without there being further mention of any self-government belonging to this Republic, it follows of itself that the now existing right of absolute self-government of this Republic is not derived from either the Convention of 1881 or that of 1884, but simply and solely follows from the inherent right of this Republic as a sovereign international State." It will be seen that Mr. Chamberlain, standing on the letter of the law, had the better of the argument, for the letter of the Convention of 1884 reserves to Britain a veto-right over treaties made by the Transvaal—a reservation incompatible with the status of "a sovereign international State."

But furthermore, the reply of the Boer Secretary of State was virtually a declaration of war. He maintained that the right of self-government enjoyed by the Transvaal was not derived from either of the Conventions. He therefore went back of the Conventions. And back of the Conventions what do we find? We find a state of war existing between Britain and the Transvaal. To go back of the Conventions was therefore to bring Majuba Hill once more prominently into the foreground, and to exchange the weapons of diplomacy for the rifle and the bayonet.

The term "suzerainty" was dropped in 1884, but the thing signified by it still remained. So Lord Derby, Colonial Secretary (Continued on page four.)

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There is what is called the worldly spirit which enters with the greatest subtlety 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 14.

The Justice of the Present War.

(Continued from page one)

Minister at the time, declared in these words: "Whatever suzerainty meant in the Convention of Pretoria [in 1881], the condition of things which it implied still remains; although the word is not actually employed we have kept the substance." Suzerainty implies paramount power, the jurisdiction possessed by a Sovereign State over a dependent State. This jurisdiction may be direct or indirect. The direct jurisdiction of Great Britain over the Transvaal is expressly defined by the Convention of 1884 to consist solely in its power to veto the foreign treaties entered into by that Republic. This gives the British no scintilla of right to say to the Boers: "You shall admit the Outlanders to the franchise." But the indirect jurisdiction, which is implied in both Conventions though not expressed clearly and explicitly in either, extends in a certain sense to the internal affairs of the South African Republic. By virtue of it the British can say to the Boers: "You shall give the Outlanders the franchise on reasonable conditions." What title, you will ask, has Britain to this indirect jurisdiction? She has the same title which any party to a contract has to insist that the party of the other part shall maintain inviolate the understanding on which the contract was entered into, and this on pain of the contract becoming *ipso facto* null and void. I have already shown that there was a distinct understanding that Outlanders in the Transvaal should be on a footing of equality with the Boers. It is matter of official record, and is not denied even by Mr. Stead in his pro-Boer Catechism, who refers to it (October Review of Reviews, p. 363) as being, on the part of the Boers, "the expression of an intention honestly entertained at that time." Moreover, Sir Henry Fowler, himself a prominent Liberal, recalls in a recent utterance on this subject, how Mr. Gladstone avowed in the House of Commons, shortly after the Convention of 1884 had been concluded that, in making concessions to the Boers, he always meant to provide for full liberty and equal treatment of the entire white population of the Transvaal, to use his own words, "no matter what their origin." (See Montreal Star, Dec. 2, p. 12).

In the light of these facts who will say that Mr. Chamberlain was wrong in claiming British suzerainty over the Transvaal, and in refusing even to discuss any proposition from the Boer Republic which was conditioned on Great Britain's renunciation of all claim to the paramount power? Were Great Britain to give over all claim to suzerainty she would be giving away her whole case. She would be surrendering by implication her veto-right over treaties, and she would be renouncing the far more vital right of insisting that the conditions on which she granted self-government to the Transvaal should be fairly and faithfully complied with. She would, in short, be cutting the ground from under her own feet by voluntarily and most foolishly foregoing her only right to say to the Boers: "You shall not keep on lengthening indefinitely the term of residence necessary to qualify Outlanders for the franchise; you shall give them the franchise on reasonable conditions." Mr. Chamberlain, more clear-sighted than his critics in and out of Parliament, saw that Britain's whole right of effective interference on behalf of the Outlanders was bound up with her claim to suzerainty, and therefore replied as follows to the Transvaal request for arbitration: "Her Majesty toward the South African Republic holds the relation of suzerain who has accorded to the people of that country self-government on certain conditions, and it would be incompatible with that position to submit to arbitration the construction of the conditions on which they granted self-government to the Republic" (Stead's pro-Boer Catechism, Oct. Review of Reviews, p. 368). This reply has evoked severe comment in some quarters, but without reason, at least as far as I can see. There is a straightforwardness about it which one misses in Lord Derby's not employing the word-but-keeping-the-substance policy. Had the word, too, been kept the Boers would not have had the hardihood to deny the existence of the hing signified. And it puts the case in a

nutshell. The grant of self-government to the Transvaal in 1881 was in the nature of a conditional concession, and it stands to reason that the party in whose favour the concession was made is not in a position to ask that the conditions on which it was made be submitted to arbitration. The concession of self-government was not forced from Britain, but freely granted. It was therefore hers alone to fix the conditions on which the grant was to be made. Of course the Transvaal Republic might have rejected the conditions on which the wished for boon of self-government was offered, and tried once more the fortunes of war. But having once accepted these conditions, she was bound by every principle of justice and honour to comply with them. And as Britain did not and would not submit to dictation from any third party in determining what they were to be, so she had a strict right to exclude all interference of a third party in construing or interpreting them. And this disposes once for all the plea that Chamberlain was unreasonable in refusing the offer of arbitration.

As you still persist in casting doubt on the very existence of these conditions, I will return to the subject next week. I am persuaded that here is the bedrock on which the British case must rest. I will also deal with the new monstrosity of dual citizenship which you also persist in accusing Great Britain of having laboured to beget in the Transvaal. In conclusion I ask in the interest of truth that you reprint the article "Dr. Leyds and the Tablet" for which I bespeak the attention of your readers. And I beg to observe that the treatment of Catholics in the Transvaal is "no herring dragged across the track." In the light of the following statement, which embodies one of the conditions imposed upon the Boers in 1881, it constitutes a distinct breach of the Convention entered into in that year: "Lastly there was to be complete freedom of religion, and protection for all denominations" (Stead's pro-Boer Catechism, October Review of Reviews, p. 362. SACERDOS.

The New MacDonald.

As an evidence of the growth and the confidence of its citizens in the future stability of the youngest of our large Canadian cities, and also to instance the thoroughness of Alex. MacDonald, formerly of Ashdale, this County, in the many enterprises he has engaged in in Dawson, we publish from *The Klondike Gleaner* the following description of Dawson's latest hotel:

The large and handsome structure at the corner of Second avenue and Second Streets, now nearing completion, and being erected by Alex. MacDonald, will soon be ready for occupancy, and turned over by the contractor to the lessees Capt. J. J. Donovan and M. Connelly. Such progress has been made, that in two weeks the paper hangers and decorators are at work upon it, and when their work is completed, the hotel will be christened in the name of its owner, a most appropriate name bestowed upon it by the popular lessees, and opened to the public, as the finest hotel north of Vancouver, without any exception. No expense has been spared by Messrs. Donovan and Connelly in the interior furnishings and equipment, the walls being handsomely papered, the floors carpeted, modern furniture in every room, toilets and baths all within the hotel, electric lights, and furnished at a cost of \$20,000. There will be a handsome reception and reading room for the use of the guests, a spacious office. A flat of four handsome rooms has been set apart for the private use of Mr. Alex MacDonald and his most estimable wife now en route to join her husband. The first floor will be occupied by a new and modern dry goods house, conducted upon modern principles; a handsome cafe, in charge of a thorough restaurateur, and a barber shop. The hotel will be thrown open to the public shortly, and the occasion will be made memorable to Dawson's residents and visitors.

War Notes.

Senator Mason, of Illinois, introduced in the United States Senate on Monday a resolution of sympathy with the South African Republic in the present war. It was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

An Associated Press despatch from Washington says: Upon the application of the South African republics, through the medium of the Netherlands Government, the British Government has consented to supply the Boers with lists of the Boer prisoners held by the British and with other proper information as to their condition. The British Government has intimated in addition that it expects that the Boer Government will reciprocate when called upon in kind.

The rumours of the death of General Joubert, revived a little over a week ago, as stated in our last issue, are apparently without any foundation, as the latest reports regarding him say that he has had to retire from his command on account of illness, and is succeeded by General Schackberger. Another rumour has it that he was injured by a fall from his horse, which would prevent him from ever taking the field again.

The British arms in South Africa suffered another very serious reverse on Sunday last, resulting in the capture of

672 British soldiers to swell the already large number of prisoners held by the Boers. This time it is Gen. Gatacre who blundered. Early Sunday morning he made a night attack on the Boer position at Stormberg, expecting to take them by surprise, as the guides had reported conditions favourable for such an attempt. He found the Boers awaiting him, and his troops walked unsuspectingly into a position exposing them to a terrible fire from front and right flank. After vainly seeking cover they were forced to retreat to Molteno, thirteen miles distant, with the loss in prisoners above mentioned, besides an unascertained number killed.

Prof. Horrigan Entertains.

Professor Horrigan returned on last Friday from his lecturing and concert trip abroad. We append some of the press comments:

The entertainment of readings and song recital given by Prof. Horrigan last Friday evening was a great success. The Professor is both a splendid elocutionist and singer. His numbers were all well selected and beautifully rendered, and he will always be listened to with pleasure by a Pictou audience. The two ladies from Antigonish, Misses McLean and McIsaac, were both good in their numbers and were listened to with pleasure.

The Press anticipatory references to Prof. Horrigan's lecture on "Goldsmith and Moore," were fully and completely echoed by the people fortunate enough to hear the lecture last evening. There is we fear, too much insincere flattery and too many common-places platitudes used in the ordinary criticisms of the ordinary lecture, or entertainment, but a master of most eloquent rhetoric, is needed to adequately express the literary beauty and the stray glimpses into the life and habits of two of the most musical and interesting of earlier poets, that the lecture evinced. The literary workmans up of the lecture, was shown to greater advantage by the magnetic manner and beautiful voice of the lecturer. Admiration for and intimate and familiar contact with his friends, the two Irish poets, has made Professor Horrigan a poet himself. Moore's beautiful and ornate "Lallah Rookh," "The Veiled Prophetess of Khorassan," and "Paradise and the Peri," were quoted from. Touching references were made to Goldsmith's contemporaries, Burke, Johnson, Garrick, and the other famous companions of the author of the "Traveller" who gathered in the little Grub street coffee house, which they made famous. In the course of the lecture the life and work of Father Prout, the eminent author and critic was referred to, the lecturer reciting "The Bells of Shandon," in a manner that fascinated the audience.

At the close of the lecture Hon A. R. Dickey, moved a vote of thanks, expressing his great pleasure at the manner in which his friends, Goldsmith and Moore, had been treated. The motion was eloquently seconded by C. K. Smith, Q. C. Judge Morse presided, and his characteristic graceful and eloquent manner introduced the lecturer.—Amherst Press.

It is not often that the Parrsboro public has the opportunity of listening to such an entertainment as was provided on Tuesday evening last by Prof. Horrigan. From first to last every part was good and it would be difficult to choose out anyone as very much superior to the others. The reading from Shakespeare—"The Borrowing and the Trial Scenes"—seemed to especially suit Prof. Horrigan's style and was excellently rendered. "The Life Boat" was, however, nearly as good. The comic readings from Mark Twain and Samantha Allen's Wife were most vigorously applauded, but did not display so much talent as the heavier readings. The Professor's singing was also excellent and loudly applauded.

Acknowledgments.

- R. McLellan, Big Marsh, \$1.00
- Dan Fraser, Puri Brook, .50
- Rev. John T. Colbert, Conche, Nfld., 1.00
- Joseph Strickless, Wild Cove, " 1.00
- Mrs. Allan McDonnell, Glenroy, 1.00
- John J. Campbell, Pleasant Valley, 1.00
- Allan McIsaac, Broad Cove Mines, 1.00
- Wm. McDonald, Bayfield, 1.00
- Camille Delaney, House Harbor, 1.00
- Joseph Gillis, Soldier's Cove, 2.00
- Rev. N. Charland, Waterville, Me., 1.00
- John A. McDonald, Little Glace Bay, .25
- Alex. McEachern, B. C. Chapel, 1.00
- John A. McDonald, G. Iis Lake, 5.00
- A. C. Cameron, Salt Springs, 5.50
- Rev. J. A. Babincau, Tracadie, N. B., 1.00
- Rev. Alph B. Parker, East Orange, N. J., 2.00
- Rev. J. J. Walsh, St. John, 1.00
- John Kell, Antigonish, 1.00
- John T. Grant, Glassburn, 1.00
- V. Chisholm, Eureka, Cal., 1.00
- John Chisholm, North River, 1.00
- A. D. McDonald, Port Hawkesbury, 1.25
- John B. McDonald, Seaside, 1.00
- J. Allan McDonald, Rock Barra, 1.00
- Capt. De Coste, Harbor au Bouche, 1.00
- Rev. M. Doyle, P. P. Lochaber, 1.00
- C. D. McLean, P. Pinkerton, .50
- Rev. W. F. Chapman, Woodstock, 1.50
- Very Rev. W. J. Browne, St. Jacques, 1.00
- V. E. Burke, St. John's, 1.00
- P. J. McEvoy, St. Jacques, 1.00
- John H. McGillivray, Malignant Cove, 1.00
- Joseph Doyle, Roman Valley, 1.00
- Alex J. Beaton, St. Andrews, 1.00
- John D. McDonald, Worcester, 2.00
- John J. Murphy, Morell, P. E. I., 1.00
- John J. Campbell, Etna, 2.00
- Collin B. McDonald, Heatherton, 1.00
- Walter Carroll, New York, 30
- A. A. McPherson, Hazel Hill, 1.00
- J. W. McDougall, Montreal, 1.00
- Annie McIsaac, New Bedford, 1.00
- Donald McEachern, Cape George, 2.00
- Hugh McAdam, Harbor Road, .50
- John P. McNeil, Landing, 1.00
- Wm. Chisholm, Lower South River, 1.00
- Allan Chisholm, Marydale, 2.00
- Louis Belfountain, North River, 1.00
- D. Beaton, Cape George, 1.00

REMEMBER we pay highest prices for hides, cash or goods.—A. Kirk & Co.—adv.

OWING to the good name Saxon Blend has made for itself, some merchants have been trying to palm off their inferior teas as Saxon Blend or as good as Saxon Blend. Please remember that that well known tea is sold only by T. J. Bonner.—adv.]

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C. M. HENRY,
Druggist,
ANTIGONISH, - N. S.

**XMAS
GOODS**

A. KIRK & CO.'S

Nowhere will you be able to find such an immense range of pretty and useful articles as we are showing for the Christmas Trade.

- Beautiful Medallion Pictures, from 50c. up.
- Fancy Oak Tables.
- Rattan Chairs.
- Oak Cobbler Rockers.
- Easels, Screens.
- Japanese Baskets.
- Onyx Top Brass Lamps.
- Fancy Crockery and Glassware.
- Silverware, Lamps.

FOR A GENTLEMAN.

Nothing nicer than one of those pretty Ties put up one in a box with suitable Xmas Mottoes.

Handkerchiefs, Braces, Gloves, Mufflers, Etc., Etc.

FOR A LADY.

What more pleasing than a pair of Perrin's Silk-Lined Kid or Mocha Gloves, a box of dainty Handkerchiefs or one of those beautiful pictures we are showing in our western window.

With the Season's Greetings we wish our friends and patrons a Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year.

A. KIRK & CO.,
KIRK'S BLOCK, - - ANTIGONISH.

General News.

A negro was burned to death by a mob at Maysville, Ky., on Dec. 6, after having been subjected to unheard of tortures.

The Standard Oil Co. has lately been raising the price of kerosene oil in Vermont at the rate of about a cent a week. Four weeks ago it retailed at 10 cents a gallon, but is now selling at 14 cents.

The Japanese Government has placed an order for samples of canning machines with manufacturers in Vancouver, B. C. This will be the first shipment of goods of this sort sent from America to Japan.

The Institute of France has offered a prize of 20,000 francs for the best work on St. Francis and his Order, to be in French (either in original or translation) and to be completed by December, 1902.

Among the bequests to charities contained in the will of the late Vice-President Hobart were \$5,000 to St. Joseph's Hospital and a like amount to St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum, Catholic institutions in Paterson, N. J.

The McLaughlin Carriage Co.'s plant at Oshawa, Ont., was completely destroyed by fire on the morning of Dec. 7. The firm employed 360 men. Many carriages built by the Company are in use in the town and County of Antigonish.

The House of Representatives at Washington, by a vote of 302 to 31, has decided that Representative-elect Brigham Roberts, of Utah, the polygamist against whose admission to the House a great outcry has lately been raised, cannot take his seat until the charges against him have been investigated by a special committee.

Courier reports received at Ortez, Mexico, say that in the ten days' engagement between the troops of General Torres and the Yaqui Indians, which ended on November 28, the latter lost 200 in killed and wounded. The Mexican loss is placed at 15 killed and 30 wounded. The Indians retreated towards Tonichi.

A powder Mill at Summeytown, Pa., was blown up on last Thursday. Three men were killed and six others mortally injured. The concussion was so violent that dishes were broken in Norristown, which is over 12 miles distant. This is the sixth time the plant has been destroyed, each explosion being attended with death.

A gasoline tank in the largest hosiery mill at Reading, Pa., exploded last Thursday setting the factory, in which more than 500 girls were employed, on fire. A panic ensued and the affrighted girls leaped from the second and third floors and more than fifty were injured. Two bodies burned beyond recognition were recovered from the ruins.

William Weir, President of the defunct Banque Ville Marie, who was found guilty some days ago of having sent a false statement of the affairs of the Bank to the Receiver-General last June, was sentenced on Dec. 6 to two years, less one day, in the common gaol. This is the longest term for which a prisoner can be sent to gaol. The maximum penalty for this offence is five years in the penitentiary, but owing to the prisoner's advanced age, 77 years, the Judge sentenced him to gaol instead.

In a railway disaster in Montana about the first of this month, the engineer, fireman and one brakeman of a train were killed. The fireman was a Halifax man, Patrick Riley by name, and the circumstances of his death were peculiarly sad. He went to Montana about a year ago, and having secured a good position returned home last September and married, leaving his bride in Nova Scotia for a short time. She had gone to join her husband, and he was making the run to meet her when he was killed.

Resolutions of Condolence.

At the last regular meeting of Branch No. 223, C. M. B. A., Springhill, held on the 6th of December, the following resolutions of condolence were adopted:

Whereas, we, the members of Branch 223, C. M. B. A., having heard with sorrow of the death of Duncan Gillis, brother of our esteemed Brother Dan. R. Gillis; Resolved, That we hereby tender our heartfelt sympathy to Bro. Gillis and his family in their hour of sorrow, and pray that God, in his infinite wisdom, may give them the necessary grace to bear their affliction with resignation to the Divine Will;

Further resolved, That a copy of this resolution be spread on the minutes of the meeting, a copy sent to Bro. Gillis, and a copy sent to THE CASKET for publication.

Whereas, it has pleased Almighty God, in his infinite wisdom, to remove by death Mrs. Annie Chapman, sister of our esteemed Brother William Canty;

Resolved, That while bowing to the will of Almighty God, who doeth all things for the best, we express our sincere sorrow for the loss sustained by Brother Canty, and tender him and his family our sincere sympathy in their great bereavement, and humbly pray that God may give them the grace to bear their affliction;

Further resolved, That this resolution be spread on the minutes of the meeting, a copy of it sent to Bro. Canty, and a copy of it sent to THE CASKET for publication.

JANE GOULD, Recording Secretary.

DIED.

CHISHOLM.—At Rear Long Point, Inv. Co., on the 19th November, Catherine Chisholm daughter of the late Donald

Chisholm of that place, aged 68 years, consoled by the last rites of the Church.—R. I. P.

MCPHERSON.—At the residence of his son, Alexander McPherson, West Lochaber, on the 4th day of November, Donald McPherson, aged 83 years. The deceased leaves five sons, five daughters and sixty-three grand-children to mourn his loss. May his soul rest in peace!

DUNN.—At Fairmont, Ant. Co., on Dec. 5th, Colin A., aged 2 years and 4 months, also at same place, on the 10th inst., William J., aged one month, beloved children of Cassie and William Dunn. They lay by the side of their infant sister, and will awake glorious and immortal.

GILLIS.—At Paalen's Road, Bridgport, on the 6th inst., Elizabeth, beloved wife of Daniel Gillis, aged 36 years. Her early death was unexpected, and the community has lost in her a good Christian woman. She leaves a sorrowful husband and four children. Consoled by all the rites of Holy Church she peacefully passed away. May her soul rest in peace!

MURRAY.—At Troy, Inverness Co., C. B., on Thursday, 23rd Nov., an estimable woman departed this life, Catherine, widow of the late John Murray, in the 71st year of her age. A family of two sons and six daughters survive her. Her hospitality was remarkable; and her excellent qualities will be long and lovingly remembered by her numerous relatives and friends. Fortified by the rites of the Church she resigned her virtuous soul to God. May she rest in peace.

GILLIS.—At Bridgport, C. B., in the 36th year of her age, Elizabeth, beloved wife of Daniel J. Gillis, and daughter of Joseph P. McKinnon, Postmaster N. S. East Bay. Her last days were comforted by a humble reception of the last rites of Holy Church. Her remains were followed to the Glace Bay cemetery by a large concourse of sorrowful friends and relatives. She leaves a sorrowful husband and four children to mourn the loss of a kind wife and affectionate mother. May her soul rest in peace!

CHISHOLM.—At Hyde Park, Mass., on the 18th ult., after a short illness, borne with great patience and resignation to the Divine Will, and fortified by the last rites of the Church, John V. Chisholm, son of the late Valentine Chisholm, Summerside, Antigonish Co. The deceased, who was in the 24th year of his age, by his genial and manly disposition, won for himself the esteem and good will of all with whom he came in contact. He lived with Rev. J. J. Chisholm both at Heatherton and Pictou, in all, nine years, during which time he proved himself most trustworthy in every respect. In Hyde Park, where he spent the last eighteen or twenty months of his life, he was equally well thought of; and his friends there did everything in their power to make him comfortable and happy during his last illness. He leaves a widowed mother, five brothers and three sisters to mourn his death and share the sympathy of a large circle of friends.—R. I. P.

Obituary.

On the 7th December, at South West Port Hood, suddenly of heart failure, Hugh Dan Gillis, son of Peter Gillis, Esq., and his wife, Mary McGillivray, formerly of Middle S. River, Antigonish County. Born on the 12th October, 1881, the deceased was in his 18th year last October.

The youngest—the baby—in a most interesting family of eight members. Hugh Dan was a general favourite, and his death is mourned as that of one of much hope and promise. To his good father and mother—to the mourning sisters—one and all—a sincere prayerful sympathy goes forth from all who know them—and they are many. Eternal rest be to him: Amen.

A gloom of sadness was cast over the community of Margaree Harbour, when on the first day of December, A. D. 1899, at five o'clock a. m., Mrs. Mary Agnes McLennan, nee McDonald, the beloved wife of Dr. A. McLennan, M. P., in the forty-third year of her age, in obedience to the summons of her Divine Redeemer, passed to her eternal reward. She was buried at Margaree on the third inst. where the funeral obsequies was attended by her brother, Fr. Chas. W. McDonald, P. P., of Bridgport, C. B. Mrs. McLennan ailed for some time past, and notwithstanding all that medical skill and tender care could avail, her death was not altogether unexpected. The angel of death has made many former visits to the household of Dr. McLennan: each carrying off its precious victim, and each leaving its fresh wound in the hearts of the survivors, in memory of the dear departed. It is, however, an earthly consolation to Dr. McLennan that in his sorrows the burden of his grief is shared by so many loving and sympathizing friends in the County of Inverness, as evidenced by the very many messages of condolence and sympathy tendered him from all parts of the County irrespective of creed, class or party. And greater still is the spiritual consolation that the deceased died as she lived—a model Christian.—Requiescat in pace.

On Wednesday, the 6th inst., the peaceful community of Irish Cove was deprived of one of its oldest and most highly respected citizens, when Michael Campbell, after a protracted illness, borne with heroic fortitude and submission to the will of his Maker, was called away. He had rounded the venerable old age of four score years. He was born at Irish Cove, C. B., in 1819, the son of Colin Campbell, who in 1817 emigrated with his wife to Cape Breton from Bal-na-Badach, in Scotland, the place of his birth, where several of his relatives still reside. His life was one of usefulness and exemplary Christian virtue, possessing as he did so many of the qualities of mind and heart that combine to constitute one of nature's noblemen. Hospitality, generosity, integrity and universal love for his brethren, were the guiding stars of his existence. Death has in the course of time been busy in his family, having victimised three members of a large progeny; leaving to mourn his loss, a sorrowful widow, five sons, three of whom are at present employed in Boston, the remaining two being on the old homestead; besides two daughters, both of whom are married. On Friday, the feast of the Immaculate Conception, after High Mass, celebrated by Rev. W. A. McPherson, P. P., the funeral procession, which was a large one, proceeded to the cemetery, where all that was mortal of good Michael Campbell was laid to rest. The sympathy of his many friends is universally extended to the family of the deceased. May he rest in peace!

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. 25c. E. W. Grove's signature on each box.

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is almost here and I am ready for it with my very large Stock of High Grade Groceries suitable for the season.

- RAISINS — 70 Boxes Fine Goods.
CURRANTS—Bulk and Package, cleaned and uncleaned.
TABLE RAISINS — Lovely Clusters.
NUTS — 7 kinds.
CANDY — Immense Stock. I carry as large a line of Confectionery as any retail store in the Province. Mixtures, High Grade Chocolates, etc., etc.
CAKES and BISCUITS — 40 kinds.
Plain Cake, Fruit Cake and Pudding Cake by the pound. This is a new line and the sale is daily increasing.
FRUIT — Grapes, Oranges, Apples, etc. A nice apple at \$2.00 per barrel.
ESSENCES — The finest stock ever shown here from 10c. to \$1.00 per bottle.
DONT FORGET when getting your other goods from us, to get your supply of

SAXON BLEND

and you will have a Merry Xmas. and a Happy New Year the wish of

The Leading Grocer, T. J. BONNER.

READY-MADE CLOTHING

We are showing a splendid range of Fall and Winter Clothing in Suits, Overcoats, Ulsters and Reefers.

We give particular attention to those lines and can guarantee satisfaction in fit, finish and price.

We have a very nice SERGE OVERCOAT at \$3.00

Our Men's Heavy Melton Overcoats in Navy, Blue and Black, at are the best values ever shown in Antigonish. \$4.50

- Men's Overcoats at \$5.50
Men's Overcoats in Navy and Black at 6.50
Men's Overcoats in Navy and Black at 8.00
Men's Overcoats in Navy, Brown and Black, 9.75
Men's Ulsters, 3.75
Men's Ulsters, Fawn and Brown, 5.00
Men's Ulsters, Fawn and Brown, 6.00
Men's Ulsters, Fawn, Brown and Black, 7.50
Men's Reefers in Nap, Melton and Frieze Cloths, all prices, \$3.75 to 9.00
Boys' Ulsters at \$2.75, 3.00, 3.50, 4.50
Boys' Reefers, at \$2.50, 3.00, 4.00
Children's Reefers, \$2.00, 2.25, 2.50, 2.75, 3.25



A full range of Men's, Boys' and Youth's Winter Suits, single and double-breasted, in heavy tweeds and serges, equal in finish and fit to tailor-made, but will cost you one-third less than your tailor will charge you.

Men's Underwear.

Our Stock of Men's Underwear is now complete in all lines. We have purchased in large quantities from the best makers which enables us to give our customers the benefit of the very lowest price.

- Men's Heavy Ribbed Shirts and Drawers, each 25c.
Men's Heavy Ribbed Shirts and Drawers, fancy stripe, each 37c.
Men's Heavy Shirts and Drawers, fancy stripe, each 45c.
Men's Heavy Ribbed Shirts and Drawers, blue grey, each 50c.
Men's Heavy Ribbed Shirts and Drawers, each 60c.
Men's Scotch Knit Shirts and Drawers, each 75c.
Men's Fine Shirts and Drawers, each 90c, \$1.00, \$1.10, 1.25
Men's Heavy Top Shirts, fancy colors, 50c, 60c, 75, 80c, 90c, 97c.
Men's Navy Flannel Topshirts, 50
Men's Navy Flannel Topshirts, fancy front, \$1.00
Men's Navy Flannel Topshirts, \$1.25, 1.50
Full range of Boys' Topshirts at all prices.
Men's Sweaters, 75, 85, 95, \$1.00, 1.25 (Fancy Mixed, Cardinal, Brown, Green, and Black).
Boys' Sweaters, from 25c. to 75 cents
Men's Fine Fleece Lined Underwear, \$1.00, 1.50 and \$2.00 per suit.



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made in Box Calf, Willow Calf and Dongola Black and Tans,

\$3.00, 4.00 and \$5.00.



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