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e ever shown.

THE CASKET.

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\$1.00 PER ANNUM

against his raising, in 1882, from one to

FORTY-EIGHTH YEAR.

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THURSDAY, DECEMBER 21.

The question, "Is Cheap Literature Cheapening Literature !" was discussed by the Nineteenth Century Club in New York one evening last week. Of three speakers, two were decidedly of the opinion that the question must receive an affirmative answer. One of these was the cultured critic, Mr. Harry Thurston Peck, whose views on the question, as thus summarized by The Sun, will find many to agree with them :

Cheap literature means many books and many books means superficial reading. In old days books were costly and people took thought before buying, and those who owned books read them. Possibly fewer persons read them. Dossibly fewer persons read them, but they got more out of them. The man of a few books is a better man intellectually than the man of multitudinous books. The man of a few books is becoming rare; the man of multitudinous books is becoming a nuisance. Nowadays everybody thinks he or she can write, because they see books lying cheap all around then. The writer, instead of writing up to ideals, says that there are so many books worse than his that his are Cheap literature means many books and many books worse than his that his are the grits only carried two of them, and after all pretty good. So he writes each hose by narrow majorities. As to how time a little worse, writing down to his likely have carried them, the election courts will surroundings.

Every indicate of the growth of Catholic influence anywhere is a source of satisfaction. And the greater the necessity for that growth, in any given case, the greater is the satisfaction. As, therefore, we have frequently deplored the apparent lack of influence of our coreligionists in the United States, it gives us special pleasure to note any signs of improvement in that quarter. We can thus heartily share in the pleasure expressed by our valued contemporary The Catholic Standard and Times over two facts, one of which has already been noted in these columns with profound satisfaction

power of the Catholic press has been stikingly demonstrated in two directions in contemporary history. It has been con-fessed in the withdrawal of King's advertisment from half a dozen of the most widely read and influential publications of country. It is in the highest degree creditable to the editors of these publicalions that they have admitted the justice of the remonstrances made to them regarding the offensive character of the book and its advertisement. Catholics have won a great moral victory in this matter; and nother, not less striking, in the cessation of the work of plundering church edifices in the Philippines. We hear no more of such scandalous procedure by our troopsa certain proof that a stern order has been sent from Washington that it must instantly cease. Had the Catholic press remained passive in the face of such insults and wrongs, it would have been deserving of

Another pleasing occurrence noted by that paper is the almost unanimous approval expressed over the election of General Henderson as successor to Mr. Reed in the chair of the House of Re-Presentatives at Washington. The A. P. organization had issued circulars denouncing General Henderson and calling loudly for his defeat, because he had shown a disposition to accord fair treatment to Catholic charitable institutions.

Despite all the efforts of our separated brethren to make light of the Pope's influence, scarcely a week passes that does not show with what intense interest his words and acts are regarded by the world. Whatever may be said of the newspapers of the day, they are at least excellent judges of what interests their readers; and we know the alacrity with which they seize upon any real or supposed decision of the Holy Father. The other day they thought they had a ruling from him on the much-discussed question

century begins, and they bruited it abroad with much satisfaction. It is not surprising that the view of the Catholic Church on this point should be of especial interest; for, though it is a mere question of the measurement of time, yet it is one upon which she is peculiarly qualified to speak, seeing that she is, as a noted ONE INCH. first insertion. - SIXTY CENTS Protestant writer has reminded the world, the one existing institution which goes back to the first of the long series of centuries of the Christian Era. It happened, however-as it not unfrequently does when there is question of what Rome means—that the newspapers were wrong. They hastily concluded from a decree of the Congregation of Rites granting permission for the celebration of Mass at midnight on December 31 of this year, that in Rome's view that point marked the transition from the old to the new century. The inference was quite unwarranted, as is perhaps sufficiently shown by the fact that the same permission is granted for midnight of December 31, 1900. The fact is that the Roman authorities, like all the rest of the world. have concluded to regard the last mentimed point of time as that which closes

> The Halifax Ecening Mail, which has een from the very first a firm and con-

tie eventful nineteenth century.

ikely have something to say later on.

The moral that our contemporary draws s not warranted, though it is undoubtedly true that the French Catholics of Manitoba never did feel the injustice of the Manitoba School law to the same extent as the English speaking Catholics. The French do not live among Protestants, but are massed in bodies by themselves. They, therefore always have control of the schools,- trustees, teachers and school rooms. And since the so-called "settlement" they have been allowed to break the law with impunity. For three years past in the French districts of Manitoba the school law has been a dead letter, and the government knew it. But the English speaking Catholics living in Winnipeg, Portage and elsewhere throughout the province, have still to pay double taxes, that is pay for the support of the public schools and their own as well. If the Witness has any doubt on that score it can easily ascertain the facts.

THE COMING FESTIVAL.

The pastoral spirits first Approach Thee, Babe Divine, For they in lowly thoughts are nursed, Meet for Thy lowly shrine:

Sooner than they should miss where Thou dost dwell. Angels from heaven will stoop to guide them to

Keble has caught in these lines the true spirit of the great festival which Christians the world over are once more preparing to celebrate. It is the spirit of lowliness, the spirit of One who, being God, "emptied Himself, taking the form of a servant," nay, of a belpless babe, born into the lot of the lowliest of the lowly-born in a cave and laid in a manger. Lowliness is the very quintessence of the spirit of Christ, and only those who have caught at least a little of this spirit are privileged to " go over to Bethlehem " with those shepherds of the land of Juda, and " see this Word which

For they in lowly thoughts are nursed. Meet for Thy lowly shrine.

is come to pass."

The lesson which the Son of God seems to have specially come down from heaven to impress upon a proud world was just this - humility, lowliness. Before His coming the virtue of humility was lightly valued; the Jews do not appear to have set much store by it, and the pagans knew it not at all. But when a Babe was born in a stable and a Man was nailed to a Cross, then at length Lowliness found a place among her sister Virtues. Long disowned and despised, this shy and modest maiden was at last recognized as own daughter of the King, whose reign upon earth, begun in humility, had ended

Humility was the distinctive trait of the Son of Man, and the virtue of His predilection. The one perfect Model of of the point of time at which the new all the virtues. He yet would be known as, is also literally true, for the Boers are Boers. Great Britain did not protest has cut off the supply of rough diamonds

in an especial manner, our model in this virtually all of them Dutch, and all Outone. Therefore did He bid His disciples and, in them, all believers " Learn of Me because I am meek and humble of heart.

And yet even with such a Model before our eyes, how slow we are to learn the lesson of lowliness! We love the virtue of humility, but we hate the practice of it. Pride dies hard. It has struck its roots deep in our fallen nature, and has so many ramifications that even to trace them is the work of a lifetime. But it is some comfort to know that there are degrees of humility. To have put pride of intellect under one's feet and to have believed with all one's heart in the Word-made-flesh who came to dwell among us, is to have at least made some advance in the way that He has walked.

The Justice of the Present War.

MR. EDITOR, - Before going further I wish to protest with all possible earnestness against your treatment of The Tablet in THE CASKET of Dec. 7. You declare that, "where British interests are at stake The Tablet cannot possibly be fair." To a sober mind this statement carries its own refutation, so sweeping and so reckless is it. I am not going to say that the editor of The Tablet has not his prejudices: had he none, he would be more than human. But I have been a reader of The Tablet for the past twelve years, and I have no hesitation in saying that your statement is a calumny against that great Catholic paper. British interests were at stake in the Venezuelan boundary dispute and later in the Samoan trouble, yet the conduct of the British authorities in at first refusing arbitration, in the former case, and their conduct throughout, in the latter, was censured by the Tablet on the score of its unfairness. Your universal negative, of which you give no evidence but hearsay, is sufficiently disproved by these two instances to the contrary.

Your description of the Tablet's article as "an unscrupulous piece of special pleading, bristling with" suppression of the truth and suggested falsehood, is, I regret to have to say, more picturesque than truthful. A charge like this ought not lightly to be made, nor in the language of the rhetorician. It surely is a serious thing thus to impeach the trustworthiness of any newspaper, especially a paper of the standing of the Tablet. In your eagerness to bring your charge home, you have unconsciously, I believe, but not the less really, been guilty of the very thing you accuse your contemporary of. Take, for instance, your comment on The Tablet's finding it " a strange sight " that Catholic journals abroad should side with a State that imposes disabilities on Catholics. The read its article carefully can see for himself, reasons in this way : Catholic journals abroad seem to have "jumped to the conclusion" that England is playing the part of a freebooter in the present war. They dispense with " reasons and arguments" as "superfluous," and suffer themselves to be swayed by sympathy and antipathy merely. Now this is a strange sight, Catholic journals claiming the sympathy of the world for a people who shut Catholics out from the franchise and from employment by the State solely because they are Catholics. You have tried to make your readers believe that what the Tablet found " a strange sight" was a very different thing indeed, to wit, "that any journal or anybody should be able to approach an international question in a spirit of justice and not of prejudice "-the very thing which the Tablet complained some of its Catholic contemporaries abroad falled to do!

Again, you accuse the Tablet of making, once directly and once indirectly, the " false statement" that " a distinction of race is made in the franchise law of the Transvaal." Never once in the course of its article does the Tablet make this statement. You should have weighed the Tablet's words more carefully - and your own. The Tablet says that the Englishspeaking majority in the Transvaal " had to live under a disability of race," and it proves up to the hilt, in the article referred to as published " only the other day," that they would still be under a disability of race even if all the demands made by the British, including the five years' franchise. had been complied with. It further says that they were " effectually shut out from all share in the government of the country," and this is the literal truth. It says finally that "burgher rights were

landers, whatever their nationality, were shut out from the franchise by the simple expedient of lengthening the term of residence required to qualify for it as much as should be found needful. But nowhere does the Tablet say, either expressly or by necessary implication, that a distinction of race is made in the franchise law of the Transvasl. You have drawn an inference from its words which they do not logically warrant; you have represented this as being what it said, and you have then turned round and accused it of making a false statement. You owe the Tablet an

You also, without intending it I am sure, have put me in a somewhat false light before your readers, as if I had made a distinction where the matter admitted of none. I said that I believed Britain's cause to be just, or, at any rate, not unjust. You have said there can be no difference between a cause being just and its being not unjust. Had you paused to weigh my words you would have found that I was speaking in a subjective sense, and that in this sense there is a difference. "So long as I believe etc.," were the words I used. Objectively there is no difference between a cause being just and its being not unjust; subjectively there is, unless indeed one is so happily endowed as to be enabled to reach certainty at a bound on a question of this kind. Between the mental attitude expressed by the proposition, "the cause is just," and that expressed by the proposition "the cause is unjust," there are intermediate stages, one of which is expressed in this third proposition, "the cause is not unjust." Suppose I believe that there is a strong probability, falling just short of certainty, that the cause is just, ; or suppose I believe that the cause in itself is just, but unjust in any of its circumstances; then my mental attitude will be properly expressed by the proposition, "the cause is not unjust."

I now return to the subject under discussion. The essential condition on which Britain granted self-government to the inhabitants of the Transvaal was that the equality of Briton with Boer should be recognized and maintained in that Republic as fully and as impartially as the equality of Boer with Briton was recognized and maintained in the British South African dependencies. This reasonable condition was insisted upon from the very first. It is expressely embodied in the treaty of 1852, known as the Sand River Convention, whereby Great Britain for the first time acknowledged the autonomy of the Transvaal. President Kruger himself is on record as having borne witness to this. Replying at the conference of 1881 to Sir Hercules Robinson's question whether British subjects were on an equal footing with citizens of the Transvaal before the annexation of the country in 1877, he said : "They were on the same footing as the burghers. There was not the slightest difference according to the Sand River Convention." (See CASKET, Dec. 7, p. 6). Equal treatment and equal rights for the Briton, was again the condition on which self-government was granted in 1881, though it was not at this time embodied in the Convention save in so far as it was implied in the word "inhabitants." Here again Kruger may be put on the witness stand. I quote once more question and answer as they come after the foregoing in the official record of what took place at the conference -

Sir Hercules Robinson: I presume you will not object to that continuing.

Kruger: No, there will be equal protection for everybody.

Sir Evelyn Wood : And equal privileges? Kruger: We make no difference so far as burgher rights are concerned. There may, perhaps, be some slight difference in the case of a young person who has just come into the country.

At that time the term of residence requisite to qualify a person for the franchise was but one year. The understanding was that conditions should continue to be substantially the same in the Transvaal after 1881 as they were before 1877. According to Kruger himself Britons then stood on the same footing as the Boers. Whether Kruger renewed in 1884 the pledges given in 1881, as the N. Y. Sun on the authority of a pro-Boer writer in the North American Review, avers he did, is of little consequence. The essential point is that he got self-government for the Transvaal on the understanding that he would give Britons in his Republic made the privilege of a single race," which | equal treatment and equal rights with the

five years the time requisite to qualify for the franchise, just because she deemed this a not unreasonable condition of obtaining the franchise. But when, after 1884, the time was raised to nine and then to fourteen years, she did protest, and she kept protesting to little purpose until the Boers invaded British territory a couple of months ago. Of course it was for " British subjects" that Britain stipulated for equal treatment in the Transvaal. But equal treatment involved their receiving the franchise on reasonable conditions. and thus becoming citizens of the Transvaal. While still remaining British subjects? No, for this would not only be unreasonable but preposterous. Three years ago, January 4, 1896, the Tablet could say in its "Chronicle of the Week": "These Uitlanders are quite ready to take the oath of allegiance to the South African Republic, but such readiness avails them nothing." Again, on Sept. 23, of the present year, the Tablet says, under the same heading and in the same column: "Mr. Chamberlain asked that the Uitlanders, who are a majority of the people, should have a representation in the Raad amounting to a fourth of the whole. He also asked that five years' residence in the country should entitle the Uitlanders to the franchise, provided they were willing to take the oath of allegiance to the South African Republic." This settles the question. The Queen in her speech at the close of the session of Parliament in October last did not say that " the Transvaai was part of her Empire," as you allege in THE CASKET of Nov. 30. She spoke of " restoring good government in that part of my empire," which might well refer to Natal, already at that time invaded by the Boers. Even if the reference was to the Transvaal, it must be remembered that war had broken out two weeks before her words were uttered, and that Lord Salisbury had given the Boers warning as early as July last that if Britain had " to make exertions to secure elementary justice for her subjects," the Conventions were not like the laws of the Medes and Persians, which alter not. Once war is declared between two countries, preexisting treaties are simply swept out of

Kruger and the Sisters.

There has been newspaper talk from time to time of a correspondence between Mr. Kruger and the Queen. If that exists, then there are two women in England who have been in communication with the President of the South African Republic. The other is the Rev. Mother-General of the Sisters of Nazareth. That religious lady has Communities under her rule, not within the three Kingdoms, or Queendoms, only, but in another hemisphere even; and her heart went out to Johannesburg and to Kimterley, where are convents of her Order, as soon as hostilities began. From Nazareth House, Hammersmith, she sent to Pretoria the appeal for President Kruger's protection of the Sisters; and this in a letter which, it seems, went home to his heart. He took steps at once to assure the Sisters of their safety-these Sisters of whom we have already read that they stayed at their posts when the Salvation Army women fled.

Moreover, President Kruger instructed the Secretary of State, Dr. Reitz, to write a letter of reassurance to the Mother-General. Nor was he a man of words merely. Every Boer man is wanted for the Boer War. But a party of men was specially told off for the protection of Nazareth House, Johannesburg, from-"Outlanders." Not all Outlanders are millionaires; not all are able to be of the company, described lately in a daily paper, as filling the expensive hotels in Cape Town and mingling maudlin tears with their champagne. Some fallen angels of Outlanders, it seems, there are, who stayed in Johannesburg because they had no money to carry them thence, and also, perhaps, because, under the circumstances of a town emptied of its fighting folk, something might turn up for the advantage of a class of ne'er-do-wells that needed daily and nightly control. Against all such possible intruders strict watch is kept by these guardian Boers of whom the English and Irish Sisters they defend speak in tones of kindness that may, through this paragraph, find echoes here that will not be drowned by the clamour of the streets. -The Tablet.

The diamend cutters of Antwerp, who are very numerous, are thrown out of work by the war in South Africa, which

Regulations for the Jubilee Year.

From the eve of Christmas (First Vespers) of the present year to the eve of Christmas, 1900, the usual indulgences, plenary and partial, which Catholics may gain at other times, are suspended. Excepted from this rule are:

1. Such indulgences (partial) as are granted by the Ordinaries to their subjects (not, however, the indulgences imparted with the Papal Blessing given twice a year by the Bishop.)

2. The plenary indulgence in articulo

3. Partial indulgence for visits to the Blessed Sacrament during the Forty Hours' Adoration.

4. Indulgences for accompanying the Blessed Sacrament to the dying.

5. Indulgences for the recital of the Angelus.

6. Privileged altars and indulgences exclusively applied to the souls in purga-

In lieu of this, all the faithful are to apply themselves to gain, if po sible, the Jubilee indulgence by a pilgrimage to the Holy City. Whilst they cannot gain for themselves any of the usual indulgences, they can offer them by way of suffrage for the souls in purgatory; for all indulgences without exception are, during the year of general Jubilee, applicable to the souls of the departed.

This limitation holds good only during the regular year of Jubilee (to be gained in Rome), and is not extended to the following year, when, as is customary, the Pontiff proclaims an extension of the solemn Jubilee to all parts of the worll for those who are unable to make the Jubilee visit to the Holy City in the preceding year.

To gain the Jubilee indulgence it is necessary to go to Rome, and to visit there on ten several days (not necessarily in succession) the four great basilicas of St. Peter, St. Paul, St. John Lateran, and St. Mary Major. Those who reside in Rome are to make the same visits on twenty days. The days may be reckoned either as ecclesiastical or as civil days, that is, from sundown to sundown, or from midnight to midnight.

Besides the visits or pilgrimages, the usual conditions required are the reception of the Sacraments of Penance and of Holy Eucharist, with sincere sorrow for sin, and purpose of amendment. These Sacraments need not be received in the Holy City; but it would be necessary, in order to gain the indulgence, that the person making the Jubilee be in the state of grace (that is, free from mortal sin) when performing the last visit or act prescribed for the indulgence. The obligatory reception of the sacraments at Easter does not satisfy for the gaining of the Jubilee indulgence, and their reception must therefore be repeated. The other condition is, prayer for the Church, for the extirpation of error, and for the peace of nations. The Jubilee indulgence can be gained only once for the living.

During the Holy Year, the members of religious communities wishing to gain the indulgence are free to select their own confessor among such as are approved for the hearing of religious. have extended faculties covering (a) the power to commute the prescribed works for the gaining of the Jubilee indulgence in case of sickness or other grave hindrances. This right can be exercised only in foro poenitentiae; (b) the power of absolving from all reservations, with the exception of those cases which are always reserved to the Pope. This faculty may be exercised but once in the case of an individual penitant who wishes to gain the indulgence; (c) the right of commuting simple vows, with the usual exceptions of religious vows, vows made in favour of a second party, and so-called penal vows (vota poenalia), made for the purpose of preventing certain sins.

These faculties, whilst intended to be exercised in favour of those who propose to go to Rome for the purpose of gaining the Jubilee indulgence, are subsequently extended during the period when the Jubilee may be gained at home by those who did not make the visits to the basilicas of the Holy City. In this case the Ordinaries of the different dioceses throughout the world are directed to publish special regulations for their respective flocks, containing detailed faculties, visits to particular churches, etc. This will urdoubtedly be done before the end of 1900. -American Ecclesiastical Review.

The Gaelic Bards of Scotland from 1400 to 1725.

(By the Rev. A. McLean Sinclair.) THE GAELIC BARDS FROM 1645 TO 1725.

Alexander Macrae, Alasdair Mac Mhurchaidh Ruaidh; Nighean Mhic-Lillechaluim Raasaidh; Duncan Stewart, Donnachadh Mac an Dubhshuilich; Ranald Macdonald of Glencoe; Aonghus Mac Alasdair Ruaidh; Alexander Macdonald of Bahuntin; Donald Donn Macdonald; John Lom's son; Am Bard Mucanach; Roderick Morrison, an Clarsair Dall; the

Rev. Angus Morrison; Lachtan MacKinnon; the Rev. John Beaton; John Mac-Lean, Iain Mac Ailein; John Macdonald, Iain Dubh Mac Iain Mhic Ailein; John Beaton of Dunan Eirthirich; Angus Odher Mactonald; Julia Macdonald, Sile na Ceapaich; Kenneth Macrae; Norman Ban Macleod; John Macdonald, Iain Mac Dhughaill Mhic Lachainn; John MacKay, am Piobaire Dall; Ruari Breac Mac Dhonnachaidh Bhain; Murdoch Matheson; the Rev. John Maclean; James Shaw of Crathinard; Donald Macintyre; Mary Macdonald, an Aigeannach; Mairearad Nighean Lachainn: Domhnall Ban Bard; William McKenzie an Ceistear Crubach; David Mc-Kellar; and Donald Ban Maclean. Some of these were merely versifiers, and cannot be classed as poets; others, however, such as John Lom, Hector Bachach, Dorothy Brown, Mary Macleod, am Bard Uncanach, Roderick Morrison, Lachlan MacKinnon, Iain Mac Ailein, Iain Dubh Mac Iain Mhic Ailein, Sile Na Ceapaich, Norman Ban Maclood, John MacKay, Murdoch Matheson the Aigeannach, Mairearad Nighean Lachainn, and the Ceistear Crubach were persons who possessed poetic gifts of a high order. The poetesses who flourished between 1645 and 1725 were especially remarkable for their talents. I do not know where we are to look among our Highland poetesses for better composers of songs than Mairi Nighean Alasdair Ruaidh, Dorothy Brown, Sile na Ceapaich, the Aigeannach, am Mairearad Nighean

Paul Crubach Macleod was a son of Alexander Ban Og Macleod of Lynedale. He was a tall, strong and handsome man. He composed an elegy on John Macleod of Dunvegan, who died in 1649. Mac Ithich is the author of a good elegy on Archibald Campbell, Earl of Argyll, who was beheaded in 1685. I can give no further information about him.

Lachainn.

The Macvurichs were hereditary family historians and bards of the Macdonalds of Moydart. They were of Irish origin. Their progenitor, Muireach O'Daly, settled in Scotland about the year 1200, and came to be known in Ireland as Muireach Alban-He seems to have been an ecclesinach. astic. He was evidently a pious man. There are several of his poems in Dean Macgregor's Book. Lachlan Mor Macvuirich, author of the battle address of 1411, must have been born about 1380. He was apparently the seventh in descent from Muireach. Donald Macvurich was a greatgreat-grandson of Lachlan Mor. He was the tenth in descent from Muireach. Neil Mor Macvurich was the son of Lachlan, son of Donald. Neil Mor was born probably about 1550. He was the author of Seannachas Sloinneadh na Pioba. He was quite a prominent man in his day. He had a son named Lachlan, who had a son named Donald, who had a son named Neil. Neil was born probably as early as 1640. He was a good poet He was the writer of a large portion of the history in the Book of Clanranald. He died shortly after 1715. He left two sons, Donald and Lachlan. Donald succeeded his father as Seannachie and bard. Donald died without issue, and was succeeded by his nephew, Neil, son of Lachlan. Neil was the seventeenth in descent from Muireach. He gave the Red Book, an Leabhar Dearg, to James Macpherson. He also gave several parchments containing poems to Mac Mhaighstir Alasdair and Ranald his son, He was the last sennachie of the Macvurichs. He left a son named Lachlan, who was born in 1741, and who was alive in

Concluded next week.

"MORIN'S WINE CRESO-PHATES"

Drives Away the Remains of Grippe, Strengthens the Stomach and Imparts New Life to the Blood and

Ancienne Lorette.

To Dr. Ed Morin & Co., Quebec:

Gentlemen,-Permit me to thank you for the marvellous effects of the unrivalled remedy which you prepare for sufferers from throat and lung diseases; the preparation, which is called "Morin's Wine Creso-phates," is far superior to many others which may be called "Creosote Wine without effect."

I am pleased to certify that a single bottle of your "Morin's Wine Creso-phates" radically cured me of weakness and general debility. For some years, I had gone to a shadow through hard work, fatigue and care. I had formerly suffered from the Grippe and I think I was much indebted to it for my general debility. I was so far gone that I could not do my own work. I had consulted my doctor and taken all the known tonics, with the single exception of the one that saved me. I was very much depressed by my miserable condition. I knew of your excellent preparation, but the idea never struck me to try it. However, one day, a good friend advised me to test your "Morin's Wine Creso-phates," and I took it for some time and was cured. I shall always be glad to recommend your celebrated preparation to sufferers from weakness or general debil-ity. Let these give it a trial and they will

be astonished.

MRS. HONORE L'HEUREEX. Be on your guard against imitations, which are absolutely worthless.

Insist upon getting "Morin's Wine Creso-phates." For sale everywhere.

Binks-Who originated football? Jinks-Some undertaker, I daresay.

Do dh-oighre Mhic ic Alasdair 16 of Glengarry.

> AIR FONN - O hu bho ro hu bho hi hu bho ro elle.

Og olghre n taigh chliutich Co dhiultadh leat eirigh, Og oighre n taigh chliutich Nam rusgadh nan geur lann Og oighre u taigh chllutich.

Nam faighinn sa comhnadh Bho dheachdadh na ceolraidh Chuirinn dan ann an ordugh Air an olgear Eu-e-as.

Og oighre an &c.

Ort Aonghuls olg Ghlinnich Olghre Chnoideart nam fireach Thu bhl corr tha mi streadh Annan grinneas s an euchdaibh.

Ged bu chluin thu nad leanabh S fad tha mis air mo mhealladh Nuair a ghairmear nad fhear thu Mur a ceannardach treun thu.

Cha b-ann bho fhuil shuaraich A thug thu bhi uaibhreach Sa lluthad sruth uasal Tha n cuairtibh do chleibhe.

Dh innsinn earrann de d shinnsreachd Iarla Rois agus He Innse-gall us chinntire Siol mhilidh nan treun-chath.

Ann ad ard fhriamh nach can-am Ciar Olaus o Mhanainn Be sud sar Righ na mara S tric chuir Gallabh nan eighn.

Mar sud s'an sonn a bha ainmeil Leis n do Chuireadh Cath-Gharbhalch Coisinn buaidh s a mhor aintheas Thar armailt na Beurla.

Oighre dligheach Righ-Fionnaghail Da n robh Tigh us leth Alba S do n robh treun fhir nan Garbh-Chrìoch Na armailt ag eiridh.

Bu libh eirigh nan daoine Thig bho Mhuideart nan Caolas Ged nach marbhte riamh Raonull Ann an Caonnalg Bhlair leine.

Gur tu n Raonullach maiseach Dh aindeain mi-ruin luchd talculs Tha full righrean gun ghaiseadh Siubhal bras ann ad fheithibh

An da fhuil a rinn sioladh Troi' Raonull s troi n Iarla Thug iad coinneamh nad chliabh-sa S tu siol an da threun laoich.

Sud na fir ni dhuit umhlachd Mar oighre Flatha an Duchal-Siol Ailein a Mudeart S siol Uisdein a Sleibhte.

Righ gu faiceams thu fathast

Nad cheannard stiuraidh air malthibh Mar bu dual dhut bho d aithair Ard fhlath sin na felle. Righ gu faiceam thu d stata

Cumail suas cliu nan Gaidheal Subhaile misnich us cainain Dream da n namhuid nach geilleadh. Righ gu faiceam na laithean Cosnadh buaidh dhut s na blaraibh

Gheibh dhut Moraireachd Arols Colr do nadair s do bheusan Righ gu faic mì thu freasdal Ann a'm Parlamaid Bhreatuinn

S ar saorsainn a sheasamh Le trels bho gach eucoir. Reir flor mheud an luaidh-chliu Mu do shinnsreachd a chualas Biodh do ghaisge s do shu-ailcean

A toirt buaidh air a cheile. Bi seirceil ri d dhaoine Ri d chairdean bi faoilidh S ri d namhaid bi daondach

Fo d fhraoch nuar a gheilleas.

Se durachd mo chleibh dhut Gach piseach s gach eibhneas S do shliochd mar Chonn nan Ceud-Chath Gu am cein bhi gun di-chuimhn.

og oighre n taigh Chlinitich Co dhiultadh leat eirigh Og olghre n taigh chliutich Nam rusgadh nan geur lann Og oighre n taigh chliutich S cha diultinnsa fein e Og olghre n taigh chliutich.

ALASDAIR AN RIDGE.

Self-Government.

The following despatch from England has appeared in the daily press:

"The authorities at the War Office are greatly impressed with the value of colonial assistance and sympathy in the present war, and are discussing measures for developing the military resources of the self-governing colonies for future emergencies."

While we do not assume that this statement has the official authority which it asserts, there is good ground for the belief that it fairly states the present view of the jingo and military classes in England. Whatever may be England's dangers, her statesmen bave lately adopted the policy of keeping the peace by demonstrating the power to fight. That was the meaning of the jubilee celebration, with its parade of battleships and flying squadrons. The spectacle of the great English communities beyond the seas lending their arms to England must add greatly to her apparent power to fight, though it may well be doubted that the offensive show of force is the best means of assuring peace. Canadians may be divided on the justice of the war and on the wisdom of our taking part in it. All will unite to insist that our military force was tendered only as a tribute of good will. Mr. Tarte, on behalf of the French-Canadians, was careful to insert in the order in Council the provision that the gift should not in the future be alleged as a precedent to found an obligation. The disposition to give will be readily disturbed here by any measures which will conflict

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

Japanese Catarrh cure prints in every package a guarantee to cure. The di-rections are plain and simple. What it has done for thousands it can do for you. 50 cents—All Druggists or by mail. for you.

CRIFFITHS & MACPHERSON CO., TORONTO SOLD BY FOSTER BROS.

with our freedom of self-government. What measures to develop our military resources could be taken by the Imperial authorities without an invasion of our rights of self-government it is difficult to see. Major-General Hutton's statement that he was following the instructions of the Imperial authorities has not passed without protest. This jealou + regard for colonial freedom is accentuated by lear of England's "future |emergencies." war with France is an "emergency" which Mr. Chamberlain, judging by he recent language, courts with a light hear In such an event it would be scarcely pos sitle to place our military resources at the service of the empira. We would not care to submit the French-Canadians, who are contented in the British colonial relation, to the strain of taking up arms against their motherland. This limitation of our support of Mr. Chamberlain's politics we are bound to respect .- Toronto Sun.

Stop it Now.

DON'T LET IT RUN ON UNTIL YOUR CON-DITION CAUSES YOU TO BE OSTRACISED AS IE YOU WERE A LEPER.

Before it is too late stop that succession of colds that mean nothing more or less than catarrh. Stop the suffering. Stop the disagreeable discharges that are so humiliating to you and offensive to your friends. Don't let it run on until vor condition causes you to be ostra you were a leper. Don't negled until consumption makes its fat ance. You can be cured. relieved, but absolutely and cured. Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal will restore you to complete, health. It gives relief at once. in an incredibly short time. Foster Bros.



Johnston & McFarlane

WANTED.

000 SHEEP PELTS.

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

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

E. MERSEREAU, Wholesale Buyer, Houlton, Maine

The Direct Route Without Change to Boston.

COMMENCING DEC. 12th.

SS, "HALIFAX," so well known to the travelling public, will leave Hallfax for Boston every Tuesday at midnight, - from Boston

Through Tickets For Sale by Agents I. C. Ry.

For all information apply to

PLANT LINE OFFICE, PLANT WHARF, HALIFAX, H. L. CHIPMAN, Superintendent,

Parents! did you ever try Knott's Worm Tablets for your children? You will find them the best that money can buy. Simple safe and sure. If your druggist does not keep them send 10 cents to the Knott Remedies Co., Merigomish, N. S., and get a package mailed free.

Woodland for

The Subscriber effers for Sale a wood lot of 23 acres situate at the Old Gulf Road, about 3 miles from town. There are excellent hardwood and poles on the lot. For particulars apply to MRS. JOS. CHISHOLM, ntigonish, Oct., 1899. Main Street



I have much pleasure in announcing to our many chistomers, and the public generally, that I have employed Mr. Angus McGILLIVRAY. His reputation as Cutter is so well known that I need not say further than that it would be difficult to persuade any who have had work done by him to try another. My Stock of

ENGLISH, SCOTCH and CANADIAN TWEEDS. WORSTEDS and OVERCOATINGS

for Spring is now complete with

Ask your Grocer for

EAGLE Parlor Matches 2008 VICTORIA " "

Little Comet " The Finest in the World. No Brimstone.

E. B. EDDY CO. Limited,

Hull, P. Q.

West-End Restaurant

The subseriber has opened a first-class restar rant and bakery next door to K. Sweet & Co. Boston Brown Bread and Beans every Saurda and Sunday morning. Choice Confectioner, and Fruit, also Tea, Coffee and Chocolate server at short notice. MRS. J. C. CHISHOLM,

West End Main St., Antigon



SIMPLY

Ask for a pound of tea, ask for "Monsoon." it, you have to ask for it.



INDO-CEYLON TEA

have sung of the soldier's glory

As I never shall sing again ;

I have gazed on the shambles gory, I have smelled of the slaughter-pen.

There is blood in the ink-well clotted,

There are stains on the laurel-leaf,

And the pages of Fame are blotted

The bird is slaughtered for fashlon, And the beast is killed for sport;

Is whispered at Moloch's court.

Is slain, and her child must die,

That some sister, or wife or daughter

And never the word compassion

For the parent seal in the water

Her beauty may beautify.

With the tears of a needless grief.

Put up the Sword.

(By a Penitent Poet.)

PLANT nte Without Boston.

21, 1899

DEC. 12th. il known to the tray. Hallfax for Boston ght, - from Boston

For Sale by C. Ry. ply to

rintendent,

try Knott's Worm

n? You will find

y can buy. Simple

druggist does not

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ish, N. S., and get

Sale a wood lot of 25 f Road, about 3 miles ellent hardwood and culars apply to

CHISHOLM, Main Street

have employ-LIVRAY. His so well known ther than that persuade any the by him to

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DY CO.

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C. CHISHOLM,

Iain St., Antigonia

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100 5

35

Sale.

OFFICE, PF, HALIFAX,

And the merciful thought we smother -For such is the way of man -As we murder the useless mother For the "unborn astrakan."

But a season of rest comes never For the rarest sport of all; Will His patience endure forever, Who noteth a sparrow's fall?

When the volleys of hell are sweeping The sea and the battle plain, Do you think that our God is sleeping, And never to wake again?

Are slaving the wasted frame. Shall we worship the red deceiver, The devil that men call Fame? We may swing the censer to cover

When hunger and ravenous fever

God asks us, over and over, " Where is thy brother, Cain? James Jeffrey Roche, in the December Cen

The odour of blood-in vain;

THE VEIL WITHDRAWN.

(Translated from the French of Madame Craven.)

(Chapter XXII. continued.) Mme. de Kergy presented them to me one by one, and among the persons intreduced were several of celebrity, whom I regarded with all the interest a first meding adds to renown. But I saw nothing of Diana's brother among those preset, and was beginning to wonder if I should never see him again, when just as diner was ready, he made his appearance. le bowed to me at a distance, appearig to have forgotten it was his place to escrt me to the table. A sign from his mothr seemed to bring him to himself, and ie offered me his arm with some confusio. though without any awkwardorss. ht after taking a seat beside me, he temsind for some moments without speaking, ad then addressed biomonyorastion of othes instead of me. I saw he was for some reason embarrassed, and I was confuse! myself; for such things are contagious. He soon recovered his accustome! ease, however, and when he finally addressed me it was with a simplicity that set me, on my part, entirely at ease. His conversation surprised and pleased me, and I felt I conversed better with him than any one else. There was nothing trifling in what he said, and, above all, he refrained from everything like a compliment, direct or indirect, and even from every subject that might lead either to me or himself. Women generally like nothing so much as a style of conversation that shows the effect they produce, so it was not astonishing it had been employed with me as well as with others. But this language had always embarrassed and displeased me, and

It soon became general, and I stopped to listen. I had then the pleasure -a new one for me- of witnessing a kind of game in which thoughts and opinions fly from one to another, wit mingles with gravity, and the intellect is brightened by contact with the brilliancy of others. Gilbert was not the only one in this circle who knew how to interest without fatiguing, and excite, not by ridicule, but by a better kind of wit, the hearty, cordial laugh that wounds neither the absent nor the present !

unusual way in which I was addressed - a

way that seemed to raise me in my own

estimation. And yet he did not try to

abserb my attention, but gave others an

opportunity of taking part in the conver-

What struck me especially was the interest and almost deference with which a man of well-known eloquence, whose opinions had weight with every one, endeavored to draw forth the opinions of others. It might have been said he listened even better than he talked.

Thus during the whole time we were at table, and the evening that followed, I realized the true meaning of the word conversation in a country where it originated, in the social world where it was ceined, and in the language which is, of all mediums, the most delicate, the most perfect, and the most universal.

In spite of myself, I felt my sadness gradually vanish, and my laugh more than once mingled freely in the merriment of others. I saw that Mme. de Kergy observed farewell. this with pleasure, and a benevolent smile increased the habitual sweetness of her expression. She was a woman whose unvarying serenity was the result of great suffering, and who now sought nothing in vehement desire-too vehement, perhaps! this world but the happiness of others; to whose pains she was as fully alive as she not try in the least to profit by my present

was full of profound compassion. She wore mourning, not only for her

husband, but a number of children, of whom Gilbert and Diana were the sole survivors. But far from centering her affection on them, she seemed to have given to all who were young the love she had cherished for those who were gone, and the vacant places they had left in her maternal heart. I could not help regarding her with astonishment, for I belonged te a country where it is more common to die of grief than to learn how to live under its burden. I returned Mme. de Kergy's smile, and for an hour felt gay and almost happy. But by degrees the burden, removed for an instant, fell back on my heart. The reality of my troubles, and the thought of bidding farewell to this delightful circle of friends, filled me with a melancholy it was impossible to repress. The regret that weighed on my heart was for a mement as profound as that we feel for our country when we fear never to behold it again.

I remained seated in an arm-chair near the fire-place, and fell into a revery which was favoured by Diana, who was at the piano. She was at that moment playing with consummate skill an air of Chopin's which seemed to give expression to my very thoughts. . .

I swoke from my long revery, and felt a blush mount to my very forehead when, raising my eyes I found Gilbert's fixed on mine. . . . And mine were veiled with tears! I hastily brushed them away, stammering with confusion that Chopin's music always affected my nerves, and then, leaving my seat, I approached the piano, where Diana continued to play one air after another. . . . Gilbert remained with a pensive manner in the place where I left him, looking at me from a distance, and trying, perhaps, to conjecture the cause of my emotios.

But the approaching separation was sufficient to account for this. I was that very evening to bid a long farewell to these new friends, whom perhaps I should neve: meet again in this world! And when the hour came, and Mme. de Kergy clasped me for the last time in her arms, f made no effort to restrain my tears. Diana my neck, said

"Oh! do not forget me. I love you so much !"

Her mother added with a tearful voice "May God watch over you wherever yo go, my dear Ginevra! I shall follow you in spirit with as much interest as if I had known you always! . . .

Gilbert offered me his arm, and conducted me to the carriage without uttering a word; but as I was on the point of entering it he said :

"Those you leave behind are greatly to be pitied, madame."

"And I am much more so," I replied, my tears continuing to flow without restraint. He remained silent an instant, and then

"As for me, madame, I may hope to see you again, for I shall go to Naples, . .

"And why should you not dare? You know well we shall expect you and welome you as a friend.

He made no reply, but after helping me into the carriage, and I had given him my hand, as I bade him adieu, he answered I now felt proportionately pleased with the in a low tone : "Au revoir !"

CHAPTER XXIII.

Our journey through France and across the Alps did not in the least diminish the impressions of my last days in Paris. But everything was mingled in my recollections like the joy and regret I felt at my departure - joy and regret, both of which I had reason to feel, though I did not try to fathom their cause. I was only conscious | and loved. that in more than one way the repose and happiness of our life were threatened, and it was necessary we should take flight. It seemed as if we could not go fast enough or far enough. The very rapidity with which we travelled by railway was delightfully soothing, for it seconded my wishes. The sudden change of scenery and climate, and the different aspect of the towns as soon as we crossed the mountains, also gave me pleasure, because all this greatly added in my imagination to the distance we had so rapidly come.

Lorenzo also, though doubtless for a different reason, seemed more at ease after we left Paris, and gradually resumed his usual manner towards me. He never mentioned Faustina's name, and I had only ventured to speak timidly of her once. As we were on the point of leaving, I proposed writing her a farewell note, but he prevented me by hastily stammering something to this effect: that my absence the evening before was a sufficient explanation for not seeing her again, and it was useless to take the trouble of any further

This new attitude surprised me. He had changed his mind, then, since the day he urged me so strongly to be her friend! . . . It is true I had myself expressed a -to break off this friendship. But he did

good-will to renew it. It was evident he no longer desired it himself. His only wish seemed to be to make me forget the scene that had occurred as well as the cause that led to it. Why was this? If I had really been in the wrong, would be have forgiven me so readily? If, instead of this, his conscience forced him to excuse me, did not the affection he now manifested prove his desire to repair wrongs he could not avow, and which

These thoughts involuntarily crossed my mind and heart with painful rapidity. I loved Lorenzo, or rather, I felt the need of loving him, above all things. But if he himself loved me no longer, if he had become treacherous, unfaithful and untrue to his word, could I continue to love him? Was this possible? . . . What would become of me in this case? Merciful heavens! . . . I asked myself these questions with a terror that could not have been greater had I been asking myself what would become of my eyes should they be deprived of light. And this comparison is just, for there could be no darker night than that which would have surrounded me had the ardent, predominant feeling of my heart been left without any object. I might suitably have taken for my motto : Aimer ou mourir - either love or die - words often uttered in a jesting, romantic, or trifling way, but which were to me full of profound, mysterious meaning. But this meaning was hidden from me, and the day was still far distant when its signification would be made manifest!

After crossing the Alps and the Appennines, and passing through Florence and Rome, we at length proceeded towards Naples by the delightful route that formerly crossed the Pontine Marshes, Terracina, and Mola di Gaeta. Every one who returns to Italy the first time after leaving it experiences a feeling of intoxication and joy a thousand times more lively than

The eyes wander around in search of to this enjoyment without attempting to resist it. Sadness, moreover, did not wept also, and, throwing her arms around | capable of it, it was by no means natural return to Naples my mind was diverted novelties that everything contributed to render efficacious and powerful.

> In the first place, I was glad to find my absence, and was now additionally embellished with the contents of the boxes Lorenzo's taste, and not mine, which had objects, the chief value of which in my eyes was derived from the estimation he attached to them himself.

> The : nxiety that clouded his face seemed to have disappeared. He appeared as delighted as I to find himself at home, and was quite disposed to resume his favourite occupation in his studio. Consequently, the clouds soon began to disperse from my soul: the sun once more began to brighten

> Lorenzo soon insisted, with an earnestness equal to that he had before shown to have me all to himself, that my door should now be constantly open. My drawing room was filled with people of the best society and highest rank in Naples, and, thanks to their cordiality and natural turn for sudden intimacies (a characteristic, charming trait in that delightful region), instead of feeling at all embarrassed among so many new acquaintances, I felt as if surrounded by friends I had always known

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

C. M. Henry, Druggist.

Antigonish, N. S.

"You say that the defendant turned and whistled to the dog. What followed?" "Why," said the witness innocently,

the dog."

my throat with a feather," said a good deacon with a sad cough. "Well, this is the holy water that will cast the devil out," said his wife, as she produced a bottle of Adamson's Botanic Cough Balsam. 25c. all druggists.

Wig-Jones says he can read a woman

If you take it for your nervous weakness, pain in the side, near the heart, in the liver or in the head. This tonic will give

perhaps I did not suspect?

when one goes there for the first time.

objects which once gave them pleasure and it had been a sacrifice to leave. I yielded belong to my age, and, though intensely to me. During the first weeks after my from all my troubles and anxiety by

myself once more in my delightful home, which, by the order of Lorenzo, had undergone a multitude of improvements during we had brought from Paris. It was dictated the choice of these numberless

(To be continued)

A Card.

"Some devil is inside of me, tickling

like a book.

Wag-Yes; but he can't shut her up

You will be satisfied with " Broma"

a new impetus to your sluggish blood.

Ask your drug dealer for it.



Will cure many common ailments which may occur in every family. It is strictly a family remedy. For INTERNAL as much as EXTERNAL use. Originated in 1810 by an old Family Physician. Could a remedy have existed for nearly a century, except for the fact that its virtue and excellence have won the public favor to a remarkable degree? You can safely trust what time has indorsed. Send for our Book on INFLAMMATION, mailed free. Sold by all Druggists. Put up in Two Sizes, Price 25-and 50 cts. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., Boston, Mass.

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

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

B. A. PRATT for Fine Watch, Clock and jewelry repairing,

West End, Antigonish.

LAST CHANCE

XMAS.

PHOTOS.

Dec. 1st to 6th.

NEW SIZES and SHAPES.

····· A VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.

The subscriber wil sell the farm on which he now resides, situated at the BLACK RIVER, in the County of Inverness, C. B., con-taining

ACRES

more or less. There is a good house, barn, outhouse, etc., on the farm. The buildings are all well underpinned with stone and mortar. There is a fine large meadow all clear on the place, which annually produces a large quantity of good hay. The upland is good, a large part of it, is under cultivation and pasture. There is much good hard, and soft wood on the farm, it is well watered by the river, brooks and springs running through it. A Post Office, School, Forge and Stores are all convenient to the farm. Stores are all convenient to the farm.

For further information apply to the subscriber.

K. J. MACDONALD,

Blackstone P. O., Mabou, Co. Inverness vember 8th, 1899.

NOTICE.

All persons having legal demands against Duncan Mcleaac, lately of Fraser's Mills, in the County of Antigonish, Farmer, are re-buested to render their accounts to

JAMES MILLS, Guardian of the person and estate of said Duncan McIssac.

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

For Good Wearing and Stylish Harness

----AND----

Strong, Well-Built Sleighs,

——CALL AT——

McISAAC'S

ANTIGONISH, N. S.

These Sleighs are manufactured by the celebrated and reliable McLaughlin Carriage Co., of Oshawa, Ont., and are all guaranteed. Inspection solicited.

We have now on hand a large and varied stock of

Patent Medicines, Pills, Ointments, Combs, Brushes and Toilet Articles, Soap, Perfumes, Maltine Preparations, Sponges, Emulsions, Pipes Tobaccos, Cigars, Cigarettes, etc

PHYSICIANS' PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY COMPOUNDED.

Night Bell on Door.

FOSTER BROS.

Druggists, Antigonish.

Remember the place, opp. A Kirk & Co



ANTIGONISH SASH and DOOR FACTORY.

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

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

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

JOHN McDONALD

ESTABLISHED, 1852

THE CASKET,

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

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 21.

IN ANSWER TO "SACERDOS."

We have now before us in its entirety the case made by "Sacerdos" in support of the justice of the war now raging in South Africa; and while we believe, for ment. reasons which we shall endeavour to show. that his presentation of the case will have convinced very few fair-minded persons at all conversant with the facts, we are confident that upon one point there will be a consensus of opinion among all who have read his letters-that the cause has found in him a champion whose skill and ability it would be difficult, if not impossible, to surpass. Any failure to carry conviction to the minds of his readers will have come from the inherent weakness of his cause. and not from any lack of skill in his presentation of it.

In view of the very considerable length at which the case has been set forth in his three last letters and in the articles from | that consider it as the one between us. the Tablet which we have reprinted at his request, we shall have to ask the patience of our readers while we endeavour to reply with as much brevity as is compatible with the interests of what we believe to be justice and right. And here we may say that we would very gladly, in the present condition of affairs, be relieved of the necessity of discussing the justice of the war. Eyents have taken a turn which perhaps no one foresaw even one month ago; and not only is it now apparent that this war will tax the resources of the British Empire, but there are not a few who see in it a possible struggle for that and suggestion of falsehood. Meanwhile, Empire's very existence. And though this in no wise affects the initial justice of the war, nor, as we view it, our right to discuss the question of that justice, we are free to concede that, with the fate of the Empire trembling in the balance, good taste would, other things permitting, sug- sibly be fair where British interests are at gest a postponement of the discussion stake, we overstated the case; for he cites until the danger was past. But there are things of vastly greater importance than mere questions of taste; and among those | tion here, we shall see something later. things are truth and justice: and the interests of these do, in our opinion, imperatively demand that our correspondent's plea for the war be not suffered to remain on our pages unanswered for months. And we desire to say here that when he remarks, at the close of the first paragraph of the letter in our issue of December 7, wherein he resumed this controversy, that even if he believed this war unjust he should nevertheless feel under some obligation to keep his convictions to himself once the executive of the nation had declared war, -if he is not merely giving his personal view, but enunciating-as we have heard it enunciated-a general proposition, then we are presumptuous enough to differ from him upon that proposition. We go further, and say that that general proposition, if such be intended, involving, as it does, the position that the executive of a nation can, in any cause, no matter how glaringly and shockingly unjust, by the simple act of affixing its signature to a declaration of war, shut the mouth and paralyse the pen of every citizen of that nation whose conscience revolts at the iniquity-is, to put it mildly, one which will not commend itself to the enlightened judgment of mankind. The executive of our nation has in the not very remote past declared war for the purpose of forcing upon a heathen people an injurious and degrading drug. Must no voice in the British Empire, once that declaration was signed, be raised in protest against that enormity!

Time and time again, in the course of the Hispano-American and Philippine wars, have we had cause to believe that " Sacerdos," like ourselves, admired the fearless courage of those Catholic and other editors in the United States who protested against what they believed to be the injustice of each. Never once had we cause to suppose the work was entrusted, has received the he held them to be violating any obligation | unqualified approval of the Municipal Art in doing so. But alas for the eternal distinction between the goring of our neigh- case of all public monuments, and a site bour's ox and the gering of our own, and | will soon be chosen. The design is a colalas for the peace of mind of him who is ossal bronze bust on a granite pedestal, fair enough to ignore that fundamental and it is expected that the monument will difference!

Our correspondent complains, late in his in commenting on his first, inasmuch as, lished on another page of this issue. By drew a distinction where none existed. He 1, the Holy Father enables cloistered 1,097, including 82 killed, 348 missing, asserts that there is, subjectively, a dis- Religious of both sexes, as also all re- and 667 wounded.

tinction between the propositions, "The cause is just" and "The cause is not unjust." He will pardon us for saying that his laboured effort to show such a distinction is a decided failure. There is a clear distinction between saying "I believe that the cause is just" and "I do not believe the cause is unjust;" for the latter predicates nothing of the cause, but Terms: \$1.00 per Year in Advance only of the speaker's attitude toward a proposition. Our correspondent argues as if this latter were what he said, apparently losing sight of the fact that it was to the "unjust" and not to the "believe" that he attached the negative. " Not unjust" means just: if you assert your belief that that which these two words signify may be predicated of any given subject, you thereby assert your conviction that what is denoted by the term "just" is predicable of that subject. The man who cannot say "This is just" cannot without stultifying himself say of the same thing "This is not unjust"; for they are two ways of making one and the same state-

This, we take it, is apropos of our correspondent's position. It is for him to say what that position is. But having resumed this discussion three issues back under a title of his own selection-"The Justice of the Present War "- and having asserted in the first paragraph of his first letter his belief that the cause of Great Britain therein was "just, or at any rate, not unjust," we, and we venture to say all our readers, have understood the issue between himself and us to be precisely that which he indicated by the words that he put at the head of each of his several letters; and as he has not even yet disclaimed that issue, we cannot do otherwise

On that issue, then, we might, if we chose to take that ground, concede every single fact contended for by "Sacerdos," and appeal with the utmost confidence to the judgment of every right-thinking, unbiased Christian-or enlightened pagan, for that matter-upon the question of the negotiations alone. To this phase of the question we shall therefore next address ourselves. We shall consider some of the salient points of the recent negotiations as they were, and The Tablet's travesty of them, and we will prove that its article does bristle with both suppression of truth upon the single point which our correspondent in his three lengthy letters scores against us, we yield with the readiness with which we are always prepared to yield when proved to be wrong. He does show that in saying that The Tablet cannot posinstances to the contrary. Of its fairness in the case in hand, which is the real ques-

We wish all the readers of THE CASKET a Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year.

<a>.... Catholic Notes.

A beautiful example of apostolic povert was furnished by the late Bishop de Goesbriand of Burlington, Vt., whose death was recently noted in these columns. Many supposed that the Bishop had died quite wealthy; but it was found upon examination that he had left exactly \$2.12. The despatch which announced that fact added that it explained whence the money had come that went to erect many of the fine buildings of the diocese. Many of the greatest prelates of the Church have died in the same worldly circumstances as the venerable Bishop of Burlington.

There will be two canonizations during the Jubilee Year, by which Blessed John Baptiste de la Salle, founder of the Brothers of the Christian Schools, and Blessed Ritar of Cascia, a religious of the Augustinian Order in the fifteenth century, to whose intercession many marvellous miracles, especially cures of diseases, are ascribed, will be raised to the honours of the altar. The ceremony of the double canonization will take place on May 6, and will undoubtedly be a very imposing one. The French National pilgrimage and the Franciscan tertiaries, assembled in congress, will then be in Rome.

It is pleasing to learn that the proposed monument in New York to the great Dr. Brownson will soon be an accomplished fact. The model, prepared by Mr. Samuel J. Kitson, the Boston sculptor to whom Commission of New York, requisite in the be unveiled in May or June next.

The attention of the reader is directed third letter, that we put him in a false light to the "Regulations for the Jubilee" pubhe contends, we made it appear that he a later Apostolic Constitution, dated Nov.

ligious communities of women, including novices and postulants, whether these communities are approved by the Holy See or not, to gain the Jubilee indulgence twice during the Holy Year, by performing certain works to be determined by the Ordinary in each diocese, and exempts them from the pilgrimage to Rome which is an essential condition of gaining the Jubilee indulgence next year in the case of the rest of the faithful. This same privilege is also extended to women employed in maternity hospitals, to captives and persons condemned to long imprisonment, to persons of both sexes who have completed their seventieth year, and in fine to all who by reason of sickness or feeble health are unable to undertake the journey to Rome. Others of the faithful, including even those to whom a visit to Rome would be a moral impossibility, must go to Rome next year if they want to gain the Jubilee indulgence, or else wait until the following year when it will be extended to the whole world.

War Notes.

There are 25,000 cases of canned meats for shipment to the British army in South Africa held at New York for lack of vessels to carry them to their destinations.

The War Office on the 17th announced that all the remaining portions of the army reserve would be called out, that nine battalions of militia, besides two battalions which had volunteered for service at Malta and one for service in the Channel Islands, would be allowed to volunteer for service outside of the United Kingdom, and that the offers received from the colonies would as far as possible be accepted, preference being given to mounted contingents.

The British authorities seem now to understand what a formidable task is on their hands in South Africa. Baron Roberts of Kandahar and Waterford, commander of the forces in Ireland, has been appointed commander-in-chief, with Lord Kitchener second in command. General Buller will conduct the campaign in Natal. Both Lord Roberts and Lord Kitchener will go to Cape Colony. The former leaves for Cape Town on Saturday. The latter has left Omdurman for Cairo, where he will likely arrive to-morrow, and will start for Cape Town without delay.

Last week was one of disaster to the British arms in South Africa. On Sunday Dec. 10, General Methuen attacked 12,000 Boers in strongly entrenched positions, at Magersfontein near Modder River. The British artillery shelled the long hill held on Monday a fierce attack was made by the Highland Brigade. The assault failed, and at nightfall the troops retired with heavy loss. An official report places the killed, wounded and missing of all arms, in the engagements of both days, at 833. Of the officers 15 were killed and 47 wounded, with five missing and one captured. There were 650 casualties among the non-commissioned officers and men of the Highland Brigade. General Wauchope, who was in command of the Brigade, and who served in the Ashantee and Egyptian wars and in the Soudan and feared that Methuen's defeat will cause further disaffection among the Dutch of Cape Colony.

Joyful excitement prevailed in London for a short time on last Thursday afternoon when it was rumoured that Generals Buller and Clery had relieved Ladysmith with a great capture of Boers, the number being variously estimated at from 3 000 to 10,000. By midnight, however, it was definitely known that the rumours were without any foundatian. Meantime the reports had been sent far and wide, and many persons here were disposed to believe them. Then came the news, only too true, that General Buller, at the Tugela River in Natal, had met with the most serious reverse in the whole campaign, being forced to retreat with terrible loss and having to abandon eleven of his guns. General Buller's despatch to London, which is the clearest one yet sent, says that he moved in full strength from his camp at Chievely at 4 o'clock on Friday morning to cross the Tugela River, which is fordable at two points about 2 miles apart. General Hart, with his leading battalion the Connaught Rangers, was to attack on the left, General Hildyard, whose leading regiment was the East Surrey, on the right, and General Littleton was to take the centre to support either. General Hart lost most heavily in his vain attempt to force a passage, and was ordered to withdraw: General Hildyard then occupied Colenso station, but the whole artillery sent to support the attack, baving advanced close to the river, was subjected to a withering fire, which cut off drivers and horses. Finding it impossible to effect his object, General Buller ordered the troops to retire. Ten guns had to be left behind, and one was lost by fire. The day was intensely hot and was most trying to the troops. The casualties amount to

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Silverware, Lamps.

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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.

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Five persons were burned to death and er others seriously injured in a fire in a five story tenement house in New York on

The Broadway National Bank, Boston, closed its doors on Dec. 16, and is in the hands of a receiver. It was incorporated in 1853, and its capital is \$200,000.

A preliminary statement issued by the Board of Agriculture estimates the wheat vield of Great Britain for 1899 at 65,529,-325 bushels, as against 73,028,856 bushels

Two Chinese officials bave been sent by the Chinese Government to British Columbia to look into matters pertaining to cepted. Chinamen in Canada and more especially in that province.

During the past month about 3,000 Spanish prisoners held by the insurgents in the Philippines were released. The insurgent forces have been almost comoperations of the United States forces.

Irving Shaw, a lad of fourteen years, was sentenced at Saratoga, N. Y., on Wednesday of last week, to life imprisonment for the murder of a playmate last October. He is said to be the youngest life prisoner in New York State.

Petitions have been sent to Washington from the people of Porto Rico complaining of the country's lack of a regular code of laws and of any political status, as well as of intense industrial depression, caused partly by the severe hurricanes from which the island has suffered.

The largest single consignment of mail from Europe to America was brought to Boston by the steamer New England of the Dominion Line on Dec. 14. Her heavy cargo was due to the fact that the British Government has chartered many liners for transport service.

mac, which is over fifty days out from the breast and killed. Quebec, bound for Belfast, is believed to have been lost. Her cargo consisted wholly of deals and her crew comprised 45 men. The Merrimae was a fine iron steamer comparatively new.

A resolution declaring that Italy had defeated in the Chamber of Deputies by a fuse vote of 163 to 54, the Minister of Poreign Affairs declaring that they had never been negotiating with China for territorial con-

Germany is said to be making efforts to acquire the peninsula of Jutland from Denmark. A report that the latter country was negotiating with the United States for the sale of the Danish West Indies elicited an inquiry by Germany at Washington as to its truth, with the reply that it had no foundation.

The Philadelphia Friends Society has began the shipment of 35,000 pounds of supplies to the Doukhobors of Canada. When the latter arrived from Russia, Philadelphia Quakers sent them about \$3,000, and a few weeks ago they received \$20,000 and 42,000 pounds of supplies.

Hong Kong advices say that there is to be trouble between China and France over the delimitation of French leased territory at Laing Chow Bay, and that Marshall Su, China's most famous general, was sent to the disputed territory with 30,000 men, with orders to uphold the Chinese cause even should he have to fight.

Two bye-elections-one in the fourth district of Queens and the other in the fourth district of Kings-were held in P. E. Island on Wednesday of last week. In both the Conservative candidates were elected, Attorney-General McKinnon being defeated in the latter district. The opposition appears to have now a majority of one in the Legislature.

Two dwelling houses were burned in Yarmouth last Thursday morning by the explosion of a lamp, and a woman 70 years of age, who was the only occupant of one of them, perished. A workman going to his work saw the lamp explode, and the aged woman rush around the room, but in his excitement he ran to give the fire slarm instead of trying to save the woman.

Mail reports received from China last week give somewhat meagre details of a most terrible catastrophe in the Molnoca Islands, between Celebes and New Guinea the destruction of many thousands of lives by an earthquake and tidal wave on November 2. The Island of Ceram, one of the largest of the group, appears to have been the chief scene of the awful devastation. The wave followed a few hours after the earthquake, and covered the land to a depth of more than thirty feet. The reports say that out of combunities numbering 18,000 on the island only forty persons escaped. The whole coast over an immense district was completely transformed.

ESenor Silvela, the Spanish premier, epising to a question on the subject in the Chamber of Deputies, said that there was no truth in the report of an alliance between Spain and Russia, based upon the | at the Tugela River was Lieutenant F. H. cession of Ceuts, the Spanish seaport S. Roberts, son of Lord Roberts, the new town in Morocco. He declared that Spain | commander-in chief. He has since died of would not on any account cede her African possessions.

War Notes.

A Cabinet meeting was held at Ottawa on Monday at which it was announced that the Imperial Government had cabled its acceptance of the offer of the Canadian Government of a second contingent, adv. Nothing was decided as to its character or strength, but it is thought that it will consist largely of cavalry, mounted police and artillery. The offer of a second Australian contingent has also been ac-

Gen. Methuen has come in for a good deal of blame for his supposed failure to reconnoitre. It is now stated, however, that his scouts were out for two days, and that their movements served to show the Boers where the attack would be made. pletely broken up by the recent successful His position is one of peculiar difficulty. If he ventures far from the railway line | That he, of all men, had light cause to grieve. he is apt to be cut off, and the Boers, who know this, throw their whole force along that line in front of him. There exists in military circles a fear that his line of communication with the base will be broken and his forces isolated. Experts think that he had better return to Orange River to replenish his supply of food and ammunition. Secret meetings of Boer sympathizers are being held in various parts of Cape Colony, and the whole country to the northward is said to be in a state of great unrest. The natives there, as well as those in Basutoland, are said to le losing heart regarding the strength of he British.

A despatch from Manilla, dated Dec. 14. states that Major-General Henry F. Lawton, of the U. S. forces, had been shot and killed at San Mateo: He was standing in The Elder-Dempster steamship Merri- front of his troops when he was shot in

The steamsnip Karami left London last week, for South Africa, with one of the heaviest cargoes of war materiel ever sent from British shores. Among the ammunition were 40,000,000 rounds of small arm ammunition, 7,000 rounds of compromised her national honour by the shrapnel and common shell, 4,000 rounds recall of her warships from Chipa was of 5-inch lyddite shell and 851 boxes of

> An outburst of patriotism followed the appeal of the British Ministry for men, and battalion after battalion of militia volunteered for foreign service, Mr. Goschen reports that the Admiralty has provided sea transport for 120,000 troops and that 120,000 more are available if

Among the wounded in the engagement | peace.

his wounds.

Major Fowle, of the 21st Royal Lancers, arrived at New York on Dec. 17. He is on his way to New Orleans to purchase 900 mules for the British army.

McCurpt & Co. have received from the manufacturers a nice lot of ladies' white aprons, just the thing for Xmas presents .-

BEST QUALITY CREAM CHOCOLATES, for Christmas, 30 cents a pound, at C. B. Whidden & Son's .- adv.

Two Travellers.

Amid the sparkling snows of Christmas Eve, While flery stars startled the breathless cold On a bleak country road two travellers bold Met, glad of heart. Cried one, " Now, by your

Good comrade, -we will basten!-to receive Our homes' warm welcome earlier and behold Our children's merriment." His bright face

Answered the other, " Gladly, friend of mine, I, too, press onward! See'st thou yonder light?

There, in blest walls, the yellow tapers shine! Thither I journey, earth-love past from sight, Leaving my dead,-life, self!-at His dear call, The Christ who is my Home, my Light my All! - Caroline D. Swan, in Catholic Colum-

DIED.

DUNPHY .- At Guysboro Interval, on Dec. 12th, in his 67th year, having received all the rites of the Church he so cheerfully obeyed and dearly loved, John Dunphy, leaving a widow and three children to weep for a loss most keenly felt. Mr. Dupphy was an honest, punctual, and in every respect an upright man.

Obituary.

In the Sisters Hospital, Rossland, B. C. on Nov. 21st, from the effects of typhoid fever, there passed away to his eternal reward, after an illness of two weeks, which he bore with Christian patience and resignation, John A. Gillis, at the age of 25 years. Deceased was son of Donald Gillis, Pleasant Valley. He made numerous friends while at Rossland, and was beloved by all who knew him. Always a fervent Catholic, his devotion to his Church was rewarded by a happy death, surrounded by his parish priest, the Sisters of Charity and many friends. He leaves sorrowing parents, four brothers and three sisters to mourn the loss of a dutiful son and a kind brother. On Friday m roing, Nov. 24th, after Requiem High Mass, by the Rev. J. Walsh, his morts! remains were taken from the Miners' Union Hall and interred in the Catholic cemetery.
Mr. Alex. Gillis, of Granite, Montana, brother of the deceased, was present. His funeral was one of the largest ever seen in Rossland and testifies to the respect in which he was held. May his soul rest in

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 OVERCOAT at \$3.00 SERGE very nice

Our Men's Heavy Melton Overcoats

in Navy, Blue and Black, at are the test values ever shown in Antigonish.

Men's Overcoats at \$5.50 Men's Overcoats in Navy and Black at Men's Overcoats in Navy and Black at 8.00 Men's Overcoats in Navy, Brown and Black, 9.75 Men's Ulsters, - - -Men's Ulsters, Fawn and Brown, 5.00 Men's Ulsters, Fawn and Brown, -6.00 Men's Ulsters, Fawn, Brown and Black, 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

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

\$2.50, 3.00, 4.00 Children's Reefers, \$2.00, 2.25, 2.50, 2.75, 3.25

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.

We are showing

will charge you.

Men's Heavy Ribbed Shirts and Drawers, each 25c. Men's Heavy Ribbed Shirts and Drawers, fancy stripe, each 37e. 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 Kait Shirts and

Drawers, each 75c.

Men's Fine Shirts and Drawers, each - 90e, \$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, - - - 81.25, 1.50

Full range of Boys' Topshirts at all prices. Men's Sweaters, - - - - 75, 85, 95, 81,00, 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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WHITHAM SHOES,

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

> \$3.00, 4.00 and \$5.00.



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is such that we can guar-ntee satisfaction in all work entrusted to us, and we respectfullly solicit the favor of a call from all contemplating a Spring Overcost or a new Suit. Particular attention given to Clergymen's Soutannes.

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

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

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Estimates for Plumbing and Heating fur-nished Promptly on application. Call and inspect Stock.

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

Restaurant in Conjunction. Good stabling on the premises.

JAMES BEOAD POOT, Pro

Dr. De Costa's Statement.

With profound gratitude, I acknowledge the great goodness of God, who mercifully lightened my path, giving grace to overcome the deep prejudice implanted by false education; and has now led me, not without trial, yet with a Shepherd's gentle hand, to the fold of the Catholic Church. Faith is the Gift of God, and, whatever agents may be employed, primarily, it is God the Holy Ghost, Sanctifier of the Faithful, who must be our Guide. My course, therefore, in entering the Catholic Church may not be ascribed to any mere human impulse; and yet I must indicate the mode of thought that stands connected with so great a change. This change is not the work of a day or a year. The process began very long ago. Those who were near me plainly saw that my theological views were undergoing evolution, and that I was outgrowing the system in which I had been trained. On the other hand, the community at large, or at least the observant portion familiar with the tendencies of Reformation theological systems, must see that the position I take is intimately connected with great changes in modern thought. The sad, fallen estate of Post-Reformation belief has forced upon me a reconsideration of principles, the result of reconsideration being the conviction that the Reformation was not based upon any true foundations.

The issue precipitate in connection with the Biblical Criticism, forms only one of many difficulties of the Protestant situation, and I came to recognize the Reformation of the sixteenth century, as, theologically at least, a monumental failure, a revolution, in fact, against the Catholic and Apostolic Church.

The world is now becoming more and more aware of the nature of that movement, and the passsing of studious Anglicans over to the Catho'ic Church should not, under the changed conditions, be deemed phenomenal.

For the last forty or fifty years an impressive procession, composed of clergy and laity, has been moving on from Canterbury to Rome. The significance of this spectacle is too evident. It cannot fail of application in connection with new individuals. It would be idle at this late day to credit recent examples to impulse, misunderstanding, or transient emotion. The current is as steady as the flow of the Gulf Stream, and points to world-wide causes. The Romeward movement is prompted by a re-reading of history and an increasing knowledge of the issues involved. It is guided by an irresistible logic. individual example is significant when furnished by men of large learning and incorruptible character. Persons of this stamp carry with them a weight of authority, and their case serves to indicate the strength of the reaction in favour of the Catholic Church. These unusual testimonies possess evidential value. Newman's Apologia" and Ives' " Trials of a Mind" not only serve to blaze a path through the dim, tengled Anglican wildwood, but they powerfully convince many of the legitiof the call to accept the R man position.

When the thinkers like Newman pass out from their environment and render their obedience to the Papal authority, thoughtful men must pause and ask what it means. Not a few of those in doubt and unable to make an original investigation, might reasonably accept the experience and counsel of men like John Henry Newman. For myself, however, I may say that, if the gifted author of " Lead Kindly Light" had never spoken, and if Manning, Faber and Wilberforce had never lived, my own mode of thinking must inevitably have led me to my present faith. The Protestant world has now reached the advanced stage predicted by Newman, and its acute symptoms furnish especial reasons for leaving Anglicanism that never existed before. The moribund theologian may not be aware of the state of modern thought, yet, nevertheless, when the curtain of the twentieth century rises, men of alert sense and ingenuous minds will recognize a new world. Living men among non-Catholics are even now somewhat conscious of the actual religious conditions. This is one explanation of the "Higher Criticism," which has discovered that the whole Reformation system is in peril, proposing to meet the emergency by the use of a reconstructive criticism which forms simply a sop to the Cerberus of unbelief, strengthening the appetite it would appease, creating a demand for still more preposterous propositions, and piling difficulty upon difficulty, Pelion upon Ossa. All the while, such seems to be the confidence inspired by this new learning, that the new Rabbi is able, in the presence of an unparalleled exigency, to maintain his hostile attitude with an imperturable aplomb. Confident of his methods, he cannot realize that Reformation Christianity is deemed "intellectually bankrupt" by thoughtful and discerning men, and is rapidly ap-

proaching a catastrephe. This is evident,

not only from an examination of principles,

but from its actual condition in our work-

since the first permanent English colony was planted at Jamestown, in 1607, one nevertheless discovers from the last census that in 1890, this party had not only failed to take religious possession of the United States, but had left forty-two out of sixtytwo millions of the people outside of any ecclesiastical organization. The advocate of the Reformation has indulged in high play, and has lost. Feeling the emptiness of the situation, multitudes are turning away from the personal recognition of all religion; whilst others, with better thought, finding religion to be an inextinguishable craving of the soul, are anxiously asking: to whom shall we go for the words of eternal life?" In this great crisis the Catholic Church appears, fresh, fair and strong after the conflict of the ages, "her brow and breast made beautiful with scars," offering the wavering world Salvation through Christ, the one Mediator between God and Man. Many turn away with scoffing on the lip, but with a dread presentiment in the heart, the dark foreboding that plagues the souls of those who sin against light; while, on the other hand, others are giving themselves to inquiry as never before, and are becoming convinced of the justice of the Catholic claim. To-day the stady of the Fathers, the Schoolmen and the Councils is being prosecuted anew, with the facilities that have been placed within reach by the labours of the last half century, rendering it comparatively easy to obtain the benefit of knowledge bearing upon the claims of the Catholic Church. Therefore, the authority of the Church is becoming apparent to intelligent seekers after truth, whose minds are not hardened into confirmed hostility to Catholic thought. I do not, however, propose to offer any apology for entering the Catholic Church. Standing in the midst of modern religious systems toppling to their fall like columns in the Temple of Karnak, no defense need be offered for accepting a firm and unshaken Catholic Faith. I shall not enter upon argument, or seek to detail reasons for rendering allegiance to Rome, but will speak in a general way on one branch of the general subject, namely, The Position of the Holy Scriptures in the Teaching

System of the Catholic Church. In what I have to say, I trust that I may be understood as desiring to express my views with all due respect for opinions of non Catholics, and that I may transgress no rules of charity in any allusion to the views of those with whom I was so long and pleasantly associated and whose happiness and welfare will always remain, as in the past, subjects of affectionate solicitude and regard.

For some years I have stood with men who sought to vindicate the Sacred Scriptures and rescue them from a defense which is generally regarded as a dishonour : and since, moreover, it has been charged that those who go over from the Protestant to the Catholic Fold gain no advantage in respect to the condition of Biblical Criticism, I shall try to meet the charge. Let me proceed, therefore, to suggest that, in my judgment, the Roman Catholic Church is entitled to the profound respect and confidence of all classes of non-Catholics who honestly and reverently adhere, as of old, to Holy Scripture; and for the reason that this Church holds, without compromise, to the Bible as the plenarily inspired Word of God. The Church of Rome stands before English-speaking people, and Protestants everywhere, as the unique and solitary defender of the Bible in its integrity and entirety. No other body maintains this uncompromising attitude. The attack upon the Bible is shown by Mr. Mallock, in his remarkable article in the November Nineteenth Century, as coming from Protestant critics, who seek to save the Scriptures by reducing them to the level of other so-called Sacred Books of the East. The opposite position of the Roman Church is shown by the Encyclical of Leo XIII., Providentissimus Deus. 1893, which leaves no doubt. Quoting the Council of Trent, the Holy Father says that the Books of the Old and New Testament, "whole and entire," "contain revelation without error," the Holy Ghost having inspired men to write " in apt words and with infallible truth." The Encyclical, therefore, declares that "it follows that those who maintain that an error is possible in any genuine passage of the sacred writings, either pervert the Catholic notion of inspiration or make God the author of such error." Leo XIII, disposes of the " Higher Criticism" in the following manner: There has arisen, to the great detriment of religion, an inept method, dignified by the name of 'Higher Criticism,' which pretends to judge of the origin, integrity and authority of each Book from internal indications alone. It is clear, on the other hand, that in historical questions, such as the origin and the handing down of writings, the witness of history is of primary importance, and that historical investigation

should be made with the utmost care, and that

in this matter internal evidence is seldom

of great value, except as confirmation. To

look upon it in any other light will be to

ing day world. Though the Reformation | open the door to many evil consequences.

Party has had possession of this land ever It will make the enemies of religion much more bold and confident in attacking and mangling the Sacred Books; and this vaunted 'Higher Criticism' will resolve itself into the reflection of the bias and the prejudice of the critics. It will not throw on the Scripture the light that is sought or prove of any advantage to doctrine; it will only give rise to disagreement and dissension, those sure notes of error which the critics in question so plentifully exhibit in their own persons, and seeing that most of them are tainted with false philosophy and rationalism, it must lead to the elimination from the Sacred writings of all prophecy and miracle, and of everything else that is outside the natural order."

(Continued next week.)

The Arch of Victory: A Christmas Thought.

I find many notes of regret in the inexhaustible book, concerning the great weariness which falls to the lot of so many young women during this month of active business. Such crowds in all the shops, so much added labour for saleswomen and workwomen and accountants : every phase of working life is increased in activity and finds exciting cause for thought and endeavour. The great wave of stirring life touches a long and varied shore, and the waters are often troubled which press about tired feet. Many bright little scheme for personal plans is sadly pushed beyond reach of recovery by the incessant demands of shop work-room, and late hours of attendance send weary bodies and tired heads un willingly to the rest they cannot do with out, when hope had planned to use a few evening hours for the making of little gifts, only possible through the work o the fingers.

Many and many of you have watched the building of the Arch of Victory, under which our great admiral saw the grand procession pass on the day of his welcome. White and stately and wonderfully beautiful, it stands against the sky, looking as if human hands had never touched it. Victory seems only to have alighted on its summit, rather than HETROPOLE BUILDING. 193 HOLLIS ST to have been lifted to her proud place among her noble sea-horses, about the proud necks of which the setting sun sends such a golden mist. But toil and fatigue and weary arms and risk of life and limb of many a nameless workman brought the designer's splendid thought to its perfection, and made the city proud and the people of many places and coun tries glad.

When those last tiresome weeks before Christmas come, let those of you who are standing in your places weary in every nerve, just give some earnest thought to the building of the arch, and realize that you are doing something greater still. Over the whole world an arch of love is to be stretched for Christmas Eve and you are adding to its beauty by your patient performance of duty, each in your place. Every little help you give to the mother in search of a toy, or to an ignorant person not knowing what he really wants, is building up a fair column to uphold the lovely span.

Your courtesy satisfies one otherwise disappointed and sends people to their homes, pleased and grateful, ready to keep the feast in the right spirit and way. Every day spent in thus building up the general plan is to the end in view like moulding the gracious ornaments to stand each in its place when the day comes, when we welcome the new-born "King of Peace."

I think it will cheer you and perhaps make the long hours have another meaning if you can realize that your limbs and head are not aching, solely because people have been so exacting and irritable and endless in numbers, but that you have been working your full and extra hours in the great workshops where the Arch of Love is being built, and that if you do your part with steadfast good-will, you will have helped to the beautiful end, and made things fitting to welcome the Victor over our worst enemies .- Mrs. Clement Farley, in the Monthly Ledger.

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FOR HEART DISEASE WITHOUT HELP-DR. AGNEW'S CURE FOR THE HEART RELIEVES IN FIFTEEN MINUTES

Mis. O Ward, of Magog, Que., was a great sufferer for years from heart disease. Physicians blistered her and gave her other treatments without relief. She read in the papers of the wonderful cures made by Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart. She procured a bottle of it. Fifteen minutes after the first dose she had relief. Before taking this remedy she had constant spells of suffication and fluttering, and severe pains about the heart, und was so weak that the act of sweeping the floor caused her to faint. She continued using the remedy until she had taken six bottles, and to-day she is as well as ever she was. Sold by Foster Bros.

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and a progressive school is why we lead and others follow. We have secured the services of

Mr. J. C. P. Frazee

(of late firm of Whiston & France) whose school will be closed on December 23rd.

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Why Thomas Believes in Santa Claus.

There were five children in the family, and ever since Thanksgiving they had been wishing for Christmas to come. From the time in the first week of December when the stores had begun to make a display of holiday goods, they had been thinking and talking of the presents that they longed to receive. At long last, two days before the feast, as they were all gathered around the little sitting-room table, after supper, Margaret suddenly suggested :

"Let's all write letters to Santa Claus telling him what we want, and let's put them up the chimney!"

"That's what!" exclaimed Peter, who is very impulsive, like the Prince of the Apostles, and who is somewhat given to slang, like - well, like some one you

"Oh, yes, let's do it!" assented James and Anna, - the one running to get the pen and ink, and the other going over to father to ask permission to take some writing-

"Oh," said Thomas, in a sneering tone, "I don't believe in Santa Claus, and t'wont do any good to write to him!"

"Not believe in Santa Claus!" called out the father, who had overheard this remark. "Why, son, you're a doubting Thomas early in life. Better believe and be happy, and let others believe and be happy; for 'where ignorance is bliss, 'tis folly to be wise.""

In spite of the father's advice, Thomas clung to his doubts and refused to take part in the letter-writing. But the others wrote notes addressed to " Dear Santa Claus," telling him what they would like to have; and then their father put the sheets of paper into one envelope and shoved it into an opening in the chimney while the mother beamed upon him for his good-nature toward the children.

The next night was Christmas Eve After supper the little ones were wakeful that only the fear of frightening Santa Claus away induced them to go o bed, even after nine o'clock. The two girls slept in the room next to tht occupied by their parents, and the bos slept in the apartment at the back of te house.

About ten minutes after Margaret ad Anna retired, they were fast asleep. Te three boys wanted to have a pillow figt, using their three beds as forts to be efended and captured. But their nothr came upstairs and waited until she sw them safe under the covers, and cantond them to be quiet and try to sleep.

Teen min es later I homas thought that he was awakened by a little creature that looked like a Brownie. The gnome did not speak to him, but somehow made known his wishes that the boy should get up and dress 'himself. Then he deftly put over the lad's head a black cap, which fell down on his shoulders and shut out everything from his sight. Next the Brownie grasped Thomas in his arms as if to lift bim. Then they seemed to rush together through the air - up, up, up, through infinite space, with the speed of the wind in a tornado.

The next thing that the boy knew the cap was plucked from off his head, and he was standing before a throne in the middle of one side of an immense hall that was long and wide and high; that a look, and all pointing their sharp forewas lighted as bright as day by a million lamps; that was filled with fairies, elves, goblins, leprichauns, Brownies, fays, sprites, and gnomes, of all sorts, sizes, looks, and degrees. They were sitting and standing, perching on pretty brackets on the walls, swinging from golden chains thrown over the rafters, and clustering on every imaginable coigne of vantage. On the throne was seated a beautiful fairy, more resplendent than the others, with a star of glory flashing in her amber hair.

As soon as Thomas had cast one frightened look around him and taken note of his strange surroundings, his knees shook with terror at the unearthly spectacle and he expected that something terrible would happen to him. But no one seemed to be aware of his presence. Then he noticed that the elf was reading out of a book as large as an unabridged dictionary,-it was one of a million similar volumes ranged along the sides of the

"Next!" said the queen.

"Anna," read the elf: " a child of five. She is a regular cry-baby, a queen of grief, and she is selfish. But she has been petted, so that she is not altogether to blame; and she is still very young. Besides, she always runs errands willingly for her mother."

"I wonder if that could be our Anna?" thought Thomas.

" Let her have what she wants," ordered the queen.

Then the elf made a check-mark in the big book with a red pencil, while all the other fairies made the hall ring with their applause.

"Next!" said the queen.

his napkin, hates to wash his face, and ated by the well-known figure of the to our health. Every woman knows what sometimes strikes his sisters. But he loves his mother, and yesterday he went to confession and promised to do bet-

" Let him have what he wants," ordered the queen, promptly,-" all except that he went, where he went, and precisely whole mince-pie that he asked for: it would make him sick."

The elf made another check-mark after he had crossed out the pie. Then the hall once more re-echoed with hand-clappings and cheers.

"Next!" said the queen.

" Peter, " read the elf : " a boy of nine. He hates to go to bed and hates to get up in the morning; he would rather play than learn his lessens; he uses slang; he is boisterous in the house, and will not hang up his hat and coat. But he serves Mass every morning, very early, without ever complaining of the cold, he is generous and truthful; his father is fond of him,

"Let him have what he wants," ordered the queen; " and give him a sled besides, because he is generous."

Another check-mark was made after the sled had been added to Peter's list. "Next!" said the queen.

"Margaret," read the elf: "a girl of eleven. She is thinking only of what she can get, not of what she might give; she is vain of her clothes and conceited about, the prettiness of her face; she is envious of other girls, to whose parents Providence has given more than to hers; she is very good only when she expects to get some reward, and she sometimes-not oftentells of the failings of others behind their back. But she will make her First Communion and be confirmed next year, and

then no doubt she will be better. And even now she has a dozen good traits: she is docile to her mother, sews all the buttons on Anna's clothes, is sweettempered with her brothers, and steadily increases in her practice of the religion of little kindnesses. She-"

"That will do," said the queen. "She is pretty good, as girls go; and there is reason to expect that she will be better. Let her have all she wants."

The elf once more used the big red pencil. The sprites laughed and chat-

" Next!" said the queen,

"Thomas," read the elf: "a boy of thirteen. He-" here the elf paused and pointed with a long, thin arm and a sharp forefinger at the cowering youth.

Thomas had trembled and his name had been read out; but now he was in an agony of apprehension as the elf pointed at him, and all the other fays stared at him until he thought their eyes would start out of their sockets.

"He," the elf resumed presently, "does not believe in Santa Claus."

"Ha, ha! ho, ho!" roared the fairles. with tumultuous shouts of laughter that shook the rafters and made the globes on the lamps rattle and sway.

"And, not satisfied with this stupid unbelief, he has even tried to destroy the happiness of younger children by telling them that there is no Santa Claus."

"The rogue! the rascal! the villain!" shouted and shrieked the multitude of sprites at the top of their voices; staring at the culprit as if they could kill him with fingers at him menacingly.

What a cry of alarm, Thomas put his left arm over his eves to shut out the horrid sight, and started to run toward the door on the side of the hall opposite the throne. But the gnome who had transported him from the earth held him by the right wrist. Meanwhile the uproar grew deafening, and all at once-Thomas awoke to find himself in a cold sweat, his left hand grasping his right wrist, and all the bedclothes kicked off half-way unto the

"My goodness," he chuckled, "how glad I am that it was all a dream!

He shivered a little, hastily pulled up the coverings, and chuckled again at the remembrance of his painful adventure in

"I'll turn over and get to sleep as quick as I can," said he it must be very near midnight."

He lay awake for awhile; and just as he was getting snug and cosy and warm he suddenly heard a noise over near the mantelpiece. He thought that it was probably made by his father or mother. He had drawn the blanket over his head; but now he pulled it down softly, so that he could look out into the room. He peered cautiously toward the chimney, and there he saw-Santa Claus!

Yes, there, as large as life, short, stout, rubicund and jolly, with a heavy pack on his shoulder, stood dear St. Nicholas, with his back to the bed and his face toward the three long black stockings that had been borrowed from mother and that were hanging in a row.

Thomas could hardly believe his eyes, but there was no denial possible of what they saw for him. He was so frightened "James," read the elf; "a boy of that he did not dare move nor make the seven. He is greedy at table, won't use slightest outcry, but his gaze was fascin- and purchasing something at far less cost

Christmas saint.

In the twinkling of an eye Santa Claus took a lot of things out of his pack, filled the stockings, and placed some parcels beside them. Then he disappeared. How when he went, Thomas could not tell. The boy had been watching him closely but furtively; and all of a sudden, after Santa Claus had unloaded his presents, he glided out of the range of Thomas' sight, where the bedclothes hid him for a moment, and then he instantly disappeared.

Thomas was lost in wonder; but he was still afraid to move, and presently he felt too drowsy to bother about it, and gave himself up to sleep.

In the morning as soon as he awoke, Thomas remembered all that had taken place the previous night; and, even as he threw off the bed-coverings, he said to

"I guess I must have been dreaming again when I saw Santa Claus."

But then he glanced at his stocking, and there was a hockey stick hanging out of it; a bundle that proved to be a pair of fine steel club skates, was pinned to it: and below it on the floor was a set of father Finn's story-books. These were very real, and were just what Thomas had been wanting, and just what he would have told Santa Claus to bring him if he had written a letter at the same time that the other children did.

At the breakfast table that Christmas morning Thomas was telting about the events of the night, and in conclusion he

I do believe it was Santa Claus; for I saw him as plain as day, and I never told a soul what I wanted. I did begin to write him a letter yesterday morning, which I put unfinished into my history when mother sent me to take that basket of groceries to poor Anthony's home. Maybe he knew from that what I wanted."

" Maybe he did," responded the mother, looking approvingly over at the father.

" I'm glad to see that you're a doubting Thomas no longer," remarked the father; "for you would be doing yourself an injury if you wilfully lost faith in dear old Santa Claus."-L. W. Reilly, in The Ave Maria.

Nerves all Smashed.

INDIGESTION AND DYSPEPSIA ARE THE ARCH-DESTROYERS, BUT SOUTH AMERICAN NERVINE PROVES THE NEVER-FAILING

Mrs. Ellen Butter, 37 Collabie St., Toronto, suffered from indigestion in a severe form for several years, was unable to eat meat or vegetables, was threatened with nervous prostration as a result of chronic dyspepsia. After many remedies had been tried and failed, she began using the South American Nervine. When she had taken three bottles, to use her own words, "I can eat anything set before me, and enjoy it without any bad after effects. I think it a wonderful remedy for dyspepsia and nervous prostration." Sold by Foster

Humorous.

Judge (sternly)-The next person who interrupts the proceedings will be expelled from the court.

Prisoner (enthusiastically) - Hooray! Now I've done it! Lemme go! "What do you consider the most original idea in my verses?" said the self-styled

"Your idea that they are poetry," replied the heartless editor.

Try Dr. Ed Morin's "Cardinal Pills."

They are incomparable for pale women, young girls without energy and all persons needing a superior tonic. For sale every-

Christmas Simplicity.

We quote the following from an excellent and necessary warning against "Complicating Christmas," in The Ladies' Home Journal .

"Much as we need simplicity in all the phases of our living, its greatest need is sometimes felt at Christmas. It seems a pity that we cannot make a beginning there. We could if we would simplfy this question of presents; if we would leave out of our consideration all but the natural promptings of our hearts. If ever material considerations should be dismissed from our minds and lives it should be in connection with Christmas. If ever our friends should see our hearts - our real inner selves - it should be on Christmas Day. Not that we should be other than our real selves on other days. But as it is, we are not our actual selves on the day of all days when we should be. See how we strive that our present of this year shall surpass the one we gave last year! See how instinctively we think of the material value of what we give, and actually of what we receive! See how we wrong ourselves by leaving needful things undone and inviting illness because we feel we must give something of our own making to a friend, when really a sigh goes into each stitch, instead of being frank with ourselves, and pleasing our friends infinitely more by being frank with them,

I mean by this; the great evil of ' making things ' for Christmas presents when really neither the time nor the strength can be spared.

"In much the same way we complicate Christmas at the table. For days beforehand either the housewife herself, along with all her preparations of the presents, starts-or her sevant starts-to cook and to 'make things.' More 'things' are made than can be eaten by four times the number at the Christmas table. But 'Christmas comes but once a year,' says the mother, and forthwith she piles up the number of cakes, puddings, sauces, sweets, and what not. When Christmas comes she goes to the dinner table ' too tired to eat.' So are the other members of the family, for that matter, only as they have not so good an excuse as the mother they gorge themselves. They feel they must eat ' to pay mother for the trouble.' They would infinitely rather have had a simpler meal, both for their own comfort and in order to have 'mother' less tired, more cheerful and more hungry. The next day all are either ill or uncomfortable, or have 'that heavy feeling.' And this is Christmas eating in thousands of homes where on all other days the fare is generally relished, because the housewife is sensible enough to have what the family can relish and digest, and no more.

" It is not that we should make Christmas like all other days. On the contrary, it should be a day set apart from all other days. But let us employ some common sense with whatever innovation we make. Then we can enjoy it. We go to extremes too much, we impetuous Americans. To be sensible does not mean, as some think, to be prosy or uninteresting. It means just the reverse. Pleasures are always more enjoyable when they have some reason behind them; when they are based on common sense. And Christmas would mean infinitely more to our women if more simplicity were the rule."

" I'm saddest when I sing," she warbled in agonized tones.

"There are others," was the inelegant reply of young Sawver.

Parson-Little boy, did you ever tell Little Boy-You don't want me to tell

another, do you?

Against Pleurisy, Grippe, &c. Try " MORIN'S WINE CRESO-PHATES." It is the infallible remedy for all these ailments. Sold everywhere.

Raw Furs Wanted.

CASH PAID FOR ALL KINDS OF RAW FURS. Apply to

WILLIAM POWER. Sydney Stree



Price \$800 Mention THE CASKET when writing, DUNDAS KNITTING MACHINE CO



MR WHISTON wishes the public to know there is now no connection between his college and the institution managed by his former partner, Mr. Fraze, which is announced to be closed in December.

The Halifax Commercial College, so long and successfully conducted by Mr. Whiston, promises to be more successful than ever. The attendance has recently so increased as to necessitate the enlargement of class room. The coming winter session is confidently expected to be the most successful in the history of the College.



J. H. McDougall, Dealer in

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

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A Tearing Cold

which grips your throat and chest, and a hacking cough which feels like a dry burning of the tissues, will receive instantaneous relief by a dose of

It acts as a soothing demulcent on your parched and irritated membrane.

It never fails to check the most severe cough, and, properly used, it will permanently cure the most obstinate one.

25 cts. AT ALL DRUGGISTS.

A Puny Child

is always an object of pity. It does not take pleasure in the ordinary frolics of other children. It is fretful, constipated, and lacks appetite. No specific disease is manifest, but simply a condition resulting from mal-nutrition or imperfect digestion. A child cannot be healthy as long as this condition prevails. To successfully fit your children to compete with the struggle of later life you should build up their strength

PARK'S Perfect Emulsion.

This Emulsion is used and endorsed both by the leading local physicians and the medical profession at large. It has a direct beneficial action on the digestive organs and on the system in general. Being free from all nauseating taste and smell, it is taken and retained by children as easily as milk. It strengthens them, increases their appetite, and makes them robust and healthy.

50 CENTS PER BOTTLE. ALL DRUGGISTS.

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

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Have opened with a full stock of GROCERIES.

Tea, Sugar, Molasses, Tobacco, Oil, Etc.

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CONFECTIONERY Please give us a call and we will ry and do as well for you if not better than otners.

Produce of all kinds taken in exchange same as cash.

SEARS & CO., MAIN STREET.

P. S. We take Calf and Lamb skins and pay the highest price in eash.

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Immense Holiday Stock—T. J. Bonner. Christmas Greetlings—Whitden & Son-Wanted—Mrs. George Green Stallion for Sale—Joseph Pitts.

# Local Items.

NEXT SATURDAY, Ember day and vigil, is a day of fast and abstinence.

Found, a small sum of money, owner will apply at CASKET office .- adv.

OATS WANTED .- 1000 bushels of good cats wanted by C. B. Whidden & Sen .- adv.

Nice, new China and glassware, very Donald's .- adv.

THE PALACE CLOTHING COMPANY have extended their window front several feet, and have now one of the handsomest show windows in town.

PROPAGATION OF THE FAITH. - The list of parishes contributing to the Propagation of the Faith, with the amount contributed by each, will be published next week.

THE COLLEGE closes for the Christmas vacation to-day, and the students will leave for their respective homes tomorrow. It will re-open on Monday, January 8.

WE are giving a special Xmas price of 20 per cent, on all our fancy blouse silks. Call and get one at the special price as this only lasts until the 1st of January. Mc-Curdy & Co .- adv.

THE WALLS of a forge in course of construction at Sydney for the Dominion Iron & Steel Co.'y were blown down during the violent wind and rain storm of last Friday night.

DROWNED .- Carl Hammer, an officer of the Norwegian steamer "Alladin," lying at International Pier, Sydney, fell over the side of his vesrel Friday night last, and was drowned.

ROBERT ROY GRIFFIN, of Antigonish, has been appointed a commissioner for giving relief to imdigent debtors, and for taking affidavits to hold to bail and recognizance of bail in the Supreme and County

THE CREAMERY at West River, Pictou County, has been purchased by Mr. G. Vinton, of L. S. River, Ant. Mr. Vinton about a year ago purchased the New Glasgow creamery, and his latest venture indicates a successful management of the New Glasgow business.

DISTRICT SUPERINTENDENT Campbell held an investigation on last Saturday into the recent railway accident at James River. As a result thereof, we understand, Mr. Stewart, engineer of the pay train, was suspended, he having overrun his orders. Mr. Swetman, the injured man, has returned to his home at Moncton.

T. J. BONNER is doing an immense trade this week in raisins, currants, confectionery, apples, oranges, grapes, nuts, cranberries, spices, essences, citron and lemon peel, pickles, sauces, fruit and pound cake, chocolate, cocoanut, etc., etc. His stock is complete in everything for the holiday trade .- adv.

ACCIDENT .- Ranald McDonald, Hugh, South Side Harbour, fell from his waggon in Cunningham's yard alley, Tuesday evening, and the horse trampled on his head inflicting two very deep cuts, which caused him to lose consciousness for a short time. Dr. Macdonald dressed the

FATAL ACCIDENT .- Leo Daniel, aged six years and two months, child of Daniel and Christina McPherson, of Neponset, Mass., was recently killed by being struck by a train while crossing the railway track near its home. Mr. McPherson's native home is at North Grant, Ant. The child was very smart and bright, and much sympathy is felt for the bereaved parents.

A XMAS TREE and Concert will be given at McDonald's Hall on Monday evening next, at 7.30 o'clock, by the Sabbath School of St. James's Church. A nice programme, consisting of music, recitations, dialogues and tableaux will be rendered. This entertainment has been an annual feature, and every Christmas night McDonald's Hall is filled with a well-pleased gathering.

CHRISTMAS AT THE CATHEDRAL .- HIS Lordship will celebrate Pontifical High Mass at the Cathedral, Christmas morning, beginning at five o'clock, which will be followed by two Low Masses. There will also be Mass at 8.30 o'clock. Rev. Ronald McDonald, D. D., of the College, will deliver the sermon. The choir has been preparing some special music for Christmas, and it will be appropriate, as usual.

HYMENEAL. - At the Church of the Sacred Heart, Salina, Kansas, U. S. A., on Nov. 29th, by the Rev. Father Manner, Mr. William Chisholm (formerly harness maker in this Town) and Miss Bridget McDonald of Pictou Co. were united in the holy bonds of matrimony. Miss Anna Carlin acted as bridesmaid, while Edward Kubitcheck supported the groom. The ceremony over, the bridal party repaired to their future home, 144 North St., where, with a number of their friends an enjoyable time was spent; They were the recipients of many and costly presents.

FOLLOWING is a list of the prize-winners in the drawing at Harbor au Bouche:

John McDonaid, Harbor Bouche, one barrel Maggle Levandier, Tracadie, set glass dishes. Seymonr Kelly, Canso, riding saddle. Mrs. Albert Decoste, Harbor Bouche, gold pen. Daniel Anderson, Harbour Bouche, ice chest. Elias Levandier, Harbour Bouche, cattle feed Mrs. Anna Decoste, Frankville, hand cart. . Placide Crispo, Harbour Bouche, one barrel

flour, Ed. Levandier, Harbour Bouche, half-barrel herring. Ed. Mattle, 1578 Tremont St., Boston, gold filled watch. Richard Breen, 365 Sumner St., E. Boston, base

burner. Catherine McNeil, Harbour Bouche, set of Stephen Holom, Steep Creek, N. S., one-seated suitable for Xmas presents, at C. J. Mc- Robert Ansley, 52 Sackville St., Halifax, one

PROSPECTING for coal at the Big Marsh, Ant., has been going on steadily the last month. Mr. Joseph Pushie and Mr. Thomas Scott, both of whom have had much experience in this work, have , had some ten to fifteen men at work, and have driven one slope and two shafts-one 35 feet, the other 19 feet. The shafts and slope are on different seams, the latter having been started on the outcrop of an 8-foot seam. The 35-foot shaft is being driven to cut off a 6-foot seam. In this shaft and in the slope they have struck the drift of bituminous coal. In the 19-foot shaft they have sunk ten feet into a seam containing a cropping of anthracite coal and still have not got through it. Mr. Pushie brought to Town yesterday some samples of this coal which he is taking to Halifax to test. In appearance it resembles very much anthracite coal, but its burning qualities are yet to be ascertained.

#### Personals.

Mr. W. C. Chisholm, of Hibbing, Minn., arrived here on Monday on a visit to his parents at Caledonia Mills. He has been in the West thirteen years, and is at present the agent for the Duluth, Missabe & Northern Railway at Hibbing.

John I. MacGillivray, son of John Mac-Gillivray, of Antigonish, has comp'eted his course of training at the well-known comtraining school, Whiston's Commercial college, and been awarded a diploma and first grade certificate from that institution.

Miss Cecelia Sinclair, daughter of George Sinclair, Esq., of Lochaber, returned on Tuesday from the Island of Trinidad, where she has been for five years a teacher in one of the schools of the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Mis-

We understand the following Professors at the College will spend the Christmas vacation away : Rev. L. J. Macpherson at Descousse; Rev. D. V. Phalen at North Sydney: Rev. Dr. R. Macdonald at East Bay : Prof. Horrigan at Pt. Hood, where he will instruct some classes in vocal culture, and Prof. Phalen at N. Sydney.

Town Council Meeting.

A meeting of the Town Council was held last evening. The following accounts were ordered to be paid : Central Foundry, Pennsylvania, iron stand pipes, \$35; James Dunphy, stovepipe, etc., \$4.10; M. L. Cunningham, coal for Town office, \$3;

# FOR SALE.

The Subscriber offers for Sale the Stallion

# POINTER

He will be five years old next June, in colour a blood bay, and shows fine action. He was sired by S. J. C. and his dam of Black Active stock.

Tracadie, December 20, 1899.

# WANTED

Wanted immediately at the Dingwall House, Sydney, C. B., a competent cook and dining room waiter, to whom liberal wages will be paid. References required, address MRS. GEORGE GREEN,

Sydney, C. B

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TO ALL,

and if you want Fresh and reliable

# Grocery. West-End

where they have just received a large assortment of

Choice Confectionery, Raisins, Currants, Nuts,

Figs, Grapes, Oranges, Apples, Etc.

Best quality of Goods and Prices Right. C.B. WHIDDEN

& SON.

F. R. Trotter, stick of lumber for bridge, \$2; R. McDonald, painting safe, 75 cents; Electric Light Co., 3 months street lights, \$125; labour on water system, \$6.23; work on streets, \$7.56.

C. E. Harris and A. J. McDonald were appointed auditors.

The Clerk was instructed to tender Miss Flora McIsaac \$1.25 per week for the maintenance of a poor child.

A number of applications for aid were received from poor women. They were all referred to the Poor Committee, who were instructed to investigate and deal with each case. Adjourned.

TEN CENTS PER POUND. - Nice mixed candy, 10 cents per lb., at C. B. Whidden & Son's, -adv.

## Acknowledgments.

Acknowledgments.

John D. McInnis, Lakevale, \$200
Archibald McLellan, \$100
Duncan Chisholm, Ashdale, \$100
League of the Cross, Sydney Mines, \$100
Christopher Chisholm, \$100
Maisie J. McIntyre, \$100
Christina McKenzie, Boston, \$100
Christina McKenzie, Boston, \$100
Christina McKenzie, Boston, \$100
Christina McKenzie, Boston, \$100
J. McKenzie, Mulgrave, \$100
J. McKenzie, Mulgrave, \$100
J. McKenzie, Mulgrave, \$100
John Steele, Eureka, Cal., \$100
Rev. F. X. Gallant. St. Anthony's, P. E. I., \$400
Rev. N. McDonald, Arisaig, \$100
James McLellan, Providence, \$100
John D. McDonald, Boston, \$100
Mrs. Margaret McDougall, Antigonish, \$100
Arch. B. Chisholm, Creignish, \$100
Arch. B. Chisholm, Guysboro Interval, \$100
Arch. B. Chisholm, Guysboro Interval, \$100
Donald McNeil, East Bay, \$100
Jama A. McDonald, Clenalpine, \$100
Arch. B. Chisholm, Guysboro Interval, \$100
Donald McNeil, Lorway Mines, \$100
Donald McNonald, Calendyine, \$100
Donald McNonald, Barley Brook, \$100
Donald McDonald, Barley Brook, \$100
Donald McDonald, Briley Brook, \$100
Donald McDonald, Briley Brook, \$100
Donald McDonald, Prit Richmond, \$100
Donald McDonald, Prit Richmond, \$100
Donald McDonald, Port Ri

# Farm for Sale.

For sale, that well known Chisholm farm situated at Meadow Green, the best farming locality in the County. It contains 130 acres, is extremely fertile and well watered, and cuts a large quantity of hay. Apply to

MRS. JNO. W. CHISHOLM,

Pinkietown.

# Gents' Furnishings

If you want the Best Goods at the Lowest Price this is the place to get them. I have the largest and best selected stock of

ULSTERS, OVERCOATS and HEAVY DOUBLE-BREASTED WINTER SUITS

shown. I am selling a very fine

# ULSTER for \$3.00

This is the lowest price ever before touched in Ulsters. All my prices are in line with this. Ulsters \$4, \$5, \$6, \$6.75, 7.50 Etc. I am showing a beautiful range of

# OVERCOATS

in all the popular colors. These Coats are carefully made up with the very best of trimmings, with quilted satin linings and French facings. Guaranteed equal to tailor made coats and every coat warranted to be as eatisfactory in fit and wear as any made to order overcoat.

# REEFERS.

\$4.00, 5.00, 6.90, 7.50, \$7.75, 8.95, Etc.

Heavy Winter Suits, from \$5.50 It will pay you to see these. Call; will be glad to show them whether you purchase or not. Heavy Winter Pants from \$1.00 A splendid range of

Winter Top Shirts from 45c. up

# UNDERWEAR.

I am now showing very heavy All Wool Undershirts and Drawers at 45c. each.

This is a great bargain, for-merly sold for 60 cts. I bought a large quantity and will close them out at a small profit. you want a bargain ask for this. Undershirts and Drawers for 20, 45, 60, 75c.

Undershirts and Drawers Plain and Ribbed, 60, 90c. I have a special line of Underwear about the same as the good old fashioned hand knitted,

guaranteed durable and un-shrinkable, for only \$2.50 per suit. J. S. O'BRIEN.

UNCLAIMED

# MONEY and ESTATE.

WILLIAM H. McGILLIVRAY, of Inverness Co., Scotland, amassed a fortune in Australia; returned to his estate in Scotland; died 1882. I am asked to find his heirs in Nova Scotia, if possible, and have them file their claims before 1900. Full particulars in this office. Address with stamps,

D. McFARLANE,

Eox 145, Trure, N. S.

# The Palace Clothing Company. XMAS ANNOUNCEMENT.

We are ready to serve you with the latest and swellest styles of rich

# Silk Mufflers, 25 cts. to \$2.00

Put up one in a box.

Evening Dress Shields (Silk), \$2.00

Silk Suspenders, - - \$1.00 Fancy Vests, - \$2.00, 2.25, 2.50

Faney Silk Handkerchiefs, 25 to 50e Initial Silk Handkerchiefs,

French Linen Handkerchiefs,

25, 40, 50, 75c.

18, 20, 25c.

High Grade Neckwear, 25 to 50 ets. | Fancy Half Hose, 25, 35 and 50c. Imported Fancy Sweaters,

\$150, 2.00, 2.75

Gents' Silk Lined Gloves, \$1.00, 1,50 Gents' Driving Gloves, 50, 75c, \$1,00

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Gents' Slippers, a large assortment, 50, 75c, \$1.10, 1.25.

Umbrellas, - - 50, 75, \$1.00 up.

Solid Leather Dress Suit Case, with Brass trimmings, \$5, \$6, \$8.

Just received a Fine Assortment of JEWELRY comprising:

Cuff Links, Lever Cuff Buttons, Collar Buttons, Tie Pins, Bosom Studs, Watch Chains, Charms, Etc.

The above lines are larger and more varied than any we have ever shown. All suitable for Holiday Gifts.

Special 10 per cent, cash discount off all lines of Men's and Boys' Suits, Overcoats, Ulsters, Reefers, Underwear, Top Shirts, Caps, Boots and Shoes, Rubber Goods, Etc.

Remember when you buy of us salisfaction is given or money refunded.

# Up-To-Date Men's Fixings From Head to Foot.

MAIN STREET

ANTIGONISH.

FOR Christma Goods, Christmas

Christma Novelties, Presents.

FOR

M

MISS C. J. McDONALD'S

Stock New. Well-Assorted. Prices Right.

GO TO

Select your Present early while the Stock is complete.

# McCILLIVRAY & McINTOSH

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

# Fall Importations are now Complete.

DRESS GOODS DEPT.

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

LINEN DEPT.

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

STAPLES.

Flannelettes, Wrapperettes, Grey and White Cottons, Cretonnes, Sheeting, Pillow Cottons, Prints, Shirtings, Shawls, Cloakings.

MANTLE DEPT.

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

UNDERWEAR DEPT.

Ladies' Vests from the cheapest Union at 15c, to the finest Natural Wool at \$1.25.

Ladies' Drawers, 25c, 40c, 50c, 75c, up to \$1.25. Infants', Children's, and Misses' Vests & Drawers in greatvariety

NOVELTIES. Ladies' Neckwear, Collars and Cuffs, Shopping Bags, Purses,

Veilings, Ribbons, Chiffons. LADIES' READY-TO-WEAR SUITS (Skirt and Coat.) In Black, Blue, Green and Grey.

Ladies' and Misses' Golf Jerseys. Ladies' Blue & Black Serge Skirts. CHILDREN'S KNITTED

GOODS, of all kinds. Jackets, Hoods, Caps, Tams, Bootees, etc.

We are Agents for Brainerd & Armstrong's Wash Silks. You can always rely on getting the proper shade here. Sells at 5c. per skein.

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

THE PEOPLE'S STORE,

ANTIGONISH, N. S.

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