

THE CASKET.

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THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 6

When we see a man write in praise of the education, experience, knowledge and ability of another who persistently devoted all his education and the rest to the service of the devil, with never a word of that terrible prostitution of knowledge and talent, we are forced to think that such a man worships the miserable so-called perfections of the human mind, and forgets that God is over all.

A clipping from the N. Y. Sun published on an inside page of this issue tells of the death of George Hull, maker of the famous Cardiff Giant. For the benefit of our younger readers we may mention that the Cardiff Giant was a colossal, pay a monumental fraud. It was the greatest "sell" of the nineteenth century, an object lesson for all time on the gullibility of mortals, not excluding eminent men of science. The invention of the petrified giant brought Mr. Hull a little fortune of \$20,000, but as the money was not honestly come by, it is not surprising to learn that it melted away.

It is a strange fact that those who are least consistent themselves are the most exacting in requesting their fellow-men to be consistent. Few words are more abused than the word "hypocrite." It would be interesting to know why the doing of one, or several, wrong acts, should forever preclude a man from raising his voice in defence of right and truth; but there are many, too many—who are ready at all times to close the mouth of such a man by hurling at him the word "hypocrite." The world would be indeed a sorry place to live in if no one were allowed to advocate a principle unless he had always, without once failing, adhered to it himself. We speak here of advocating principles, not of personal censure of offenders.

These bodies of ours are constantly changing, so that every seven years or so even the bones, the hardest tissues, undergo an entire renewal. The present matter of my body has come from the food that I have taken and assimilated through digestion, the water that I have drunk or absorbed, and the air that I have breathed. But all these are directly or indirectly of the earth. We are part and parcel of the land in which we live. This is the physical basis for the virtue of patriotism.—Rev. Thomas E. Cox.

Here is an idea that, we fancy, has occurred to few. We are part and parcel of the land we live in, and this is the physical basis of the virtue of patriotism. The legal process of naturalization would, therefore, seem to have its physical correlate. Naturalization consists in something more than taking out papers before a civil court.

French officials who have the loss of their positions to fear may not send their children to religious schools but many of the most violent anti-clericals who are not in office still feel that the safest place for their sons and daughters is colleges and convents conducted by priests and nuns. Grace Cornean writes:

Paul Doumer's sons are, and always have been, at the Jesuits' school. Girault Richard, the most violent of the anti-clericals, is educating his nephews, whom he has adopted as his nephews, in a religious school in Normandy, while Jaures' daughter attended a convent and recently took her first communion.

Mrs. Loubet and her daughter are the most pious of women. Mass never was said so regularly at the Elysée since Marshal MacMahon's time. The

president's wife has had the statue of the Virgin Mary in the Elysée chapel cleaned and repaired and fresh flowers are kept constantly before it.

Grace Cornean, special Paris correspondent of the Chicago Tribune, has not heretofore shown herself friendly to Catholics, which makes her criticism of Premier Combes' policy all the more severe:

What the government particularly desires to do is to satisfy the socialists, who are always crying for the suppression of the religious orders, and to see just how far measures could be taken against the latter. It must be frankly admitted, however, that in the closing of the schools, and particularly in the manner of closing them, most glaring illegalities have been committed, and flagrant violation of the law may weaken the party now in power. The reason for the popularity of the Catholic schools is not only on account of the religious training given children attending them but on account of their superiority in instruction and accommodations. The religious orders have been clever enough to introduce modern methods, modern hygiene, and modern food into their establishments, with the result that children attending them are better taught, better housed, and better fed than in the state institutions.

An Apostolic Mission House has been opened in Washington for the purpose of training diocesan priests for the mission to non-Catholics. These missions, begun by the Paulist Fathers, have been taken up by a few priests of various dioceses, but these priests have been assigned to the work by the bishops only for a time. If the work is to go on some special provision must be made for its continuance, and this is the reason of the Apostolic Mission House. The Paulist Father Walter Elliott has accepted the rectorship for the first year at the request of several bishops, but he hopes that at the end of that time some diocesan priest will succeed him. As Father Doyle very well says, in this month's *Catholic World*:

If the bishop's priests as a body do not square themselves to this great work it will never succeed. They are both the rank and the file of the church's army; the religious orders are the flying columns that may be utilized for special work. To make, therefore, the preaching of the Gospel to the American people a church work, it must be undertaken by the diocesan clergy.

Goldwin Smith is at one with Herbert Spencer as to certain symptoms of "Rebarbarization" in England and America. He writes:

With the doctrinal belief in revealed Christianity the Gospel ideal of human brotherhood, self-sacrifice, peaceability and mercy, has been losing hold. "I am sick of this turning the other cheek business," was the frank utterance of a politician. He forgot, perhaps, at the moment whose were the words which he was deriding, but if he at all shocked the ears of his audience, he probably did not shock their hearts. There has also sprung up, partly perhaps from the same source, a renewal of the worship by force, both physical and mental, the outward and familiar manifestation of which is the passionate addiction to athletic sports. A revival of the lust of violent aggrandizement styled Imperialism and its necessary companion, Militarism, are the outcome of this moral revolution.

It is not probable that it ever occurs to Professor Smith, that he and Mr. Spencer have both done their share towards destroying the belief in revealed Christianity, which is responsible for this unhappy condition of things.

Again has the Protestant Alliance been baffled in its effort to get Catholic Religious Orders driven out of England by force of a fossilized statute. The London magistrate before whom the matter was brought has dismissed the action taken by the Alliance against the Assumptionist Fathers. The mental calibre of the men who try to make trouble for the hard-working Orders of the Church in England may be judged by the utterances of their representative before the magistrate's tribunal. "At the time of the Revolution," said the Rev. Mr. Stirling, "when we were mercifully delivered by the arrival of William of Orange, when the Protestant constitution was set up, that constitution was established in such a way as to afford protection, religious and political, against the assaults of Rome—Rome was put

down—Rome was treated as a wild beast. In 1641 she most cruelly sacrificed the Protestants of Ireland"—At this stage the magistrate opportunely reminded Mr. Stirling that he was not delivering a No-Popery tirade in Exeter Hall, saying, "Really, I think this court ought not to be turned into a place where things like that may be said."

If I had my way, instead of diminishing religious influences, I would place the control of all the elementary schools in the hands of the clergy. If you dechristianize the masses they will rise up and murder you. There must be some higher authority for right-doing than le Ministre, le Maire, or le Maître d'École, and I defy anybody to produce anything better than the Ten Commandments with their august authority and majestic history.

Just thirty-three years ago these words were spoken by a far-seeing French statesman, no special friend of the clergy, the late M. Thiers. Since then it has been Phaeton driving the chariot of the sun so far as the course of French politics is concerned. The process of dechristianizing the masses by means of schools whence all religion is banished has been rapidly going on. Has Thiers' conditional prophecy proved true? Yes, it is fast proving true, in a way that he perhaps did not dream of. "What do I think?" said Dr. Jacques Bertillon, Director of the Statistical Service of the City of Paris, a few weeks ago. "It is all very simple. If the excess of the death-rate over the birth-rate continues to follow the present average, before twenty years are over France will have ceased to exist." Instead of the masses murdering the classes, it is classes and masses murdering their own offspring.

One of the results of the rebellion against Catholic authority in the sixteenth century was the raising of human pleasure and the gratification of worldly ambition to a degree of importance they never were, and never can be, entitled to, in the estimation of man. Human pain and misery have never been the greatest evils we can encounter, but they are so looked upon to-day by many people. The gloom, as they please to call it, of the Catholic religion and of Catholic practices has been ridiculed by many writers. Even so keen an observer as Sir Walter Scott, was led by his prejudices, to paint the homes of earnest, consistent Catholics not only as being places of gloom and exaggerated seriousness, where life was without a ray of sunshine, but as being almost necessarily such. The habit of regarding Catholic piety in this way, grew and sprang from the widespread rebellion against the stern laws with which the Catholic religion regulates the lives of men and women. The doctrine that it is the main object of life to be happy in this world, has many who follow it in practice, whether they believe in it or not. The Catholic Church stands alone in teaching that sorrow, pain and suffering, are not necessarily evils, and are, often, blessings. We remember how an eminent Protestant novelist, in describing the home of an ancient, old-world, Catholic family, speaks of the pictures on the walls, many of which were representations of martyrdoms, by great masters. And the chief impression made upon his mind was, apparently, how horrible the scenes were. When was there a more horrible scene in martyrdom than the crucifixion of our Lord on Calvary? Yet, men would be better, and happier, too, did they dwell upon it more frequently, and longer.

The Rev. William D. McKinnon was born at Cardigan Bay, P. E. I., some forty-five years ago or thereabouts. He received his early education in the schools of his native province. Thence he passed to the University of Ottawa and was graduated from that institution in 1884. After a course of theology he was ordained priest for the diocese of San Francisco and labored in the city of that name till 1898. On the breaking out of the Spanish-American war, Father McKinnon volunteered his services as army chaplain and received a commission on the First Cali-

fornia Volunteers. With this regiment he went to Manila in May, 1898, never to return. His commission was renewed in October, 1899; and in February, 1901, on the re-organization of the army, he was made chaplain of the Third Cavalry. Being about the only American priest in the Philippines he was called upon to fill positions which he had never thought of, notably a superintendency of schools. He was criticized a good deal by Catholics at home for the leniency of his references to the looting of churches, and his concurrence in the disclaimer put forth by the educational authorities of the Philippines when the charge of proselytizing was made against them. But if the critics had been in Father McKinnon's difficult situation, it is not likely that any of them would have done so well. A man is often called cowardly and timeserving when in reality he is tactful and diplomatic. A few weeks ago we heard that Father McKinnon was attending cholera patients. Next we heard he was dead. He died a martyr to priestly duty. God rest his soul.

THE ENGLISH EDUCATION BILL.

For many weeks past all the despatches from London have told us of the excitement which has been aroused in England by the Government's Education Bill. Some of our newspapers call it the British Education Bill, but this is not correct, for its provisions are intended to apply to England only, not to Scotland or Ireland. An explanation of the circumstances out of which this bill has arisen should be interesting to Canadians just now. In this country we are accustomed to see both primary and secondary education, common schools and high schools, under state control. It is not so in England. Only primary schools are there controlled by the state, in accordance with the Education Acts of 1870 and 1872. All secondary schools, which we call high schools, are supported by voluntary contributions. The purpose of the present Education Bill is to extend state support to the secondary schools with a view to making them more efficient, as efficient as those of America and Germany, whose secondary schools it is now believed by thoughtful Englishmen are much superior to those of England. At the same time, the Bill proposes to enlarge the scope of the elementary schools. Besides those at present supported by the State there are many others,—some 14,000 or more,—established by religious bodies, chiefly by the Church of England and by the Catholic Church. These differ in nothing from the state elementary schools except that they teach religion as well as secular branches of learning, that their teachers are paid smaller salaries than government teachers, and that their general equipment shows an inferiority due to lack of funds. Seeing that these schools are doing the same work for which government schools were established, the present administration proposes to put them on the same footing as the latter, by admitting them to a proportional share of the school taxes. At the same time, they are not to be asked to give up their denominational character; and in order that they may maintain this, they are to be permitted to choose four out of six of the trustees of each denominational school district from the members of their own denomination. Moreover, they will provide their own school buildings at no expense to the State.

This is the proposition which has stirred up a storm the like of which has not blown in England since James II published the Declaration of Indulgence. All the Nonconformists, that is all the Protestants outside the Church of England, have risen against the Government. They assert that if this Education Bill becomes law the whole people will be called upon to pay for the teaching of the religion tenets of a section. This is one of the most mischievous misrepresentations that ever was made, yet it is being made every day in the United States and in Canada. It is a misrepresentation no matter what way the subject of school support is viewed. Grant that the view is correct that all the people are paying for every school, what are they doing it

for? Most assuredly for the secular education given in these schools. Any school has a right to present itself to the Government and say: "Examine my work, if it is up to the standard set by you, pay me for it at your own regular rate of payment for such work; if I teach anything else beside what you require, that is none of your business, so long as I teach nothing disloyal or immoral." Any school has a right to say this to the Government, whether it be a denominational school or a secular school. But looking at the matter from another point of view, it is fallacious to say that all the people are supporting every school. The Nonconformist says to the Churchman and to the Catholic: "It is unjust to me that you should keep up your schools with my money." To which the Churchman and the Catholic may reply: "We do not want a penny of your money; all we want is *our own* money." In other words, the Catholic and the Churchman take the view that in the matter of education the function of the State is merely that of a tax-gatherer, collecting from each individual the portion of taxes which falls to his share to pay, and applying these to such schools as he desires to support. The Catholic and the Churchman desire to support denominational schools; therefore the taxes collected from them are applied to this purpose. The Nonconformist desires to support secular schools,—or as they are called in England, Board schools; accordingly the taxes collected from him go to the support of those schools and of no others. The Nonconformist war-cry at present is: "If we pay we manage." This is just. He pays for the Board schools, and for no others, and he is permitted to manage them. He does not pay for the denominational schools; not one penny of his money goes to their support; therefore he has nothing whatever to say about their management; that must be left to those who do support them, namely to the Churchmen and the Catholics.

It seems strange that a theory so reasonable should be opposed so violently on the ground that it is unreasonable. No man can say that the State has the primary right to educate. That right belongs primarily to the parent in secular matters, and to the Church in religious matters. Only in default of the parents' doing his duty may the State intervene. Otherwise its duty is solely that of a taxgatherer. This theory is well understood in at least some sections of the Dominion. In the province of Quebec, every taxpayer is called on to declare which system of schools, Catholic or Protestant, he desires to support. He is registered according to his declaration, and when his taxes are collected they are applied in accordance with his registration. Can anything be more reasonable than this? The same system prevails in Ontario and did prevail in Manitoba until the Protestants of that province found themselves strong enough to break the compact made with their Catholic fellow-citizens. And it is this system, or a system very similar to this, which Mr. Balfour's Government is endeavoring to introduce in England. The Nonconformists threaten that if it is introduced they will refuse to pay their taxes. Upon this declaration, made by the people who are most ready to invoke the law when it pleases them, the *Liverpool Catholic Times* makes the following appropriate comment:

During over thirty years, Catholics and Churchmen have loyally paid rates and taxes in support of an educational system they neither loved nor used. If it is to be a question of refusing rates and taxes, the Nonconformists ought to ask themselves whether they alone can play that game? The fact is that these gentlemen have had too much of their own way. They have been provided with schools, which meet all their requirements, at the public expense. And now, when the State is willing to grant as large a measure of support to Catholics and Churchmen, these privileged people cry out against other folks sharing in the good things they have enjoyed. If ever there was a case of utter selfishness, it is here. The Nonconformists are too mean to build their own schools, let alone maintain them; when we promise to provide the schools, they have the impudence to clamour against any grant towards maintenance. We can

(Continued on fourth page.)

One Christmas Morning.

It happened in the great city of New York on a Christmas day a few years ago. It is one of those very simple and beautiful incidents which do not happen in fiction, because that it is impossible; but which do happen in fact, because nothing is too beautiful to become a reality.

It was on a Christmas morning and a great number of people were returning from early service in the city. Just as the congregation of a certain church had been dismissed there was a fire alarm sounded in a certain quarter of the city. On account of the height of many of the buildings in which a majority of the population live there is always a great danger of a loss of life when a fire does break out. To lessen the danger as much as possible the fire department of the city consists of men well trained for the performance of their every duty. There is no tradition of their department more lived up to than that of personal heroism in the face of danger. The lives of others are at all times dependent upon them; and as a natural consequence they begin to take a personal interest in every life that seems to be in danger. When the alarm sounds within the station there is no hesitation whatever in regard to what is to be done. The first thing always is to get to the fire as quickly as possible. The latest and best perfected mechanical devices are used to enable the horses to be attached to the engines as quickly as possible. In fact, it is usually only a matter of a few seconds before the apparatus is on the street and speeding at a terrific rate towards the scene of the fire. Once there, it is something never to be forgotten. The sounding of a whistle clears the way before the plunging horses. The driver is strapped fast to the seat to prevent him from being dashed to the pavement in the mad rush that must be made. When the engine has once been turned into the avenue, then everything along the route is turned out of the way. The run of the horses becomes a gallop, then a cyclone almost in its speed. And until the destination is reached the driver's own life and the lives of many others depend upon his coolness and his personal bravery. There is hardly time to think. In fact, most of the real hard thinking has been done in advance. He knows, for instance, that if life must be sacrificed for life, and his own life is in question, the sacrifice must be made by him. That part of the programme is always known in advance. So much in the way of explanation.

Now let me tell the story that I started out to tell. When the driver of No. 10 turned into Tenth Avenue that Christmas morning everything seemed to be all right ahead, and so the horses were urged onward at top-most speed. The wheels of the steamer were striking fire from the car-tracks and the pavement. The horses were making a blind, mad rush ahead. Every muscle of the driver's body was stretched to its utmost tension. His feet were firmly planted on the foot-board. His two strong arms were bared to the elbows, while the sinews stood out like whip cords. He did not see the horses, he only felt them. He did not see the engine that he was sitting on. He saw nothing but the avenue ahead. Just one block above a mother and her child were standing; and whether they knew their danger or not, they did not seem to have the power to move hand or foot. The plunging team were on them with all the momentum that their mad rush had enabled them to acquire. The little one was about six years of age. In her arms she held a doll baby almost as large as herself. It was a Christmas gift from her father at home, who was now unaware of the danger in which his loved ones were placed. The mother was completely dazed. The little one was now clinging to the mother. It would be only an instant and the lives of both would be crushed out beneath the heavy iron of the horse's feet, and the merciless weight of the heavy steamer. There was no hand to help them. No eye was resting on them except the eye of God. Yes, there was some one else! The driver saw them just in time. The call to make a sacrifice had come to him. It was now a question of his life or theirs. Sometimes it makes a man proud to be just a man, and not an angel or anything else—but just a man. Every time I hear the story of Jim Calnan's act of heroism, I am proud that I am only a man. There was only one second to decide. The muscles of the left arm relaxed, the muscles of the right were tightened on the reins. The plunging horses swerved against

the curbstones, and the machine was smashed beyond recognition on the pavement. The mother and child were not missing at home at the Christmas festivities. Not a hair even of the head of the doll baby had been disarranged. The danger was over.

But when the crowd collected, and when they raised the heaviest portion of the machine, they found the dead body of the driver with the right hand tightly clinched upon the reins, and the eyes still looking on the mother and the child.—The True Witness.

The Doctor's Conversion.

Dr. G—n was one of the old school of medical practitioners, and he had an extensive practice in the country districts of one of the States of the Middle South. He was devoted to his profession as a priest is to the welfare of souls. His services were at the command of the poor at any time during the day or night, and frequently when called to a home of the very poor he would stop at the grocer's and the butcher's on the way in order to carry to the sick bed the nourishment which he knew was more necessary than the remedies from his medicine chest. He was well known over a wide stretch of country, and when he drove into a farm-yard his coming was hailed as an angel's visit.

The good doctor had been brought up a Protestant, but had never associated himself with any of the sects; and why should he? for, as he argued, none of them have any claim to be of God, but are mere human societies among which there is no choice and no authority. Protestantism did not appeal to him at all, and as there were no Catholics in his town or in the county, or in fact in any of the neighboring counties, he knew but little of the Church of God. In time he came to doubt even the existence of God and the immortality of his soul; for if there were a God, he argued, why did not he reveal himself to his creatures? Manifestly none of these sects was divine. Sometimes he thought of the Catholic Church, of which in his few leisure moments he had read, and more and more it was impressed upon him that if there was any religion it was that, and the Catholic religion became his argument for the existence of God.

But he was a busy man with his poor sick, whom he served faithfully, and time went on until the doctor himself fell sick, and then a still, small voice within him told him he must settle the affairs of his soul. It occurred to him to send for a priest. This special grace was probably the answer to the prayers of the poor who had so frequently said "God bless him!"

He requested his wife and daughter to ask Father D—n to pay him a visit, but they, thinking that he wanted to become a Catholic flatly refused to do so, and even mocked him, for they were ashamed of what the world would say.

"The rumor reached the priest, however, that Dr. G—n wanted to see him, and putting everything else aside he made a journey of 130 miles to see him, only to be refused admittance. Day after day the doctor begged his wife and daughter with tears running down his cheeks, but it was always a refusal.

The priest thinking of the old man who could not come to him and whom he was not permitted to see, was prompted to write to the daughter a very strong letter telling her of her duty. The letter was found offensive and insulting, so that she sent it to her brother, a physician in one of our large cities. The brother, however, viewed it in a different light. He visited his father and there was a scene in the family. The son, in his larger experience, believed that the last wishes of his father should be gratified. He took matters in his own hands, and in order that his father should see the priest in peace, he picked him up as he was in his rolling chair, placed all in the baggage car and started off to the nearest church.

It was a joyful procession when the town was reached where there was a church, and the old man was wheeled along the street crying out aloud his thanks to God and telling those who had charge of him to hurry. Passers-by thought it a strange sight, and it was strange. When the old gentleman reached the church the chair was rolled into the sanctuary, there the doctor made his profession of faith, received conditional baptism, made his confession, was anointed for death, and received his first Communion as Viaticum.

And such a profession of faith as he made when he again was wheeled up the street! He spoke it out loud to every one he met, to the Protestants

who knew him and stopped to shake hands with him, to the strangers to whom he was pointed out. His face was radiant with happiness as he called upon all to witness that now he was a Catholic and had the one and only Faith.

Though this happened six weeks ago the good old doctor is not dead yet, and a few days ago, as the wife had so far relented as to admit the priest again, the fervent convert had the happiness of receiving Holy Communion.

He has not long to live, however, and the good son has promised him that when he dies he shall have Catholic burial.

The son is not a Catholic, but God will surely reward him as he has rewarded the father for his good deeds.—The Missionary Paulist.

An Angel-Ravishing Spectacle.

The angel-ravishing spectacle of a beautiful duchess and a bevy of fascinating young ladies of the best society going and living in the horrible slums of Whitechapel in order to win the poor to a higher and purer life seems almost too good to be true; [but Anna Seaton Schmidt vouches for the fact in a deeply interesting article in the October "Donahoe's" entitled "Cardinal Vaughan and the London slums." The duchess is none other than the Duchess of Newcastle, widowed mother of the present Duke. "She is," writes Anna Seaton Schmidt, "a very beautiful woman, dearly loved by all who are so fortunate as to possess her friendship." Eight years ago she purchased a small house in Great Prescott street, an extremely poor and respectable neighborhood. This is her permanent abode, whence she makes occasional excursions into the great world in which her son moves. She is a member of the Third order of St. Francis, as are also the five other ladies whom she has invited to join her in her work. One of these is described as "a lovely girl of about twenty," another as "Miss Violet—a bright young girl as sweet as her name." The houses the writer visited in this squalid part of London were distressingly wretched, but Miss Violet, who accompanied the American visitor, said: "I will not take you to any of the worst places. 'Could they be worse than what I have seen?' I asked in amazement. To which she languidly replied that we had only been in the aristocratic quarter of Whitechapel. "There are holes so vile that you might faint if you attempted to enter them in such warm weather. . . . When I first came I used to start out very bravely each morning, but as soon as I reached the dark stairway I would get so frightened that I wanted to turn back. The odor and dirt turned me so sick that I felt I could not possibly stand the life. Then I used to think of all that the beautiful Duchess did and I was ashamed not to try and help. Now that I have become accustomed to such things I do not mind in the least." "Are you not afraid of contagious diseases?" "Oh, we never think of contagion; it all comes in our work and if we die God will take care of us because we are working for Him."

These truly noble women have already done much to rescue children and to develop them into honest, industrious men and women. It is the spirit of friendliness and equality with the poor that makes St. Antony's Settlement, as this dual slumming centre is called, "so successful is all that the Duchess undertakes." Cardinal Vaughan says this is the true way to help the poor—go and live among them. It is his heart's desire to find hundreds of such women as the Duchess of Newcastle to imitate her Social Settlement in Tower Hill.—Northwest Review.

Horace Greeley's Decision.

A little pamphlet called "Better Sav," by Mr. James C. Fernald, contains many interesting examples of the correct and incorrect use of words. One of the best is the following: News. "The latest news are good." Say rather: "The latest news is good." News, while plural in form is singular in construction. Two friends at one time having a dispute on this matter, agreed to refer it to Horace Greeley. As he was out of the city, the question was telegraphed to him. "Are there any news?" Greeley promptly flashed back the answer: "Not a new."

Two years Aged.—"Foreight years I suffered as no one ever did with rheumatism; for two years I lay in bed, could not so much as feed myself. A friend recommended South American Rheumatic Cure. After three doses I could sit up. To-day I am as strong as ever I was."—Mrs. John Cook, 287 Clinton street, Toronto.—2

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The Irishman's Love of Home

A passion for home seems to be in a particular manner a social virtue of the Irish race, writes the Rev. J. J. O'Mahony in October Donahoe's. The thought of the thatched cabin and the old mother sitting within, murmuring in the language of other days the verses that lulled to rest baby forms now arrived at manhood's prime, is ever present to the Irishman, and that passionate attachment no lapse of moons can canker, no change of scenes obliterate. It is imprinted indelibly on his heart, and although among strangers it is always more or less concealed, yet, as soon as the occasion offers itself, as soon as any question regarding Ireland is mooted, then the Irishman gives free vent to his feelings, and you can thoroughly realize with what ardor he longs for the old spot where his footsteps wandered in the days of his youth. It was this deep abiding spirit of home the stolid English invaders forgot when they freighted the transport ships with thousands of Irish men and women and sent them forth to perish of fever in the fetid holds of emigrant vessels and be consigned to watery graves, or be swallowed up in the large and populous cities and become so infatuated with their surroundings as to never cast once aglance on the ill-starred land they had left behind. But the spiritual instinct of some not to be uprooted out of the Irish heart, and the young Irishman and the blithe Irish maiden from their hard-earned pennies have never forgotten the necessities of the poor old mother praying for her banished children in the mountain cot at home.

Lever's Y-Z (Wise Head) Disinfectant Soap Powder is better than other powders, as it is both soap and disinfectant. 34

Good Authority.

Gen. Winfield Scott, the hero of the Mexican war, used a secretary for all his correspondence, private as well as official, says the Philadelphia Ledger. Once in the absence of his secretary, he undertook to write an order for the transferring of some provisions, and spelled "wagon" "waggon."

Later, the secretary, in looking through the various memoranda, etc., found the order and detected the error.

"General," he said affably, "by what authority do you spell 'wagon' with a double 'g'?"

Scott never turned a hair as he replied without a moment's hesitation: "By what authority? By the authority of the major general commanding the armies of the United States, sir! What better authority do you want?"

Coughs, colds, hoarseness, and other throat ailments are quickly relieved by Vapo-Cresolene tablets, ten cents per box. All druggists.

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\$100.00 IN A British Columbia Coal Co. Write for a prospectus. GEO. H. MAURER & CO., Rooms 40 and 41 Royal Ins. Building, MONTREAL.

BROAD COVE COAL (NONE BETTER) The Inverness Railway & Coal Co. Broad Cove, Cape Breton, Miners and Shippers of Inverness Coal. SCREENED, RUN OF MINE, SLACK.

First-class both for Domestic and Steam purposes. Shipping facilities of the most modern type at Port Hastings, C. B. for prompt loading of all classes and sizes of steamers and sailing vessels.

APPLY TO The Inverness Railway & Coal Co. BROAD COVE MINES, C. B. Wm. Petrie, Agent, Port Hastings, C. B. Geo. E. Boak & Co., Halifax, N. S., General Sales Agents for Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and P. E. Island.

Dr. McCahey's Kidney and Cough Powder. "The striking of the bell, the night of my affliction, I had been ill for some time. My back was stiff, and I had a constant pain in my side. I had no sleep, and I was very weak. I had tried many other medicines, but nothing did me any good. I was told of McCahey's Kidney and Cough Powder, and I bought a box. I took it as directed, and in three days I was completely cured. I am now as strong as ever I was."—Mrs. John Cook, 287 Clinton street, Toronto.—2

"WONDERFUL!" Says London, Ontario.

MR. JOHN H. BARNSTEAD, HALIFAX, N. S. Dear Sir,— I was afflicted with Rheumatism in my hand, and tried a bottle of your Oil with surprising results. The first application relieved the pain at once, and before I had used the bottle my hand was entirely cured. I consider your Ethiopian Rheumatic Oil a wonderful preparation, and shall certainly recommend it to all my friends. Yours truly, C. F. ALLISON, With the London Ptg. & Litho. Co., June 25th, 1900. London, Ont.

PLANT LINE.

DIRECT ROUTE — TO — BOSTON And All Points in United States. Sallings Commencing Oct. 4th. HALIFAX TO BOSTON, S. S. "Halifax," Thursdays, at 8 a. m. Passengers by Wednesdays late train go direct on board steamer at Halifax. From Hawkesbury, Tuesdays, at 9 p. m. From BOSTON Saturdays at Noon. Through tickets for sale, and baggage checked by Agents Intercolonial Railway. For all information apply to Plant Line Agents, at Halifax, Hawkesbury, and Charlottetown. H. L. CHIPMAN, Manager.

JUST RECEIVED ONE CARLOAD CARRIAGES.

Nova Scotia Carriage Co. ONE CARLOAD CARRIAGES. Canada Carriage Co. These are the two leading Carriage factories to-day in Canada and are noted for the quality and reliability of their goods. F. R. TROTTER, Antigonish, N. S.

West-End Grocery, AND Provision Store.

Now in Stock: BEST AMERICAN OIL. CHOICE PORTO RICO MOLASSES. GOOD FAMILY and PASTRY FLOUR. ROLLED OATS AND CORN MEAL. KILN - DRIED CORN-CHOP FEED, MIDDINGS and BRAN. C. B. WHIDDEN & SON ANTIGONISH, N. S.

Fine Monuments Work. J. H. McDougall, Dealer in Red and Grey Granite, Marble and Freestone Monuments. Designs and prices sent on application all work entrusted to me will receive prompt attention. Box 474. New Glasgow.

QUEEN HOTEL, ANTIGONISH. THE QUEEN HOTEL has been thoroughly renovated and new furniture, carpets, etc. installed, and is now thoroughly equipped for the satisfactory accommodation of both transient and permanent guests at reasonable rates. GOOD DINING-ROOM. FIRST-CLASS CUISINE. LARGE CLEAN BEDROOMS. Restaurant in Conjunction. Good stabling on the premises. JAMES BROADFOOT, Prop. Antigonish, June 8, 92.

Epitaph.

Write on my grave when I am dead,
Whatever road I trod,
That I admired and honored
The wondrous works of God.

FLAT-CAR SYKES.

(Alvick Milton Kerr, in Success.)
(Continued from last issue.)
The following morning, Trueman remarked that "Flat-car" Sykes, for he ultimately came to be known by that name throughout the division,—was working in the lumber yard near at hand.

was making fast time. The haul from the far south-west to Chicago was a long one, and all stock trains were run on order and given right of way over everything save passenger trains.
Hoxley had no notice of this special. In truth the despatcher had forgotten him until the "wild" was within twenty minutes of Peevey; then he gave Trueman an order for Hoxley.

in on the round house track! — the round house track—the other sidings are full of cars!" He reeled on the platform, clutching at the glimmering bars.
With his first cry, Sykes' big foot went hard on the brake lever and he set his strength against the handles. The car lurched, fire spurted from the wheels, and, with a long rasping hiss, it jolted and stopped.

cars and added to the peril.
After Trueman had explained, generously yielding most of the glory to "Flat-car" Sykes, old Dan Jordan, engineer of the "wild stock's" head engine, said to the big youth: "You come down to Winston with me tomorrow night on my return trip. There's men down there who'll want to know you."

No! No! No! No!
This word is used four times by Prof. W. Hodgson Ellis, Official Analyst to the Dominion Government, in reporting the result of his analyses of Sunlight Soap.

Do You Use A LINIMENT?
Then of course you want the best? The best liniment, other things being equal, is the strongest, and GATES'S ACADIAN LINIMENT is the strongest in use.

NOTICE.
All persons indebted to the estate of Christopher McDonald, late of Antigonish, Merchant, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned, as all outstanding accounts must be closed at once.

IT'S A PROVERB.
That rich young men who begin where their fathers leave off, leave off where their fathers began. The best fortune to leave a boy, is a good practical education; no danger of losing it, and he will attain success by using it.

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY
On and after Sunday, Oct. 12th, 1902, trains will run daily (Sunday excepted) as follows:
LEAVE ANTIGONISH:
No. 56 Mixed for New Glasgow and Truro, 8.1

Cold Weather Comforts
Right Underwear
Nothing gives a man more discomfort than ill-fitting Underwear. We make it a point to have Underwear to fit all figures, tall, short and stout. Does your wife buy your Underwear at her dry goods store? Fit little—it is skimp on stout men, baggy on thin men. We sell that fits; every man gets his own size.

ESTABLISHED, 1852.
THE CASKET,
PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY AT ANTIGONISH
BY THE CASKET PRINTING AND PUBLISHING COMPANY (LIMITED).
M. DONOVAN, Manager.

Terms: \$1.00 per Year in Advance.

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

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 6.

THE ENGLISH EDUCATION BILL.

(Continued from first page.)

only trust that Mr. Balfour will proceed with his work and do justice to men who have patiently suffered injustice for more than thirty years.

The late Principal Grant, after his last visit to Scotland, informed us that all the common schools of Scotland were thoroughly Presbyterian schools, though supported in part by taxes paid by Catholics, and frankly declared that he thought it an ideal system. Imagine the indignation of English Nonconformists if the Scottish Catholics should refuse to pay their taxes on the ground that such payment would be in violation of their conscience. Imagine again the whirlwind of indignation which would sweep over the country if all the common schools of England should be made as thoroughly Church of England schools as the common schools of Scotland are Presbyterian. The Nonconformist conscience is a very peculiar conscience; anything which satisfies it is right and must be satisfactory to every one else whether they like it or not; anything which does not satisfy it is wrong and should be condemned by all men without exception. The Board schools of England are quite satisfactory to the Nonconformists; therefore they must be satisfactory to any one who is not bigoted and unreasonable; Churchmen and Catholics being both, their objections are not worthy of consideration.

Churchmen and Catholics maintain that it is not fair to impose the Board school education on those who conscientiously object to purely secular schools. But they have other and stronger reasons for their objection. The Board schools of England, like the so-called secular schools in other countries, are not purely secular. Father Gerard, S. J., in a paper read before the recent conference of the Catholic Truth Society, held at Newport in Wales, pointed out that the infidel scientists of the country had long been using the Board schools as a means of propagating their views. Some time ago we pointed out in these columns that the public text-books in the United States taught a theory of evolution inconsistent with Christian revelation; we have on several occasions referred to the demand made by Mr. R. R. McLeod that anti-Christian evolution should be taught in our Provincial Normal School; now, this theory is taught without any restraint in the Board schools of England. The late Professor Huxley was one of the strongest advocates of these schools, he was a member of the London School Board, and in one of his addresses before that body he not only maintained that his anti-Christian scientific theories should be taught in the Board schools, but frankly declared that no liberty should be granted for the teaching of any theories contrary to these. The editor of the *Halifax Chronicle*, when writing on the subject last year, seemed to think that the infidelity of Huxley was no longer to be found among British scientists. But the inaugural address of Professor Dewar, the new President of the British Association, delivered at Belfast a few weeks ago and reported in the *London Times*, is fully as intolerant as anything Huxley ever spoke. And this is the class of men by whom the teachers for the Board schools are trained. These may therefore be called seminaries of infidelity. Of course the Nonconformist would not support them if he believed them to be such, but he is a man of one idea, and his idea at present is that the Church of England and the Church of Rome are becoming united and that the recognition of their schools by the State means "the handing over of the education of England to the priesthood" as the *British Weekly* expresses it. To prevent this "signing of a death warrant of a nation,"—to employ the words of the same influential journal,—the Nonconformist is willing to join forces with anybody, and thus it is that we find him working hand in hand with the men whose earnest desire is to destroy all dogmatic Christianity in England. Happily, however, England, unlike France, has Christian statesmen. The

editors of some of its great journals, too, are not in sympathy with the infidel propaganda, as may be seen by the following paragraph from the "Thunderer":

There is, we suspect, a tinge of optimism in the reports of the working of a purely secular education. It is logical and symmetrical; but it ignores one of the most powerful motive forces in men's nature—their religious feeling. In spite of all our troubles over the "religious difficulty," we should be sorry to substitute for it the barren peace of mere secularism.

The critics of England's educational system are busy pointing out the inferiority of English to American schools. They do not seem to notice, however, that the weakest spot in the school system of England is their own favorite Board schools,—the very schools which most nearly resemble American public schools. They ignore again the utterances of such men as President Eliot of Harvard, who, addressing a gathering of 3000 teachers in Connecticut the other day, said that the public school system of the United States is a gigantic failure; that the education given by it is seriously defective, since it has not led to good government, has not diminished crime, has not given a taste for good reading, has not taught how to suppress drunkenness, has not fostered clean public amusement, has not prevented an increase in gambling nor an addiction to medical delusions. This is a severe indictment and a just one. But President Eliot did not go to the root of the evil. He did not tell his hearers that a common school education given to a man without moral principle simply makes him more dangerous to society than if he was left illiterate; nor did he tell them that as a general rule moral principle does not exist unless fostered by dogmatic religious teaching. The Churchmen and the Catholics of England, however, know these to be facts; and with this knowledge they are making a brave battle for religious education as the only means to save their country from disaster. It is they, and not the Nonconformists, who are the patriots.

CHURCH OF OUR LADY OF THE ROSARY, LEPANTO.—The following additional subscriptions to this fund has been received:

Broad Cove.....	\$ 6.00
S. W. Margaree.....	7.00
Lakevale.....	8.00
Mulgrave.....	2.35
St. Andrews.....	10.00
Boisdale.....	31.00
Glac Bay.....	10.00
Guysboro.....	2.00
Friar's Head.....	6.00
Brook Village.....	3.00
Sydney Mines.....	16.00
Canso, N. S.....	6.00
Grand Mira.....	9.00
Mabou.....	25.00

Lord Bute (says the gossip "M. A. P."), who came of age only last June, is now one of the greatest "partis" and wealthiest nobles in the kingdom. He owns no fewer than eleven titles and a baronetcy, and he has possessions both in Scotland and England. His acreage in Scotland is one of vast extent, but the town of Cardiff is chiefly responsible for his exceeding riches. Lord Bute has inherited many of his late father's characteristics. He cares little for society, but he is a keen sportsman, and devoted to everything Scotch. He constantly wears the kilt, and keeps a piper on the premises, who wakes the household at daybreak with the sound of his bagpipes. Lord Bute is a devout Roman Catholic, and takes much interest in the new cathedral at Oban. Mount Stuart is a splendid modern mansion, five miles along the shore from Rothesay. At Cardiff Castle the late Marquis started, at great expense, open-air grape growing, which has achieved a certain measure of success. It is a curious fact that at Cardiff the tide rises 60 feet high, far higher than anywhere else on the English coast.

Personals.

Mr. John C. McDonald, of Sydney, was in Town over Sunday.

Rev. Neil Macdonald, P. P., of Whitney Pier, was in Antigonish yesterday.

Mr. W. R. McGilivray of the Big Marsh, Ant., arrived home last Saturday after spending several years on the Pacific Coast and at the Klondyke.

Mr. Borden, of the local agency of the Halifax Banking Company, was successfully operated on for appendicitis at Halifax on Monday.

Mr. Colin A. Chisholm and Mr. J. D. Copeland, of Antigonish, have been appointed Commissioners of the Supreme Court.

Miss Lydia A. Chisholm of North Side Harbour, is home, after several years' residence in Massachusetts.

Mr. P. S. Archibald, C. E., has been called to Sault Ste. Marie, as an expert in the dispute between the Clergue Company and the contractors.

The Mother Provincial of the Congregation de Notre Dame is at St. Bernard's Convent.

The Mother Superior of the Convent at Miscouche, P. E. I., is at Mt. St. Bernard's. She leaves to-day with the Mother Provincial for Charlottetown.

Cape Breton Notes.

There are now 23 patients in St. Joseph's hospital, Glace Bay.

It is said that a good seam of coal has been discovered at Poulamond, Isle Madame.

A young Italian, named Martinetti, is under arrest at Sydney charged with embezzling his employers money.

Cape Breton Electric Company is now running cars in Sydney, but are still in dispute with Glace Bay.

John McLeod was killed last week at Reserve, by a fall of coal. He was 35 years old, and left a wife and family.

Wm. Keith, the engine driver injured in the collision near Point Tupper last week, died on Friday of his injuries.

Elias Andie, a Syrian liquor seller, was committed to the Supreme Court on a charge of attempt to bribe a policeman at North Sydney.

Signor Marconi arrived at Sydney, on Friday, on an Italian warship, and is now operating at his towers at Table Head.

William Keith, the driver injured in the railway collision at Hawkesbury Siding on Tuesday of last week, died last Thursday.

Edward Fox fell off the new shipping pier at Port Hastings and was killed. His brother was drowned near there on October 16th.

Stipendiary Magistrate John J. McDonald of Dominion No. 1, was beaten into unconsciousness on a lonely road near his home Monday night, and robbed of his watch and seven dollars.

The Conservatives of Cape Breton County intend to give a banquet to Mr. Borden, their leader, next month.

More than 50,000 dwellings were destroyed and 2,000 persons were either killed or injured in the typhoon which has swept the Japanese coasts. Railroads, the fishery industry and other branches of industry were completely demoralized.

A serious accident occurred on the Midland railway Saturday. A flyer coming into Truro ran into two crossing gates that had been piled on the track by some unknown parties. When the train stopped two more gates were found piled a short distance from the ones the train struck. Some are of the opinion the gates were placed there by thoughtless boys as a Halloween trick.

The experimental farm authorities, Ottawa, have made a successful experiment in apple shipping to the British market. The apples were shipped on October 1 to a commission merchant in London, and the returns show that, after paying commission and freight, the apples brought a profit of \$3 per barrel. The fruit packed in the style required found the greatest favor on the market.

Another Nova Scotian girl, Clara A. Morton, of Halifax, was murdered at Waverley, Mass., by a person supposed to be the same who has lately assaulted and killed several other girls in the vicinity of Boston. Miss Morton was an employee of the McLean Asylum at Waverley, and was returning to the institution, after spending the evening (last Sunday) with friends when she was assaulted and her skull fractured with a bar of iron. The police have made an arrest in connection with the case which has caused a great sensation. They believe the man who has committed the several murders is now a prisoner. He is Allan O. Mason, a prominent clubman of Boston, a Harvard graduate, and a member of the piano manufacturing establishment of Mason & Hamlin Co. Mason is 30 years of age. His arrest was made at his home, 39 Newbury street, Boston, by state officers. It is said by the police that Mason has been insane and at one time he was an inmate of the McLean Asylum at Waverley, from which he was released about a year ago. Later information says Mason will be discharged when his case comes up at Cambridge, as he is able to prove an alibi, and that the police admit there is no evidence on which to hold him.

ORDERS TAKEN
: : : FOR : : :
Wreathes, Cut Flowers, Etc.
— AT —
HENRY'S DRUG STORE.

FURS. FURS. FURS!

We control the sale of the Celebrated Moose Head Brand Furs for Antigonish. These goods are well known to be unexcelled for quality, finish and style. Our stock is large and comprises the newest and latest styles.

Bear Boas, Sable Ruffs, Capeines, Gauntlets, Muffs, Capes and Collars. Fur Capes and Fur-Lined Capes.



Ladies Fur Coats

IN
PERSIAN LAMB, RUSSIAN LAMB, ELECTRIC SEAL, with Sable Collars and Lapels and Plain. Raccoon and Australian Raccoon.



Ladies' Cloth Jackets. Our exhibit of Ladies' Jackets is magnificent. All up to date styles, showing complete in the most striking effects, from **\$3.00 to \$10.00.**

Misses and Children's Jackets and Reefers, All New Styles and Colours from \$1.00 to \$8.00

Ladies' Raglanet Shower-proof Carments, In the newest Styles and Shades. Don't fail to inspect these.

LADIES' TAILOR-MADE SUITS in new Styles and in all Colours.

DRESS GOODS. In all up to date goods, plain, fancy designs. All weights and colours. New French Flannels for Blouses; New Trimmings and Laces. A beautiful display of French Flannel and Silk Waists.

Stanfield's Unshrinkable Underwear is sold by all dealers on a positive guarantee **Not to Shrink** If it does shrink in the wash **YOUR MONEY BACK** All styles and sizes. In making the goods unshrinkable nothing is added to the cost to the wearer.

A. KIRK & CO., ANTIGONISH

General News.

Halifax schools cost \$115,180 last year.

The estate of late Sir John Bourinot is valued at \$20,000.

Cholera is raging in some parts of the Philippines.

Five horses were shocked by a live wire blown down in Truro, but recovered.

The Carnegie library at Halifax will be placed in Victoria Park, opposite the gardens.

An alarming number of murders have recently occurred in the United States.

Andrew Carnegie will give \$10,000 for a library in Truro, if the town will give \$1000 a year for 10 years.

"Crescent" trotted two miles at Memphis, Tennessee, in 4.17, trotting the second mile faster than the first.

A volcanic eruption in Guatemala has done much damage to the coffee crop.

James Nickerson was killed on the 20th ult., near Clark's Harbor, by his gun exploding, while shooting.

Two thousand dock laborers went on strike in Montreal a week ago, demanding more pay. The employers gave them their demands.

Francis Trainer was instantly killed by a live electric wire at Charlotte-town, on 20th. He reached to turn on a light and was killed at once.

President Mitchell of the hard coal miners union says he has hopes that there will never be another strike in the anthracite coal fields.

Details of the fighting in Somaliland show that a great disaster to the British was only averted by the splendid conduct of a few officers.

The prosecution in the Molineux murder trial rested on Friday and defence began. Molineux is now on his second trial for the murder of Mrs. K. J. Adams.

John Adam Dawson, a prominent citizen of Pictou, and a nephew of late Sir Wm. Dawson, died on 31st ult. He was elected to the House of Commons in 1874.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier, the Canadian premier, has consented to speak at the coming dinner of the Boston Merchants' Association in Boston on the subject of "Reciprocity with Canada."

Saturday the late train from Halifax for Sydney was ditched at Lakeville, near Windsor Junction. Some one opened a switch and the train ran off. The driver and the fireman were injured.

There have been 492 deaths from cholera at Jerusalem and 78 at Ghuzesth during the past week. Great distress prevails at Lydda because of the total inadequacy of medical aid there to cope with the disease.

King Oscar of Norway, has made his decision in the dispute between the States, England and Germany arising out of the acts of sailors at Samoa during the Meataafa rebellion. The decision is said to be against England and the States.

At a celebration held at the Madison Square Gardens, New York, on Tuesday night, over the election, some fireworks prematurely exploded killing ten persons and injuring several others. A panic followed the explosion and many more were injured during it, so that it is believed the injured will number 100.

It is estimated that 800,000 persons visited the central cemetery of Vienna on All Saints' and All Souls' days. They went on foot and in vehicles of all descriptions. The cemetery is the largest in Europe and contains 622,000 graves. Emperor Francis Joseph and other members of the royal family placed wreaths on the coffin of the Empress in the Capuchin Church.

William Redmond, leader of the Irish party, was arrested, at Kingston, Ireland, on Tuesday, on his arrival from the United States with his wife and son, and placed in Kilmainham jail for delivering a speech several months ago, which is claimed to have been incendiary. He was ordered to give bail to the amount of \$10,000 for good behaviour, and on refusing was sentenced to six months in jail.

The town of St. Pierre, Miq., was devastated by fire on Saturday night. A destructive conflagration started and swept the main portion of the town. The governor's house, the government buildings, the court house, the building occupied by the ministry of marine, the Catholic cathedral, the presbytery, the schools and a number of other buildings were destroyed. Loss about half a million dollars. No lives were lost.

A Company of Americans are negotiating for the purchase of 14,000 acres of land near West Selkirk, Man., for cultivation of sugar beets and for a sugar factory at that place.

The weather has turned very cold in Manitoba and a heavy snowstorm has set in all over the Northwest, greatly increasing the misery of the Donkohobos who have reached Fort Warren, 208 miles from Winnipeg and 78 miles from Yorktown. They are now marching eighteen miles a day. Some of them are returning to their homes. There are sufficient police accompanying the pilgrims to look after them.

Elections were held Tuesday in several of the States the local legislators and governors were elected. A complete return from all the States in the Federal election is not yet compiled. The Democrats made large gains in Pennsylvania and New York, and scattering gains in several other States. Latest returns give the Republicans 16 of a majority with the result in five doubtful Southern States to be heard from. In New York Governor Odell was re-elected, defeating Bird S. Coler, Democrat, by a plurality of from 16,000 to 20,000, a great reduction from that of two years ago. In Massachusetts Lieutenant-Governor John L. Bates of Boston was elected, defeating William A. Gaston, the Democratic candidate, by 37,479 plurality. The Southern States, as usual, elected the Democratic candidates with large majorities.

Catarrh for twenty years and cured in a few days.—Hon. George James, of Scranton, Pa., says: "I have been a martyr to catarrh for twenty years, constant hawking, dropping in the throat and pain in the head, very offensive breath. I tried Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder. The first application gave instant relief. After using a few bottles I was cured. 50 cents.—1

WALDERN'S STUDIO will be open Nov. 4th to 8th.—adv.

Acknowledgments.

- Bishop Cameron, Antigonish, \$1.00
- Very Rev Canon O'Donnell, St Hyacinthe, 1.00
- Rev Dr McNeil, St Georges, Nfld, 1.00
- Rev Dr McDonald, Crysal, Ont, 2.00
- Wm McKenzie, Beech Hill, 1.00
- Mrs Jennie McKenzie, Malden, 25
- Alex McIsaac, Glanville Lake, 2.00
- C. A. Chisholm, Boston, 1.00
- Donald McPhie, McPherson's P O, 1.00
- Jas McGrath, St John, 1.00
- L D Bates, Louisburg, 2.00
- Mrs Bernard Rodden, Dover, N H, 1.00
- W J McDonald, Roxbury, 1.00
- Mary McNeil, Halifax, 1.00
- Rev L McIsaac, Lock Haren, Penn, 2.00
- Edward Coady, Kalso, R.C., 1.00
- Michael Long, Goldenville, 2.00
- Michael McNeil, Exeter, N H, 1.00
- Alex McPherson, Cascadonia Mills, 1.00
- May McDonald, 1.00
- Rev Sr Mary Agatha, Halifax, 1.00
- Donald McDonald, McPherson's P O, 1.00
- Donald D McGilivray, Balleys Brook, 1.00
- John C Chisholm, Sheet Harbor, 1.00
- Joseph Gillis, Soldiers Cove, 1.00
- Rev Stephen T Philias, Georgetown, 1.00
- Sister Barbara, Arnprior, Ont, .50
- H T Morrison, D'Esouise, 1.00
- Hon C F McIsaac, Antigonish, 1.00
- Alex B McDonnell, G'ace Bay, 25
- Malcolm Campbell, Glen Campbell, 1.00
- A F Chisholm, Victor, Col, 1.00
- Hugh McMillan, Port Hastings, 1.00
- John B McDonald, Springhill Mines, 2.00
- G P Boyle, Annapolis, 1.00
- J A Kirk, Dorchester, 1.00
- Sr St Enseble, -t Andrew's, Ont, 1.00
- James Brassfield, 1.00
- Duncan Chisholm, Inwood, 1.00
- Martin A Gillis, Grand Mira North, 1.00
- John D McDougall, " " " " 1.00
- Dr George H. Murphy, Dominion No 1, C B 1.00
- Mrs Stephen McNeil, Sydney, 1.00
- Mrs Duncan Chisholm, Antigonish, 1.00
- John B McDonald, Glassburn, 1.00
- Hugh McDonald, Surveyor, St Andrews, 1.50
- Rev J C Chisholm, P P, St Josephs, 1.00
- John McGilivray, South River, 1.00
- Rev O J Berrogers, Suncook, 1.00
- Michael P Dowd, Big Lorraine, 5.00
- Wm Purcell, Elnelt, B C 1.00
- John McGilivray, Brooklyn, N Y, 1.00
- John D McEachern, Upper Glencoe, 50
- J A McNeil, Sydney, 1.00
- John C. McDonald, Sydney, 30
- Hugh D McGilivray, Pleasant Valley, 1.00
- Angus J McDonald, Bar Arasaig, 1.00
- Alan H McIsaac, Little Maouin, 25
- Joseph O'Brien, Marysville, 1.00
- John A McDonald, New Glasgow, 1.00

GLACE BAY, November 3rd, 1902.
MRS. MICHAEL McDONALD,
Glace Bay, C. B.

Dear Madam,—At the regular meeting of St. Joseph's League of the Cross, held last evening, we were instructed to tender you our sincere sympathy and condolence on the death of your late husband, Brother Michael McDonald, who was for a number of years a faithful member of our Society, and whose loss we greatly mourn. In behalf of St. Joseph's League of the Cross, we remain, yours truly,

THOMAS FISHER, } Committee.
J. J. McLEAN, }
M. A. McINNIS. }

DEATHS
Obituary and marriage notices have been gradually encroaching on our space. The attention of our publishing company being called to the matter at the annual meeting, it was decided to limit the space for these notices, except where the event appears to be of general interest. The best way to mark this limit seems to be to adopt the plan employed by many other papers:
Notices of deaths will be published free of charge when not exceeding 40 words. For every word over 40, 2 cents will be charged, payment in advance.

At Pomquet River, this County, on the 22nd October, in the 77th year of her age, MARY CORRY, formerly of Francade. Deceased bore a pleasant and amiable disposition. She was devoted to her family and to the duties of her station. She died on the 22nd day of October, at 12 o'clock, after a short illness. Her funeral services were held at the Divine Will. Buried by the last rites of Holy Church, she calmly passed away. R. I. P.

At Beech Hill, on the 31st of October, at the residence of her uncle, Alexander B. McDonald, after a protracted illness, MARY ANN McDONALD, in the 57th year of her age. Always a pleasant and amiable disposition. She was devoted to her family and to the duties of her station. She died on the 31st day of October, at 12 o'clock, after a short illness. Her funeral services were held at the Divine Will. Buried by the last rites of Holy Church, she calmly passed away. R. I. P.

At Antigonish, on October 24th, after a lingering illness, patiently borne, MARY CASSIE, aged 16 years and 9 months, daughter of the late Archibald and Elizabeth McIsaac, of South Unisco, N. S. She was a bright child and greatly beloved by her companions of St. Bernard's Convent, Antigonish, which she attended since she was six years old. She devoutly received the last rites of Holy Church. May she rest in peace.

At Morristown, on the 15th day of October last, MRS. ALLAN McISAAC passed peacefully away, aged 69. She had been for some years suffering from heart disease, and all through her lingering illness she was patient and resigned to the will of God. She was a woman of exceptional qualities, charitable, benevolent and kind. Her large circle of acquaintances and friends, and especially her neighbors will miss her and will cherish the memory of one who was ever ready to lend a helping hand in time of sickness and distress. May her soul rest in peace.

A good citizen and a true Christian has gone to his reward, in the person of DANIEL SMITH, (Pilot), who died at his residence, in Pictou, on the 31st ultimo, after four days' illness, in the fifty-first year of his age. As his life was always calm and peaceful, so was his death. His mortal remains, after the funeral services in the Church of St. Mary, on the afternoon of Sunday, were accompanied to their last resting place in the Catholic cemetery by an unusually large cortege. Quite a large number of the C. M. B. A. members from Stellarton, New Glasgow and Pictou were in attendance. R. I. P.

IT PAYS TO USE

SAXON BLEND TEA.

Remember it is only a pleasure for us to give you a FREE SAMPLE.

We have confidence in its good quality, because we are daily told of it, and so will you, if you once use it.

It costs no more than you are paying for inferior tea.

Why not get value for your money by using the best? Try it and you will have no other.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL AT

T. J. BONNER'S.

NOTICE.

All persons indebted to the estate of Christopher McDonald, late of Antigonish, Merchant, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned, as all outstanding accounts must be closed at once.

RODERICK CHISHOLM,
JOHN S. McDONALD,
HUGH McDONALD,
Executors.

Antigonish, Sept. 10th, 1902

WEST * END * WAREHOUSE.

Fall Announcement.

We wish to thank our many customers for their liberal patronage bestowed on us since we started business, and beg to announce that we have every Department of our Warehouse well filled with seasonable Goods and ask a continuance of their patronage.

DRESS GOODS.

In this our leading Department we are this season showing the most complete range we have yet shown, including the following lines:

Heavy Frieze Cloths, in all the leading colours, 52 to 56 inch, beginning at - - - - - 75c

Venetian Suitings, in Black, Gray, Fawn and Navy, 48 to 50 inch, beginning at - - - - - 75c

Vicuna Suitings, in the fashionable colours, 42 to 52 inch, beginning at - - - - - 25c

Our Dressmaking Department is under the supervision of Mrs. McDonald, who has given universal satisfaction in the Garments she turns out. Costumes, Mantles, Capes, Skirts and Brides' Dresses made up to order at short notice. Charges moderate.

MILLINERY.

Our Millinery Department is again this season under the management of Miss O'Donoghue, who has given such general satisfaction the past three seasons, that it requires no further comment. In this Department we are showing a large and varied assortment of the leading American and Canadian styles in Ladies' and Children's headwear.

FUR GOODS.

LADIES' COATS in Raccoon, Australian Coon, Electric Seal, with Sable collars and reverses, Astracan and Dogskin.

FUR RUFF AND CAPARINES, in Sable, Electric Seal, Opossum and Conev.

BEAR BOAS, 108 inch. long, Ladies' Cap and Muffs in leading Furs.

GENTS' FUR COATS, in Raccoon, Australian Coon and Wallaby.

A large assortment of Men's Fur Caps, Gauntlets, Gloves, &c. We carry a full range of Ladies' and Gents' Gloves, in Kid, Wool and Cashmere.

Ladies' and Gents' Hosiery, in Wool and Cashmere.

Children's Hosiery and Gloves a specialty.

LADIES' READY-MADE GARMENTS.

Ladies' Costumes, in all the leading colours, beginning at \$7.00

Ladies' Skirts, in Black and Navy, nicely trimmed, as low as 1.75

A large range of Ladies' Coats, in Oxford Gray, Black, Navy and Fawn

Also a good range of Misses' and Children's Coats.

READY-MADE CLOTHING.

This is the time of year when every man and boy wants an OVER-COAT or REEFER. Come and look at ours. Buy one and be happy.

Raglan Rainproof Coats are the newest thing for Fall wear. We carry them in all sizes in leading shades.

Men's, Youths and Children's Suits in great variety.

As we buy from the best makers the styles and prices must be right.

UNDERWEAR.

This Department is filled with a large variety of Ladies', Children's and Gent's Underwear.

Standfield's Unshrinkable Goods is a leading feature of this department.

BOOT AND SHOE DEPARTMENT.

We carry a larger and more varied stock in this department than any house in the trade. Prices the lowest, quality the best. Ask for the "Sovereign Boot" for Men and Ladies. Every pair warranted.

Rubbers and Rubber Boots for Men, Women and Children.

HOUSE FURNISHINGS.

We sell more Furniture than any house in Eastern Nova Scotia. Why? Because we carry the best assortment at the lowest possible price. The people are the judges.

We can furnish your house from attic to cellar. Carpets of every description from the Milton Rug Carpet at \$1.25 yard to a Hemp at 12c. yard.

If you want a good warm All-wool Blanket get the Glendyer make, every pair a seller.

CROCKERYWARE DEPARTMENT.

In this department will be found all that is required to make the housewife happy. Dinner Sets, Tea Sets, Toilet Sets and Lemonade Sets. Glassware of every description.

Parlor Lamps, Hanging Lamps and Kitchen Lamps, Butter Crocks, Cream Crocks and Jem Jars, &c.

GROCERY DEPARTMENT.

We carry a nice line of Staple Groceries, including a high grade of Blended Tea, put up in 5, 19 and 20 lb. caddies.

Special price on Granulated Sugar, put up in 100 lb. bags.

MAIL ORDERS DEPARTMENT.

We solicit orders by mail which will receive our special attention. Write for Samples and Prices which will be sent first mail after order is received.

CHISHOLM SWEET & CO

Antigonish, Dec. 13, 1902.

MASS WINE—ST. NAZAIRE.

Certificate of
LOUIS NAZAIRE BEGIN,
By the grace of God and favour of the Apostolic See,
Archbishop of Quebec:

"According to the report made to me quiet recently by the Priest who has been charged to examine the

WINE OF ST. NAZAIRE
MANUFACTURED BY THE FIRM OF
A. TOUSSAINT & CO.

of Quebec. I am in a position to say that it has been found pure and such as may be recommended for use in the Holy Sacraments of the Mass.

Given at Quebec, under our seal and sign-manual, this 15th day of February, 1902.

✠ L. N., ARCHBISHOP OF QUEBEC

ABSOLUTE SECURITY.

Genuine
Carter's
Little Liver Pills.

Must Bear Signature of

Dr. Wood

See Fac-Simile Wrapper Below.

Very small and as easy
to take as sugar.

CARTER'S
LITTLE
LIVER
PILLS.

FOR HEADACHE.
FOR DIZZINESS.
FOR BILIOUSNESS.
FOR TORPID LIVER.
FOR CONSTIPATION.
FOR SALLOW SKIN.
FOR THE COMPLEXION.

Price
25 Cents

PREPARED BY
PURELY VEGETABLE
Dr. Wood

CURE SICK HEADACHE.



NICELY LAUNDRIED.

In the domestic art of laundering, "Once well done is twice done." Because we give our work extra care, it lasts twice as long before needing to be laundered again.
Nothing is more trying than to have your fine linens spotted in the wash. If they are to be laundered, bring them to us. We will attend to the rest.

D. CHISHOLM

NEW MACHINERY. NO WORK TORN.
FIRST-CLASS SATISFACTION GIVEN.

New Glasgow, N. S.

M. L. Cunningham, Agent,
Antigonish, N. S.

Pure Gold Jelly Powder

Joyfully Quick.

Flavored with

PURE GOLD EXTRACTS

Always true to name.

AT YOUR GROCER'S.

COWAN'S PERFECTION

COCOA
ROYAL NAVY
CHOCOLATE
PURE, HEALTHFUL

Good Health.

This is the season for cleansing
the blood. We have just
received a large stock of

Sarsaparilla Compound

ALSO :

Paine's Celery
Compound.

Patent Medicines

of every description

Pills, Ointments,
Combs, Brushes, Soap,
Perfumes, Sponges,
Maltine Preparations,
Emulsions, Pipes,
Cigars, Tobacco, Etc.

ALSO :

A full line of SPECTACLES of the
of Best Quality.

Physicians Prescriptions
Carefully Compounded.

Mail Orders promptly filled.

House Telephone No. 7.

FOSTER BROS.

Druggists, Antigonish.

Remember the place, opp A. K. & C.

Another View of French Catholicity.

We recently published, from the London *Catholic Times*, the views of a traveller on the decadence of French Catholicity. A contrary view is expressed by a correspondent of *The Sacred Heart Review* as follows :

1. During a Lent in Paris, not long since, I attended some five churches for week-day evening Lenten sermons,—for men only; women being admitted indeed, but not in the body of the church. The attendance of men, once a week, was from 500 in some churches, to 1,500 in others. As a rule there were no great, "fashionable" preachers. There was a dimly-lighted church; no gorgeous ceremonies; no music, but the men singing the benediction hymn altogether.

2. On Easter Sunday morning at Notre Dame de Paris, I have seen some 5,000 men at holy communion. They sing the Nicene creed in unison—as has been a custom at that general Easter communion, since the publication of Renan's "*Vie de Jesus*."

3. Last year, at a northern watering place in France, I saw 1,000 at holy communion—as the priest told me—on the Assumption. Of these 500 were men, 300 being the young men and boys of the colleges. The church holds only about 500. About 200 came daily to the Masses.

4. In a country district I saw a church seating a thousand, with a congregation of 1,200 of peasants and market-garden folk, at an ordinary Sunday Mass. The majority were men.

5. A like scene I witnessed among more fashionable people, at Clermont in Auvergne, far to the south.

6. At Boulogne-sur-Mer, also last year, the *matelots* and the *matelotes* streamed in and out of the cathedral all day—as if it belonged to them. [Said the Protestant Archbishop Benson: "I would that I could see in England what I see abroad; the cathedrals the churches of the people; where, the larger the church, the more the poor people seem to love it." Doubtless, when his Canterbury cathedral was Catholic, his Catholic predecessors saw a similar sight.]

8. Conversions among leaders in the intellectual world were never more common. Brunetiere is perhaps the leading literary critic of Europe; Copee perhaps the most popular fine poet; Feuillet was one of the best novelists. These are converts from the Academy. Besides, there is Huysmans; not to say Bourget.

8. Thirty men, every night in the year, take part in the perpetual adoration at the church of the Sacred Heart looking over Montmartre.

The government is going to put a stop to this, you may say; and you may name all the other facts of what it has done, these times. But do not let us foreigners talk wildly or thoughtlessly. Let us recollect some more facts—I think well established :

(a) France gives more to the propagation of the faith than any nation; not to say than all other nations.

(b) Paris gives more to Catholic charities, than any other city.

(c) One-third of the Parisians pay twice for education, so as to send their children to the Catholic schools.

(d) France has some quarter of a million priests and religious.

(e) She gives her sons—some 8,000, out of the 13,000 Catholic missionaries to the heathen. The French men and women here suggested go to Mass, don't they? Remember the two Frances.—*W. F. P. Stockley, in The Catholic Citizen.*

* These views are not necessarily conflicting. There is still, thank God, a great deal of faith in France, a deal of fervour and generous self-sacrifice for the faith, a deal of zeal. What is more, there has been, of late years a real revival of the religious spirit in France. But, on the other hand, it is idle to deny that infidelity has made sad inroads on the old faith of France, and that at this day there is a great deal too much of apathy and sluggish inactivity among vast multitudes who profess themselves Catholics in that land.—*Ed. CASSET.*

Infringement of A Trade-Mark.

In an action in the High Court of Justice for Ontario recently tried before Chancellor Boyd at Toronto. The Slater Shoe Co., and Chas. E. Slater, President, of Montreal, makers of the famous Slater Shoe, obtained a judgment forever restraining F. C. Wilkinson, a boot and shoe dealer of Owen Sound, from advertising, offering, exposing for sale or selling boots or shoes not made by the Slater Shoe Co., as "Slater Shoes," "Slater Goods" or "The Slater Shoe." The Chancellor also ordered Wilkinson to pay the heavy costs of the action.

It seems Wilkinson was offering for sale, shoes made by a manufacturer in Montreal whose name was somewhat similar to The Slater Shoe Co. This maker came up from Montreal and gave evidence at the trial and ap-

peared to be looking after the defence for Wilkinson, but the Chancellor after hearing the evidence decided that no one, except the Slater Shoe Co., had a right to use the name "Slater Shoes," "Slater Goods," "The Slater Shoe," or any similar name in connection with boots and shoes, and that Wilkinson had no right to use any name or names in connection with boots and shoes which might enable him to pass off a Shoe not of the Company's make, as being of their make, nor in any way to reap the benefit of the reputation which the Slater Shoe has acquired throughout the Dominion of Canada.

A Terrible Story From Martinique

There have been many reports spread about the wickedness rampant at St. Pierre, the town in Martinique destroyed by the first volcanic eruption last May. It has also been stated that Martinique in general is a depraved place, and the burned cities mentioned in the Bible were quoted in connection with the French West Indian island. There was one story to the effect that the bad characters of St. Pierre had put a pig on a cross last Good Friday. All the scandalous stories about Martinique, have now been flatly controverted by Father Sebire, Superior of the Belgian Apostolic School of Antwerp. He says that the people of Martinique are essentially religious, that no such things as those reported in the French and Belgian press ever happened. Whites, creoles and negroes are most attentive to religious duties, so much so that it has frequently been said by the enemies of the Church that Martinique was more clerical than Brittany. The only persons who may be regarded as irreligious are the mulattoes, numbering seventy thousand. These people, the men, affect to despise religion because they think that by so doing they will please the Government. If they are Masons and Freethinkers, all their wives are Catholics.

It is no doubt among the 70,000 mulattoes to whom the Belgian ecclesiastic refers that the miscreants were, who, on last Good Friday, carried a Cross from St. Pierre to the volcano and flung it into the crater. The fact is related by Colonel de la Panouze in the Gaulois. The Freethinkers who did this had previously a gluttonous orgy in the principal hotel of St. Pierre, while the Catholics were eating boiled codfish and rice. On the way to the mountain the miscreants travestied the Stations of the Cross. As Colonel de la Panouze says a few weeks afterwards, on the day of the Ascension, the burning mountain belched its boiling mud and flaming ashes on the doomed town of St. Pierre. The Colonel says that he has had the whole narrative of what happened on Good Friday at St. Pierre from an inhabitant of Martinique, who was among those lucky enough to escape from the destruction which overtook so many other residents in the island.—*The Western Watchman.*

A modern weapon in the battle for health.—If disease has taken your citadel of health, the stomach, and is torturing you with indigestion, dyspepsia and nervous prostration, South American Nerve is the weapon to drive the enemy from his stronghold "at the point of the bayonet," trench by trench, but swift and sure, it always wins.—4

Wealth and Display.

In his address at the dedication of Clark College, Senator Henry Cabot Lodge spoke strongly of the menace to American society of vast accumulations of wealth and the almost criminal ostentation which accompanies it.

"If the holders of immense fortunes lose sight of the responsibilities which this great wealth brings," said he, "they become, in my judgment, the greatest source of danger which our modern times afford. If these great fortunes are administered with a due sense of responsibility to the community, whose laws have made their accumulation possible, they will not only be beneficent, but they will be a bulwark of liberty, of order and of progress.

"When wealth expends in a single evening upon a vulgar, brainless entertainment an amount of money the income of which would mean affluence to thousands of families; when it is used to promote corners in the necessities of life or for desperate gambling in the stock market; when it is engaged in an effort to debauch elections or control legislatures; when it considers that everything is for sale, legislatures and courts, public offices, the honesty of men and the honor of women, it is hard to overestimate the peril which it portends.

"When so used and sought only for its own sake it puts weapons into the hands of those who through envy, malice, ignorance or misfortune seek the overthrow of society and to produce the anarchy which would return men to the savage state from which they have so painfully climbed upward."

Why Salt is a Good Friend.

Salt is such a common article in the household that many of us do not sufficiently appreciate its high medicinal value. Many and various are the remedial uses to which it may be put.

As a dentrifice common salt may be relied on. By its judicious use the teeth are kept white, the gums hard and the breath sweet. When the gums are spongy, the mouth should be washed out twice a day with salt and water.

Warm salt water held in the mouth will sometimes banish toothache and at least make the affliction lighter, while it is both safe and easy to try.

Again, equal parts of alum and salt or even salt alone, placed on a piece of cotton wool and inserted in the hollow of an aching tooth will often give relief when other means have failed.

To allay neuralgic pains in the head and face take a small bag of flannel, fill with salt, heat thoroughly and apply to the affected part.

Salt placed on the gum when a tooth has been extracted will prevent profuse bleeding at such a time.

An excellent gargle for the throat is simple salt and water. Many serious cases of throat affection might be cured by the use of this alone if only taken in time, as the needs warrant.

A flannel cloth wrung out of salt water is also an excellent remedy for simple sore throat.

Salt in tepid water is a handy emetic. As an antidote for the poison silver nitrate or lunar caustic give salt and water freely.

For poisoning by alcohol an emetic of warm salt and water should be given and repeated often.

Education Then and Now.

Anent the modern "easy methods" of education and the disposition to make the rising generation do everything in school but study, the *New York Sun* observes:

"When we were mere boys, boys had to do a little work in school. They were not coaxed; they were hammered. Spelling, writing and arithmetic were not electives; and you had to learn. In these more fortunate times, elementary education has become in many places a sort of vaudeville show. The child must be kept amused and learns what he pleases. Many sage teachers scorn the old-fashioned rudiments; and it seems to be regarded as between a misfortune and a crime for a child to read and spell by the old methods. Vast and fruitful intellects have devoted themselves to child study and child psychology. 'Visualized' reading and other great inventions have come in. Sociology, the widest-armed of sciences in sociolo-gizing tremendously; and as a result of all improvement, there is a race of gifted pupils more or less ignorant of the once-prized simple elements of ordinary education."

Do Not Be Mislead by Dishonest Dealers Who Try To Sell Imitations of Our Pop- ular Butter Color.

When a merchant or dealer would foist on some poor substitute for Wells, Richardson & Co.'s Improved Butter Color, do not let them deceive you. Buttermakers who buy Wells, Richardson & Co.'s Improved Butter Color never pay for MUD or SEDIMENT. The last drop is as clear as the first, and is sold under a positive guarantee of greater strength than other colors. Ask for this perfect color that makes prize, gilt edged butter. Do not allow any dealer to convince you that some other kind is just as good.

TO LET.

Rooms over Mr. Hellyer's and
Miss Cunningham's stores.

W. H. MACDONALD



Professional Cards

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IN HOTEL LIFE

you want all the conveniences of home,
and many that some homes never
afforded. All these we afford you at
the

OLD SMITH HOTEL,

Port Hood, whose homelike surroundings
and perfect table make it the
ideal place for permanent residence or
transient guests. Rates \$1.50 per day,
and special rates by week.

FRASER'S MEAT MARKET

are some of the nicest

:::HAMMS:::

ever offered the Antigonish public.

OUR OWN CURING.

JOHN FRASER, Manager.

NOTICE!

The partnership heretofore existing between
C. B. Whidden and C. E. Whidden is dissolved
by the death of its senior partner, C. B. Whidden.
The business will be carried on by the
senior partner under the style of C. E. Whidden
& Son, to whom all debts due the firm are pay-
able, and by whom all accounts owing by the
firm will be paid.

I have to thank my many friends for their
liberal patronage and respectfully solicit a con-
tinuance of the same.
C. EDGAR WHIDDEN.

Referring to the above, we beg to give notice
that it is necessary that all accounts due
should be at once settled by cash or note if
hand. All indebted to us will kindly call at
our office without delay and arrange a settle-
ment of their accounts.

And greatly obliged,

C. B. WHIDDEN & SON.

Antigonish, June 30th, 1902.

The Work of the Catholic Truth Society.

The Rev. Father Cologan, Hon Secretary in his paper, read before the New York Conference, said: It is seven years since the Society was started. Now, as from the beginning its aim has been a fourfold one. 1. To disseminate among Catholics small and cheap devotional works; 2. To assist the uneducated poor to a better knowledge of their religion; 3. To spread among Protestants information about Catholic truth; 4. To promote the circulation of good, cheap and popular Catholic books. One of the earliest developments of the Society in a new direction was the adoption of the optical lantern as a practical means of spreading a knowledge of matters connected with the Church. We have a collection of some thirty sets of lantern slides illustrating the history of the English Martyrs, the Catacombs, and other subjects likely to afford instruction as well as recreation. To this collection is now being added a series of lantern pictures on Catholic art, which, it is expected, will be in great request during the coming season. In 1891 the spiritual destitution of our seamen was brought to the notice of the central committee, and they were moved to make an effort in the direction of supplying them with good literature. A special committee was formed for this purpose, and they received the cordial co-operation of the Apostleship of Prayer. Besides supplying Catholic newspapers and books the committee has promoted the formation of Catholic seamen's clubs and homes, of which a list is supplied to seamen; and also a list of English-speaking priests at foreign seaports, whose number it endeavours to increase. The committee has established a seamen's confraternity, and has published a special prayer book and a magazine for seamen. This work has been taken up with some success in other countries, notably in Canada and America. Lately the Society has established a library for the blind. Books for the blind in Braille type are issued by various associations for helping the blind; these, however, do not comprise books of devotion or religious instruction or fiction by Catholic writers; and the Catholic Truth Society felt that it was a want which ought to be supplied. Accordingly, a lending library, intended especially for Catholics in institutions, has been opened. The library is at present on a very small scale, as the work of preparing these books in Braille type, though not difficult takes considerable time. The assistance of any who would be willing to learn Braille, and help in preparing such books, would be thankfully received. But perhaps the most important development is the Catholic Conference, which for the last fifteen years has been held annually under the auspices of the Catholic Truth Society. Of the nature of a conference, of the good which it is likely to do in this district in which it is held, of the intellectual and social benefits which it affords, and of the pleasures derived by those who attend it there is no need to speak, your own eyes, ears and heart are witnesses. Most of the big towns of the United States have their own Catholic Truth Society. There are flourishing branches in India, in Australia, in Canada, in Rome, and elsewhere. The publications are largely used in British Guiana, in the West Indies, in South Africa, and at Elmina, on the Gold Coast, there is a branch which, with its correspondents consists, apparently, of natives. In New Zealand, through the energy of the late Bishop Luck, not only were our publications largely used in the diocese of Auckland, but some of our devotional works were translated into Maori, and a recent visitor, describing a visit to a church used entirely by natives, noted that they were using the Catholic Truth Society's prayer book, which had been translated into their

own language. The societies and branches referred to are all, apparently, flourishing. It must, however, be observed that they were started because we were already in the field and had shown that success was possible; they had the benefit of our experience, which, in many cases was asked for and readily given. This geographical Catholicity of the Catholic Truth Society has led up to the formation in the United States of an organization bearing the name of the International Catholic Truth Society, which purports to act as the connecting link between all the Societies and branches just mentioned, and to be a centre whence information on matters affecting Catholic truth may be obtained, and which without such a centre, could only be obtained with great difficulty. It has correspondence with all countries and a credited correspondent at the Vatican. Through these it will now be comparatively easy to refute those calumnies against the Church—such as the ill-treatment of Barbara Ubrayk in Hungary, and the walling up of nuns in Mexico; both of whom have been exploded, but at considerable trouble and expense by the Catholic Truth Society—calumnies of which it may be said that distance lends enchantment to belief. It may also be stated that the Catholic Truth Society has been instrumental in the establishment of three other important Catholic organizations—the Catholic Guardians' Association, the Catholic Art Society and the Catholic Needlework Guild. Now you will, no doubt, be asking yourselves how is this widely-spread and many-branched organization kept going? How are the sinews of war provided? The two principal regular means whence the Society obtains its resources are: the subscriptions from members and the sales of the publications. We may take last year's balance sheet as a fair sample of what these items produce. There is a membership of 1,350, realising £475 from yearly subscribers, and a capital of £150 from life members. By the sales of publications during the twelve months ending 31st December, 1901, the Society received £2,878. There are certain comparatively small items into which we need not enter, and a very small item of £6 10s. from the Associates' Fund—a fund started for the purpose of giving an opportunity to those who are unable to pay the ordinary subscription, 10s. a year, and yet desire to help and to be connected with the Society's work. The amount received from members suffices to pay working expenses, the staff, rent rates and taxes, etc. The officers, it may be mentioned, are not salaried. The profits from the publications, which, as a rule, are very small, together with such donations as may from time to time be received, form the capital by which the committee is enabled to bring out fresh publications—for which there is constant demand, and of which, fortunately, there is a constant supply. Now if I were to suggest that the Society is not on a sound financial footing I should not only be unnecessarily discouraging, but I should be stating what is far from the truth. The Society is perfectly sound, and, to all appearances, will be so at least for a very long time. But it is, nevertheless, true that this working capital is exceedingly small, and the field for operations is very vast, and thus, for want of sufficient funds, it is greatly crippled in its work. It is also true that the Society will be and must be, after the manner of the horse-leech, ever crying "more, more,"—why? Because the more work it does, the more there will be to do; the greater its success, the more it will be invited to help in the great work of spreading Catholic truth. The moral is plain. A Society like this has a distinct and legitimate claim upon the support of the Catholic body. If it is to extend, to widen its sphere of action, to do more good than it has already done, it must receive support, and more support than it has already received. And indeed the aim of the whole Catholic body should be to place the Catholic Truth Society on a position of equality, comparatively, with such societies as the Society for the Promotion of Christian Knowledge and the Religious Tract Society; and this position it would attain were it supported as it should be—by members' subscriptions, by donations; and by the wide circulation of the Society's publications.—*Catholic Times*.

"Thought it meant death sure," Mrs. James McKim of Dunnyville, Ont., says of her almost miraculous cure from heart disease by Dr. Agnew's Cure for the heart: "Until I began taking this remedy I despaired of my life. I had heard failure and extreme prostration. One dose gave me quick relief and one bottle cured me. The sufferings of years were dispelled like magic."—3

Uralite.
This is the latest invention of fire-proof material. It originated in Russia and was invented by a Col. of the Russian, artillery of the name of Ichenetsky. It is extremely light, is of great strength, is very durable and is manufactured in sheets of varying size and thickness, which makes it a first class material for building purposes. Its extreme lightness is another element in its favor. Although asbestos is the principal substance which enters into its manufacture, it is not the only substance of which it is composed. The asbestos is thoroughly disintegrated by being run through rollers with short, sharp, projecting pegs, which tear the fibres of the material to pieces during its passage between the rollers. As the shredded asbestos issues from the machine a blast of hot air plays upon it, and as it falls into bins specially prepared for its reception, the finely powdered mass is transferred to another mill where it is mixed with whitening especially prepared according to the color desired. After this it passes through various chemical processes of heating. These exercise a powerful hardening effect upon the substance; but to assure absolute stability, the sheets are once more steeped in the baths of silicate and bicarbonate of soda, respectively—washed and stoved. They are then finally immersed in a solution of calcium chloride to remove the remaining traces of the soda. The most noticeable feature of uralite is the facility with which it may be handled and adapted to other materials as a protection against fire. It can be glued and nailed without any fear of splitting during the latter process. It is especially available for paneling or other similar purposes, and can be grained or otherwise treated precisely as if it were wood. It does not swell or shrink under climate changes, is waterproof, and is a complete electric insulator. It is capable of withstanding a great strain—13 tons per square inch in comparison with Portland cement, which is only capable of supporting 9 tons—so that it is an ideal material for flooring and ceilings. Its cost is very low, 7 cents per square foot. A practical proof of faith in its fire resistance qualities is attested by the fact that in London the fire insurance companies have decreased their rates where this material is employed from \$5.25 to \$1.90. If all that is said of this material is true it ought to revolutionize building, at least in cities.—*Messenger and Visitor*.

Paine's Celery Compound
Makes Permanent Cures
In Chronic and Complicated Cases of Rheumatism.
IT GIVES NEW LIFE TO HELPLESS AND CRIPPLED MEN AND WOMEN.

Professor Edward E. Phelps, M.D., L. L. D., has given to his profession a positive and permanent cure for all forms of rheumatism now so common in the autumn season. To the rheumatic, this truth should prove encouraging and comforting. Men and women suffering intense agonies from a disease that frequently stiffens the joints, cripples the limbs and renders its victims helpless, can be restored to activity, vigor and health if Paine's Celery Compound be used for a few weeks. There is every reason why sufferers should pin their faith to this best of medicines. Your friends and neighbors have used it with success; the honest physician is prescribing it every day in cases where all other means have failed, and they are delighted with the grand results. It is your only hope; your safety and life depends upon its use. Mrs. M. McKillop, Campbellton, Ont., writes about her cure as follows: "I was a sufferer for a long time, and endured great pain. The cords in the palms of my hands were drawn up in knots, and I despaired of getting relief. After using Paine's Celery Compound, I have banished all my pains and troubles, and find myself strengthened in every way. I think Paine's Celery Compound is the best medicine in the world for rheumatism and all nervous complaints."

SYMINGTON'S EDINBURGH COFFEE ESSENCE
makes delicious coffee in a moment. No trouble, no waste. In small and large bottles, from all Grocers.
GUARANTEED PURE.
HOUSE FOR SALE!
House on College Street, containing seven rooms and kitchen. House in good repair. Apply to **DAVID SOMERS** Antigonish, March 13th, 2.

Cardinal Vaughan on the White-chapel District.

"Then you are hopeful for the future of the Whitechapel district?"
"Certainly I am," replied his Eminence. "When I remember what it was forty years ago, why should I not be hopeful?"
The Cardinal's optimism is contagious. No one can talk with him and not share his confidence in the outcome of the work that is now being done in the slums of London. "We must not expect miracle," he continued. "We must simply labor on each day, content with the slightest improvement. More and more we hope to get the working people out of the slums. It is almost impossible to help them as long as ten or twelve people sleep, cook and eat in two small rooms. Often they are only cellars, where men, women and children are forced to sleep in one bed! The air is foul, they have little food, and in winter, when the fogs settle ever London, they are cold and miserable. They must go to the public house for comfort, that is always warm and bright, and for two or three cents they can buy enough drink to make them forget their miseries. Possibly we would not be any better, my child, had we been forced to live in such surroundings?" And the divine charity of Christ illumined the beautiful face of the Cardinal. "Even in the slums, we must not think that all are bad. In spite of their awful poverty, the Catholics have kept their faith, and among them we often find very noble men and women. In the worst parts of London there is always much to make us have hope for the future."

Stop The Cough and Work off the Cold.

Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets cure a cold in one day. No Cure, No Pay. Price 25 cents.
A well known surgeon was imparting some clinical instruction to half a dozen students who accompanied him on his rounds in the hospital. Pausing at the bedside of a doubtful case he said: "Now, gentlemen, do you think this is, or is not, a case for operation?"
One by one the students made their diagnosis, and all of them answered in the negative.
"Well, gentlemen, you are all wrong," said the wielder of the scalpel, "and I shall operate tomorrow."
"No, you won't," said the patient as he rose in his bed. "Six to one is a good majority; gimme my clothes!"
Passengers in the electric cars may be interested in the story of the Scotch tourist who entered a train in which the seat on one side of the compartment was completely filled by four big, burly men. The tourist himself was tall and thin; and, as he tried to wedge himself in, he said to one of the farmers: "Excuse me, sir, you must move up a bit. According to act of Parliament each seat must

For Sale or To Let.

A Dwelling House, with lot and Barn, on West street, Antigonish, within five minutes' walk of Church, Schools, Post Office and stores. It contains ten rooms, and has been lately renovated. Apply to **M. DONOVAN, Antigonish.**

NOTICE.

The subscriber proposes opening a Horse Shoeing Establishment on his premises, **Sydney Street, on October 20th.** Personal attention will be given to the business and satisfaction guaranteed. **DOUGALD McEACHEN, formerly Cape George.**

PORT HOOD COAL.
The Best House Coal on the market. Insist on getting it from your dealer.

Danger Next Door.



Perhaps it's diphtheria, or scarlet fever. Keep your own home free from the germs of these diseases. Prevent your children from having them. You can do it with our Vapo-Cresolene. Put some Cresolene in our vaporizer, light the lamp beneath, and let the vapor fill the sleeping room. Have the children sleep in the room every night, for it's perfectly safe, yet not a single disease germ can live in this vapor. Ask your doctor about it.
Vapo-Cresolene is sold by druggists everywhere. A Vapo-Cresolene outfit, including the Vaporizer and Lamp, which should last a lifetime, and a bottle of Cresolene, complete, \$1.50; extra supplies of Cresolene, 25 cents and 50 cents. Illustrated booklet containing physicians' testimonials free upon request. **VAPOR-CRESOLINE CO., 150 Fulton St., New York, U.S.A.**

accommodate five persons." "Aye, aye, my friend," replied the farmer, "that's very gud for you that's built that way, but ye canna blame me if I ha'enna been constructed according to act of Parliament."

A Doctor in the House!
STANTON'S PAIN RELIEF
Will prove a faithful, honest and trustworthy FAMILY PHYSICIAN.
Sickness comes when you least expect it. In cases of emergency call upon STANTON, and you will get instant relief (Internal and External).
Fof Colic, Diarrhoea, Chills, Rheumatism, Sprains, Neuralgia, Toothache, Cramps, Sore Throat, &c., &c., it never fails.
For sale everywhere. Price 25 cts per bottle.
MCMALE'S BUTTERNUT PILLS FOR YOUR LIVER AND BOWELS.
For sale everywhere, 25 cts per box, or by mail on receipt of price.
Sole proprietors, THE WINGATE CHEMICAL Co. Limited, Montreal, Canada.

Highest Price Paid for Wool

IN EXCHANGE FOR
TWEEDS, FLANNELS, DRUGGETS,
We pay the Freight.

Write for Samples if you have Wool for Sale. We will save you money.

D. G. Whidden & Co.

ANTIGONISH WOOLLEN MILLS
ANTIGONISH, N. S.
NOTICE!
All persons are warned against trespassing on the property of the undersigned at James River Mountain in the County of Antigonish, as the law will be put in force to the fullest extent against any one doing so.
J. C. FRASER, M. D., East Weymouth, Mass.
May 5th, 1902.

A Life Company

That has no stockholders to absorb its profits.
That pays dividends to its policy holders only.
That guarantees equitable cash and paid-up values.
That grants liberal loans on security of its policies.
That provides for extended insurance automatically.
That grants 30 days of grace to policy holders to pay premiums.
That holds reserves on a higher basis than required by law.
That imposes no restriction on travel, residence or occupation.
That pays all claims promptly and in full at maturity, and
That has a successful and honorable record of 30 years.
Such a company is
The Mutual Life of Canada
with OVER THIRTY-ONE MILLION DOLLARS of insurance in force and over FIVE MILLIONS of assets.
ALEX. G. BAILLIE is general agent for Cape Breton Island, and will be happy to furnish rates, plans, etc.
Board of Directors.
Robert Melvin, President, Guelph; Alfred Hoskin, K. C., 1st Vice-President, Toronto; B. M. Britton, K. C., M. P., 2nd Vice-President, Kingston; Right Hon. Sir Wilfrid Laurier, P. C., G. C. M. G., Premier of Canada, Ottawa; Francis C. Bruce, M. P., Hamilton; J. Kerr Fiskin, B. A., Toronto; E. P. Clement, Berlin; W. J. Kidd, B. A., Ottawa; Geo. A. Somerville, London; Hon. P. W. Borden, M. D., Minister of Militia and Defence, Ottawa; Hon. J. T. Garrow, K. C., Goderich; Wm. Snider Waterloo.

"Let sleeping dogs lie."
Beware of the "bargain" shoe!
Why is it sold at a "reduced price" if it is worth the price?
Leave lottery shoes carefully alone, and look for the Makers' price, stamped on the sole of the sure value shoe—
"The Slater Shoe"
"Goodbye Welles"
H. K. CUNNINGHAM, Sole Local Agent

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Moving Pictures—McDonald's Hall...
Photographs—A. McDonald...
Mare for Sale—William Thompson...

LOCAL ITEMS.

LADY'S FUR COLLAR found, apply at this office.

WANTED—A large quantity of good potatoes. T. J. Bonner.—adv.

FOR SALE.—A number of molasses and vinegar barrels. T. J. Bonner.—

FRESH BUCKWHEAT and graham flour at T. J. Bonner's.—adv.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO IONA CHURCH FUND.—Rev. James Fraser, P. P., St. Andrews, \$100.00.

ALL WISHING Xmas. Photos we advise sitting during opening from Nov. 4th to 8th, as we cannot promise for sure work done in December. Waldern's Photo Studio.—adv.

A FIRM of lawyers in Massachusetts are looking for the heirs of one John McNeil, a native of Nova Scotia, who recently died at Spokane, Washington, worth \$20,000. The deceased was six feet, three inches in height, weighing 230 pounds.

NEW CONVENT SCHOOL.—The Sisters of Notre Dame are shortly to open a new convent school at Whitney Pier. Classes will be taught temporarily in the basement of the new church there. The Mother Provincial will proceed thither to open the school on her return from Charlottetown next week.

LECTURES.—Very Rev. Dr. Macdonald, V. G., will address the members of the League of the Cross at their meeting next Tuesday evening.

At a recent meeting, Mr. C. F. McIsaac, M. P., gave an extremely interesting talk on parliamentary procedure at Ottawa, which was greatly enjoyed by all who heard it.

THE BIOSCOPE Co. will present their moving pictures at McDonald's Hall this evening. They include the grand spectacle of the Coronation of King Edward VII, and many of the brilliant features attending the great event, also numerous notable incidents in the course of current life. The pictures are faithful reproductions of the different happenings they portray and are very realistic.

NEW FIRM.—Alphonsus and Hugh McDonald, sons of the late Christopher McDonald, of Antigonish, have purchased the stock in trade of the firm of Haley & Fraser, grocers, corner Main and Sydney Streets. The new firm will continue the business at the same stand, and will also carry a stock of flour, feed, etc.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Antigonish Agricultural Society was held at the Court House, Tuesday, Nov. 4th, at 2.30 p. m. The following officers were appointed for the ensuing year: President—T. McAmis; Vice-President—Lauchlin Cameron; Directors—G. Vinton, J. F. Cunningham, Jas. Carter, Wm. Crockett, G. Taylor; Secretary-Treasurer—M. L. Cunningham; Auditors—R. Chisholm, F. H. Macphie. The Society is in a prosperous condition.

THE REV. DR. CAMERON IMPROVING.—The many friends of the Rev. Angus Cameron, D. D., P. P., of Christmas Island, who has been ailing for some time past and incapacitated for the work of the ministry, will rejoice to learn that he is growing better. A letter received the other day from the Hospital Mount Saint Jean-de-Dieu, near Montreal, where he is under treatment, brings welcome tidings of marked improvement in his case.

THE PORK MARKET.—There is at present quite a large supply of fresh pork in the city, chiefly purchased within the province, and in consequence prices are rather easy, but so much is being used up in the packing houses there is no telling when there will be a big jump in quotations. A leading wholesale consumer and seller told the Globe the present prices may run for a fortnight or three weeks before any change, but the present rates cannot last very long. Little, if any, pork is being purchased in Prince Edward Island, as Nova Scotia and the Island itself used up most of that supply. When asked why it was that pork, both salt and fresh, was of late years so much higher, the dealer answered: "Such is the case about every eight years. It keeps climbing to a certain height and then there is a decline. Next year you will find pork on the down grade again."—St. John Globe.

TOWN COUNCIL.—A meeting of the Town Council was held last Thursday evening. Following accounts were ordered to be paid: Street lights, 3 months, \$128.75; James Joselyn,

trucking, \$1.75; Casket Co., printing, \$6.00; Thomas Somers, spikes, etc., \$2.94; Thomas Somers, supplies to poor, \$5.54; Peter McDonald, gravel, repairs to watering cart, etc., \$16.41; D. G. Kirk, hardware, \$7.20; D. G. Kirk, hardware supplies, \$14.28; labour on streets, \$98. Letter from N. S. Telephone Company, asking privilege to erect poles on Town streets for purpose of a local telephone service, was read. The letter was accompanied by a petition from a number of Antigonish business people asking the Company to equip and operate a telephone system for the Town. Action was deferred till Thursday night, Nov. 6. A bye-law was adopted placing a penalty of not less than \$10 nor more than \$80 on all hawkers, traders and peddlers attempting to do business within the limits of the Town who are not licensed or otherwise entitled to do so and forwarded to the Governor-in-Council for ratification.

BLESSING OF THE CORNER STONE.—The corner-stone of the new church of St. Columba, at Iona, C. B., was solemnly blessed on the festival of All Saints by the Very Rev. Alex Macdonald, D. D., V. G., who also preached on the occasion. The day was fine, and a large concourse of people had gathered to witness the ceremony. Mass was celebrated for the first time in the church on that occasion. The new church is a handsome edifice of brick, 85 feet long, with a vestry extension which forms, architecturally, part of the building. It is already well on towards completion. The outside is all finished but the spire, and the inside has received the first coat of plaster. The contract price for finishing it in and out was something less than \$15,000. Thanks to the zeal and self-sacrifice of pastor and people, as well as to the generosity of his Lordship and some of the clergy and faithful, slightly more than half of this amount has already been paid.

SUDDEN DEATH.—It was no small shock the parishioners of St. Andrews' received on the morning of All Saints' Day, when, assembled in church, the pastor requested their prayers for the repose of the soul of Colin B. Chisholm of Marydale. As Church Warden and Secretary, he was always in his pew with his brother Wardens, and all eyes naturally turned to the now vacant seat with feelings of keen sadness, scarcely able to realize that he had indeed—a few moments before—been called suddenly before the judgment seat of God. The deceased, though not in strong health for some months past, continued to do his usual work and that morning had gone out to get his team in readiness to go to Mass as usual. A few moments later he was discovered breathing his last, the immediate cause of death, doubtless, being heart failure. The deceased was well known—and to know him was to love him. A man of more than ordinary talent and intelligence, sound judgment and unassuming manner, it was always a pleasure to meet him. Admirable social qualities, invariable good cheer and kindly greeting, entertaining and inoffensive—these are some of the characteristic traits that will belong cherished in connection with his memory. The lamented Dr. Alex. J. Chisholm of this Town was a brother. The funeral, which took place on All Souls Day, was largely attended. The mournful and impressive requiem service was performed by Rev. Fr. Fraser. The deep sympathy of all who knew him goes out to the bereaved widow, three small children, three sisters and three brothers.

AUCTION. To be sold at Public Auction, at the premises of the subscriber, on Saturday, 8th inst., At 1 o'clock, p. m. The following live stock: 2 Cows, 2 Three-year-old Steers, 2 Two and one-half year old Heifers, 2 Yearling Heifers, 1 Yearling steer, 1 Colt. Terms—Twelve months' credit on approved rates. DAN A. McDONALD, Big Marsh, November 1st, 1902.

STRAYED. The following animals have strayed from the premises of the subscriber: 1 Black and White Yearling Bull, 1 Red-coloured Heifer, 1 year old, 1 Brown-coloured Heifer, 1 year old. Anyone informing the undersigned owner of the whereabouts of these animals will confer a great favour. DONALD BOYD, Fraser's Mills.

FOR SALE! A good Blood Mare, now with foal, from the thoroughbred Hackney Colton Swell. WILLIAM THOMPSON, Cloverville.

PHOTOGRAPHY. Life Size and Smaller Photographs are made at WEST STREET, ANTIGONISH, —BY— A McDONALD.

ers (one of whom is John D. Chisholm, barrister, of Halifax). May he rest in peace.

On Monday morning the community was shocked by the intelligence of the sudden death of another of its members. Mr. Roderick Grant, of Briley Brook, while at work feeding a threshing mill was stricken down and passed away in a few minutes. Although aged 74 years, he was a man of robust physique and, until a few days before he died, when he complained of pains in his chest, always enjoyed splendid health, so that his death was wholly unexpected. Dr. Macdonald, Sr., held an inquest on the body, and a verdict of death from heart failure was returned. Mr. Grant was widely known and highly respected. His widow, three sons and two daughters have the deep sympathy of the community in their sudden and sad bereavement. May he rest in peace! His funeral on Wednesday was very largely attended.

AUCTION. To be sold at Public Auction on the premises of the subscriber, At 10 30 o'clock a m., On Tuesday, 18th November. The following Stock: 3 Milch Cows, 1 Fat Cow, 2 Heifers, 2 1-2 years old, 2 Heifers, 1 1-2 years old, 3 Calves, 1 Mare, 14 years old, 1 Yearling Colt, 1 Mowing Machine (1 horse power), 1 Horse Rake, 1 Riding Wagon, 1 Pump St. 1/2 in. 1 Truck, with hay frame, 1 Cart Box, 1 set Working Harness, 1 set Light Harness. Terms—Eleven months' credit with notes of approved security. ALLEN MCISAAC, Morristown.

AUCTION. The Fairmont Agricultural Society will sell at Public Auction, at the yard of M. L. Cunningham, Antigonish, on Saturday, the 15th November, At 2 o'clock, p. m. The Short-horn Bull (Clifton), aged 5 years; weight about 1800 pounds; guaranteed a sure stock getter. Terms—Five months' credit on approved notes. By order of the Board of Directors, A. B. DICKSON, Secretary.

BIOSCOPE MOVING PICTURES —AT— McDONALD'S HALL, TO-NIGHT. Presenting the Coronation, Naval Review off Spithead, Eruption of Mount Pelee, Boer War Scenes and numerous interesting Pictures.

FARM AND STOCK For Sale. The undersigned offers for sale the lot of Land owned by him at Briley's Brook, two miles from the Town, containing 75 acres, large intervals and good up-land, well watered, good Stock and Buildings. A rare chance. MOSES SOMERS, Briley's Brook, Antigonish Co., N. S.

OFFICES TO LET. In Gregory's building opposite Post Office, Antigonish, apply to C. C. GREGORY.

NOTICE. The annual meeting of the Casket Printing and Publishing Company, Limited, will be held at the CASKET office, on the 20th inst., at 3 p. m. ALEXANDER MACDONALD, Secretary.

BANNERS, BADGES, PINS, BUTTONS. FO RELIGIOUS SOCIETIES, FRATERNAL ORGANISATIONS, SOCIAL ENTERTAINMENTS, ETC, SACRED HEART PINS, CHARMS AND BADGES, RELIGIOUS PHOTO BUTTONS, SOUVENIRS FOR FIRST HOLY COMMUNION. Designs and Estimates given upon application Write for Catalogue. T. P. TANSEY, Manufacturer Association Supplies, 14 DRUMMOND ST., MONTREAL

SLEIGH ROBES. Saskatchewan Buffalo Robes BEST ON EARTH.

Take nothing in place of them. Do not believe lieve any one who says they have something just as good. Tell them so in plain English too. Saskatchewan Buffalo Robes have the Diamond trade mark, and are greater favourites than ever. Be sure you find manufacturers name on them, "Newlands & Co." in the diamond. We carry as well a full line of

Saskatchewan Buffalo Coats and Gauntlets.

FOR ALL THE PRESCRIBED SCHOOL BOOKS, SCHOOL REQUISITES, COMMERCIAL STATIONERY, DEVOTIONAL AND OTHER BOOKS, DAILY PAPERS, WEEKLY PAPERS, and MAGAZINES.

MISS C. J. McDONALD'S MAIN STREET, ANTIGONISH.

In case of sickness you call the best physician—if your watch is out of gear you go to a watchmaker—you wouldn't think of going to a Jack-of-all-trades in either dilemma. There's just as much necessity—and just as great advantages—in going to a "Shoe Store" when you want Shoes. The first advantage is that we can supply the Shoe needs of the entire family. Then you have the chance to compare for yourself the many different grades, qualities and prices. You can buy Shoes as a necessity or as a fancy. Then you can buy them at prices ranging from

50 CENTS UP TO \$5.00 as your inclination may direct. That's when and why our Store, which carries a large stock, lays claims for your trade. We have every different quality of reliable Footwear. We stand behind the quality, no matter what the price may be. We'll give and guarantee you the best \$2 Shoe—the best \$2.50—the best \$3.50—the best \$5 Shoe, and we'll show you a liberal assortment at every price.

CUNNINGHAM'S SHOE STORE, MILLER BROS., & McDONALD, 45 Barrington Street, Halifax, N. S.

DISSOLUTION SALE. Mr. S. L. Miller is about to dispose of his interest in the above firm to Mr. J. A. McDonald, his partner. Mr. McDonald will continue the business under the old name as above.

THE PARTNERSHIP STOCK Consists of Pianos, new and old, Organs, new and old, Violins and MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS of all kinds, Music Books, Sheet Music, Sewing Machines, Gram-o-phones, Phonographs, Musicals and similar sundries must be CLEARED IN 30 DAYS. As our stock is very large, we must in order to accomplish this, make THE PRICE SUIT THE OCCASION. Pianos, \$40 and up. Organs, \$25 and up. Violins, 75c. and up. Sewing Machines, \$20 and up. Accordions, \$1 and up. 20 Pieces Latest Sheet Music for \$1. Small Goods for the Taking Away.

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

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