## CASKET, ANTIGONISH THURSDAY, JANUARY 7, 1892.

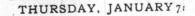
## ESTABLISHED, 1852.



ONISH, BY THE CASKET PRINTING AND, PUBLISHING COMPANY (LIMITED).



Shall we sharpen and refine the youthful intellect, and then leave it to exercise it. new powers upon the most sacred of subjects, as it will, and with the chance of exercising them wrongly; or shall we pro ceed to feed it with divine truth, as it gains an appetite for knowledge ?-CARDINAL NEWMAN.



The Baltimore Catholic Mirror becam the property of a joint stock company about the same time as THE CASKET. Several Catholic papers in America are now owned by companies in which the clergy hold a large share of the stock.

A Catholic priest, the Rev. T. F. Butler, recently delivered an address by invitation before a meeting of Protestant. ministers at Ellsworth, Maine, where thirty-five years ago a priest was tarred and feathered for exercising his ministry. Father Butler's address, which is an able one, will appear in our next issue.

In reproducing our article in reply to the Rev. Mr. Purvis, which it did in its last issue, the New Glasgow Enterprise has given proof of its purpose to deal fairly by its Catholic subscribers. In an introductory note it expresses regret that THE CASKET should have misconstrued its motives in publishing the Rev. Mr. Purvis' discourse. As a matter of fact, THE CASKET made no reference whatever to inotives. The few remarks made were to the effect that a newspaper which counts several Catholics among its subscribers should have shown more regard for their faith and feelings. The Enterprise, however, has now made all the reparation in its power, and we readily accept its declaration that in publishing the Rev. Mr. Purvis' discourse it was far from its purpose to wound the feelings or

insult the faith of Catholics. A writer in The For nightly Review

for November, draws a gruesome picture of famine-stricken Russia. "Famine in Russia," he tells us, "is periodical like the snows, or rather it is perennial like the Siberian Plague." According to this writer Russia has been visited already within the present century no fewer than eight times by what may be called a national famine, while the gaunt figure of want stalks yearly through one or more of the provinces of that vast empire, This year the distress is not more acute, but it is far more widespread. The famine<sup>®</sup> extends over a territory 3,009 about forty millions. The Government, it appears, is utterly unable to cope with this terrible calamity. The provision it we are to believe the writer in the Fortnightly, government officials show far greater activity in collecting taxes of the starving peasantry than in relieving their distress. "The Government and the famine," he writes, "fought a desperate fight, but it was a struggle as to who should first seize the horse, cow, or pig that stood between the peasant and beggary, and the tax-gatherer generally prevailed." Russia has this year in the famine a more formidable foe than any that is ever likely to face her in the field, and her standing army of eight hundred thousand men serves only to eat up her means of defence against it.

a typical example: "They drop a thousand years from the world's chronicle and having steeped them thoroughly in sin and idolatry, would fain drown them in oblivion. Whether for philosophic come from one who, like "Teacher" and remark or for historical research, they will not recognize what infidels recognize as well as Catholics - the vastness, the grandeur, the splendour, the loveliness of the manifestations of this timehonoured ecclesiastical confederation."

## A DESERVING WORK.

Statistics have just been published papers of the Dominion, whatever showing the receipts and disbursements'

francs. The main-stay of the great work of the 388,000; the two dioceses of Alsace-118,719; Spain 106,793; England and gives 263,129, of which amount its capital contributes about 160,000. The contributions from other countries are severally below 100,000 francs. Our own Canada probably contributes least of any country n proportion to its Catholic population. The collections taken in the several dioceses of the Dominion amount only to 14,811 francs, or less than \$3,000, of which Charlottetown gives something over \$1,000, and Antigonish \$360. It is however, gratifying to learn that last year's ontribution from this Diocese, which nas already been forwarded, is considerbly larger than that of 1890. Our object in publishing these figures

is not simply to interest our Catholic readers, but to interest them in this great us. work. There are in this Diocese alone not fewer than 12,000 Catholic families. The average contribution of each Catholic family in the Diocese to the Propagation of the Faith for, 1890 was thus precisely three cents. That is to say, each family on an average was interested in Catholic missionary work abroad to the extent of three cents. It may be said that the from accepting the premiership of the interest of our Catholic people in this Dominion, and that on account of his work is not to be estimated in dollars and religion, we protested vigorously in more John McDonald, An Domhnuliach ur, a cents. Zeal for the spread of the Gospel than one issue. We thought it too bad native of Glencoe, Scatland, came to this ful cough!" "Take Puttner's Emu country in 1834 and settled on the mountain." my dear, it always helps our family. desire. Granted: but the fact remains should be excluded from a position to John McDonald, au taillear Abrach, that the only practical outcome of the which he had a rightful claim, because he settled on the mountain in 1843. He was A Washington despatch says that it is collective missionary zeal of the Diocese professed the Catholic religion, and now born in Bohuntin, Lochaber. Duncan understood that Secretary Blaine and Sir content with its former anti-Catholic Glengarry, Ontario or about one half cent for each individual. And indeed it is difficult to believe victory, pushes to a more advanced posithat back of these meagre contributions tion of influence by the promotion of there can be a very great or a very lively such a man as Moredith, we protest The extent to which a person is interested in any cause may very safely be measured ment of his own imagination. by the sacrifices he makes for it. And A prospectus of THE CASKET Company while it must be said that the sacrifices our Catholics make for the support of "Citizen." This is all we have authority their Religion at home are neither few to do in reply to his questions about the nor inconsiderable, the figures we have Company. When the Board of Directors quoted go to show how far they are from realizing practically the great fact that Editor, they will doubtless do so. Very their Religion is Catholic, - that its few papers do it, and THE CASKET follows interests, its aims, its needs are world, the example of the majority for the wide. The more fully we realize how present. The need of a change is not precious the gift of faith is, the more likely to result from the question of an

miles long, and from 500 to 1,000 miles broad, which contains a population of a short contain to be miserably insufficient. Indeed, if

"CITIZEN'S" COMPLAINT. Hugh Fraser's farm in the Beaver. His settled on the lot on which Lindsay's brother Hugh, Eoghan Mor, who came stables stood. The stables were built in

lying in wait for a pretext to attack us. He really destroys the force of his own plaint about that editorial note when he says : "That the Catholic press of the Dominion should speak out boldly its views on Mr. Meredith's rumored appoint-

ment is a matter of wonder to none." Therefore THE CASKET has a right to speak out too, for it is one of the Catholic "Citizen's" opinion of it may be. Oh,

the whole of this amount, with the opinion of our consistency. He admits distributed among the Catholic missions bring up matters which he thinks we throughout the world. The missions of should place before our readers more-Europe received over 800,000 frances; frequently. Our readers do not agree those of Asia nearly 3,200,000 ; those of with him. The history of our subscrip-Africa about 1,600,000; 554,000 frances tion list proves this. There are always were sent to the American missions, and some persons who think they could con-600,000 to those of Oceania. The Catholic duct a paper a hundred times better than missions in Canada received in all 181,000 the editor, and this seems to be one of

Propagation of the Faith is Catholic a reputation for consistency, and the gives about half a million. Italy comes tors (in which the majority are priests of next with 414,444 france; Germany and the Diocese) and the Editor and the Man Belgium contribute each a little over ager are all determined to observe strict political neutrality as between the Con-Lorraine give 358,251; Holland gives servative party and the Liberal party. Conservatives need have none of the Ireland together give about 158,500; the United States about 195,500; Mexico zen "as to our motives and intentions. If. we happen to say anything that has a political bearing it is always from a Catholic point of view, and not with a view to helping this or that party. Let us, we say, be judged on our merits. If we prove unfaithful to out trust as a Catholic paper, we are doomed to failure; if, on the other hand, we continue to do good, honest service in God's Church, let Catholics stand by us, and "Citizen's' petty partizan suspicions will be neither here nor there in the result. This is the real issue before us. We are not going horne. Joseph Dewar, son of John Dewar to enter into a controversy with "Citizen" about our honesty of purpose. We are onscious of this honesty, and our readers have confidence in us. This is enough for We never dreamed of being able

to satisfy every single individual who may happen to read our articles. There are extreme partisans who regard all who are not with them as against them. Now a word about our position on the subject of that note. When, not many months ago, the bigotry of a section of his own party prevented Sir John Thompson than one issue. We thought it too bad

The letter of "Citizen" in this issue is out with him, bought the remaining third. 1856. The line between the counties of a complete surprise to us. It could only John Ban married Flora MacKenzie, by Antigonish and Pactou runs through the whom he had Donald, Gillespic, Hugh, farm occupied until a few years ago by others in the Halifax Ilerald, has been Duncan, Alexander, John, Roderick and Gillespie McLean, second son of the bard some daughters. Hugh married Margaret MeLean. Alexander Williams, John's son, McRae, by whom he had Donald, Roderick. settled south of McLean's lot in 1872. Next to him is Joseph Pushee, David's William and several daughters.

Their immediate neighbor was one John son, who settled in the place in 1873. McDonald, sou of Alexander McDonald, Zephania Williams was a native of who lived at Clachaig in Glencoe. John Wales. He fived for a year or two at came to this country and settled in the 'Musquodobit. He settled at William's Beaver. It is but a few years since John's Point in 1788. Zephania Pushee served son, Lewis McDonald, died at the old in the American army under General homestead. Two or three years ago the Washington. He was taken prisoner by farm was bought by Rod- Chisholm of St. the British. The first schoolhouse in the Beaver

Andrews. William Forbes, a native of of the Association for the Propagation of but you are inconsistently right, says Strathglass, settled on the lot west of Meadow was where the present schoolthe Faith during the year 1890. The "Cifizen." Well, it is a good thing to Glencoe's. Duncan Cameron, Donnachadh house stands. It was a log house and was aggregate receipts reached the sum of be right, even if one has to be inconsistent Mac Iain Mhie Iain Bhain, lived in accidentally burnt. An old house belong 7,072,841 francs, or nearly a million and in order to get right, but we don't attach Dochannassie, Scotland. His son Alex, ing to big Hugh was then used as a school a half dollars. By the end of the year very great importance to "Citizen's" ander came to N. Scotia in 1818, and house for a year. The second school settled in Picton County. He left Picton house, which was also a log house, was in exception of some 17,000 francs, was we were right in this case in order to and settled south of William Forbes's place the line between Alexander McRae and in the Beaver. His farm, now occupied Ranald McDonald. The third school by Alexander, his son, is appropriately house, stool within a few feet of the present house. John Chisholm, Seoc named Dochannassie.

The beavers had a dam across the river Buidhe, was the first teacher in the Beaver. in the B. Meadow. It was broken down James Munroe, an old soldier, was the by Glencoe and Murdoch MacRae, who second. Then followed John Ross, W coveted the mooded marsh which the Grant, Norman MacDonald, John Cam ron, beavers claimed as their own, and justly, James Nichols, John Boyd, Alexander since they had no doubt possession of it McGillivray. Norman MacDonald is a 'Citizen's" little failings. We like to centuries before their assailants had left native of Glenuig in Moidart. He came be consistent of course. We like to have Scotland. The beavers not in the least out to this country in 1843. He taught discouraged, repaired the dam, and had in the Beaver school for several years. France. She heads the list of contri- utterances and the course of THE CASKET the marsh again under their control. When Among his pupils in that school were the butions with the magnificent sum of will show that the following declaration the dam was a second time broken up, Rev. A. McLean Sinolair, of Belfast, 4,310,862 francs, of which Paris alone is strictly truthful : The Board of Direc- the beavers left the place in disgust and P. E. Island, the Rev. James Fraser of went to try their architecture in some St. Andrews, and the late Rev. Alexander McGillivray of Charlottetown, Father unknown region. James Nichols, a native of the North Fraser is the son of John Fraser, son of of Ireland, settled on the west side of Alexander og Fraser of Guisachan James River. James McDonald, Seumas Strathglass. When John came out to this Mor, a native of Strathglass, settled on the country he settlled on a farm on the lot west of James Nichols's place. Don- James River to the north of Ranald ald McLauchlin, a native of Mull, settled MacDonald's lot. Another son of John on the lot west of James McDonald's, in Fraser, and graduate of the Beaver School,

1831. Thomas Mooney was the first is Doctor John Fraser of Weymouth, settler on the farm now occupied by Mass. Mr McLean Sinclair was brought Roderick McDonald. Mooney went to the up in his early days with his mother's people in Glenbard. He ever keeps a States. warm corner in his heart for Glenbard and Hartshorne got a clearing of about thirty the neighboring settlements. He took a

acres made in one winter on the farm on which James giver station stands. The leading part in building the Presbyterian church in Glenbard, which was put up in clearing was known as the Big clearing, an Clerramore. It was made in the 1889. In the same place there is a Presbyspring of 1815 John Cameron, a native terian burying-ground. of Lochaber, settled in Clerramore in

1816. He bought the farm from Harts-

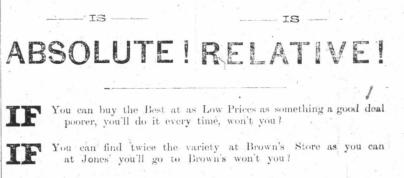
of Barney's Faver, settled on the hill

the farm

Cow Bay League.

The very pleasing concert given by the northwest of the big clearing in 1841. In Ladies' Branch of the League of the Cross 1857 Donald Cameron succeeded him on of Cow Bay, on Tuesday evening, Dec. 39th, in the League Hall, was attended by John McLean, the bard, was born in Tiree, Argyleshire, January Sth, 1787. He | an audience that tested the capacity of the came out in 1819. He settled first at Hall, and the entertainment was one that B. River. In 1829 he began clearing in' the Society should feel proud of, the Glenbard, and went to live there in January audience being highly pleased. The Ladies' Branch, for the short period it has 1851, and died there January 25th, 1848. John Cameron of Clerramore took up been in existence, deserves much credit the lot south-east of the Poet's, and made for the amount of work it has done clearing on it. Donald Fraser settled towards the completion of the hall. The on this farm in 1833. Alexander Fraser | Bratich is in a flourishing condition. settled on the mountain in 1832. The Com.

mountain is known as Beaver mountain. " Mother, what shall I do for this dreadful cough!" " Take Puttner's Emulsion,

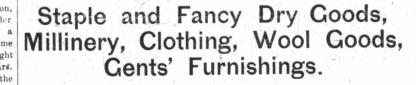


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A leading article on "Religious Movements in 1891" in the last I'resbyterian Witness concludes thus :

' The Christianity which has confronted Mahommedanism was but a weak, ignorant, superstitious, idolatrous caricature of the home has a prior claim upon.us. Ours is as religion of Christ."

The Christianity that confronted Ma- has not yet attained its full growth and hommedanism was the Christianity which | vigour amongst us. All this is quite inspired the Crusades, of which a Protes- true. But could we not do something tant minister writes in the Brittanica: "They failed indeed to establish the we have been doing ? Is it really Christian permanent dominion of Latin Christen- prudence that bids us stint our contridom, whether in New Rome or in butions to Catholic missions abroad lest father on the farm, sold out about the Jerusalem ; but they prolonged for nearly missions at home should suffer ? Is that four centuries the life of the Eastern Catholic charity which is practically Donald, peddlars, sons of Angus McRuari, empire, and by so doing they arrested hedged within the circuit of a parish or a who lived at the Gulf in the County the tide of Mahometan - conquests as diocese ! If all the Catholic families in of Picton. effectually as it was arrested for Western the Diocese were to give on an average lands from a tyranny which has blasted them the poorer or lessening to any the fairest regions of the earth." What appreciable extent their ability to support can the annals of Protestantism show that their church and pastor. On the other is comparable with what was in those hand there would be a great gain in the Bishop Fraser. times achieved by Christian nations practical interest in Catholic missionary under the influence and auspices of that effort that would thus be awakened religion which the Witness, with con- among them; great joy to themselves in temptuous disregard of truth and history, the consciousness of having given more describes as "weak, ignorant, supersti- tangible aid to a cause so dear to the tious, idolatrous" ? And this "caricature of Heart of the Saviour ; and a reward the religion of Christ" for sooth tamed and exceeding great, sure to be obtained by civilized barbarous race long before the them from Him who repayeth bounti-

Hegira, kept for centuries the forces of fully. Islam at bay, drove from Europe the We have been requested to state that hordes of Mo-lem invaders, and is at the Annals of th; Fropagation of the H. Holmes. this day the dominant religion of Chris- Faith, which had not been sent to this

who penned the above for the Witness is of its contribution.

possess it, and the more generous should shareholder, be our co-operation to this end. And there is no other way we can more immediately co-operate in pushing for-

ward the great work intrusted by our Blessed Saviour to the Apostles and their

successors than by giring of our means to the Association for the Propagation of the Faith. True, the cause of religion at

yet a missionary country ; Catholicism more for the cause of religion abroad than was the father of Senator Miller. His sons Joseph, and David, who succeeded their year 1834 to Alexander and Ronald Mc-

Murdock McRae, a native of Kintail, Europe by Charles Martel on the plain of twenty-five cents instead of three, this Scotland, settled on the Beaver Meadow, Tours. They saved the Italian and slight increase would raise the total yearly on the lot west of James Miller's, in 1811, perhaps the Teutonic and Scandmavian contribution to \$3,000 without making He was the father of Duncan, Alexander and Donald McRae, and of several daughters, one of whom, Ann, was married to Angus Fraser, a brother of the late

> James Fraser, Seumas Mor, was born in Aird-Mich-Shimi, in Invernesshire. He settled at Bridgeville, on the East River of Pictou, in 1784. His son Hugh was the first man that settled on the Beaver Meadow. He came there in 1800. He sold his farm in the Beaver to John and Hugh McDonald in 1803, and removed to Sunny Brae, Pictou County. He was paternal uncle of D. C. Fraser, the member for

Guysboro, and maternal uncle of Simon

Donald McDonald, was a native of tendom while the power of Mahomed is Diocese for some years back, will here- Ionarchannich, in Strathglass. His son broken! Truly and felicitously as was after be sent as formerly, and that a John, Iain Ban, was for a few years in a his wont did Newman write of a certain number of copies will be forwarded to Fencible Regiment in the old country. He class of Protestants, of which the map each parish proportioned to the amount was discharged in 1802, and came to Nova Scotia in 1803. He bought two-thirds of

removed to Nova Scotia in 1840, and sent to the Senate next week HRISTMAS JUST AT HANN course, and "Citizen's" tirade is all a fig-And those wishing to remember their friends should call at the WEST END WAREHOUSE and get something substantial in the way of is being printed. A copy will be sent to GOODS, CLOTHING, Fur GOODS, ETC. **F)**RESS deem fit to publish the name of the eager ought we to be that others also may anonymous correspondent who is not a OCUNTY OF ANTIGONISH. [NEW SERIES.] NO. XXVI. The Antigonish District-CUR GOODS of all kinds. Beaver Meadow. SLEIGH ROBES and KNEE RUGS, FUR COATS, FUR CAPS and GLOVES. James Miller, a Presbyterian from the North of Ireland, settled on five hundred acres of land at the mouth of the James ADIES' FUR LINED CLOAKS, BOAS, COLLARS and MUFFS. River, which is named after him. His son Charles, who lived for some time in town ADIES' ULSTERS, JACKETS and PALETOTS.

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