The Charlottetown Herald.

NEW SERIES. CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1896. Vol. XXV. No. 42

Calendar for October, 1896.

MOON'S CHANGES.

New Moon, 6th day, 6h. 4.8m. a. m.
First Quarter, 13th day, 10h. 34 9m. a. m.
Full Moon, 21st day, 0h. 4.8m., noon.
Last Quarter, 29th day, 11h. 8.2m. a. m.

D M	Day of Week.	Sun rises	Sun Sets	The Moon Rises	The Moon Sets	High Water Ch'town
		h m	h m	aft'n'n	aft'n'n	aftr'n
1	Thur	6 4	5 35	morn	3 27	5 43
2	Fri	6	33	0 37	3 52	7 3
3	Sat	7	31	1 56	4 14	8 7
4	Sun	8	29	3 16	4 35	8 56
5	Mon	9	27	4 37	4 58	9 41
6	Tues	11	25	5 58	5 22	10 22
7	Wed	12	23	7 23	5 49	11 2
8	Thur	13	21	8 49	6 29	11 31
9	Fri	15	19	10 11	7 13	morn
10	Sat	16	18	11 31	8 10	0 28
11	Sun	17	16	aft 38	9 18	1 16
12	Mon	19	14	1 28	10 30	2 10
13	Tues	20	12	2 6	11 41	3 10
14	Wed	21	10	2 35	morn	4 23
15	Thur	23	8	2 58	0 30	5 42
16	Fri	24	7	3 17	1 56	6 32
17	Sat	26	5	3 34	3 0	7 47
18	Sun	27	3	3 50	4 3	8 30
19	Mon	28	1	4 5	5 7	9 7
20	Tues	30	0	4 21	6 12	9 40
21	Wed	31	4 58	4 42	7 16	10 13
22	Thur	33	56	5 6	8 22	10 44
23	Fri	34	54	5 37	9 28	11 17
24	Sat	36	53	6 15	10 30	11 48
25	Sun	37	51	7 3	11 27	aft 30
26	Mon	38	50	8 2	aft 16	1 0
27	Tues	40	48	9 9	0 54	1 56
28	Wed	41	46	10 21	1 27	2 46
29	Thur	43	45	11 34	1 52	3 49
30	Fri	44	43	morn	2 15	5 0
31	Sat	6 46	4 41	0 51	2 37	6 20

Epps's Cocoa.

ENGLISH BREAKFAST COCOA

Possesses the following Distinctive Merits:

DELICACY OF FLAVOR, SUPERIORITY IN QUALITY, GRATEFUL and COMFORTING to the NERVOUS or DYSPEPTIC.

Nutritive qualities unrivalled. In quarter-pound Tins and Packets only.

Prepared by JAMES EPPS & Co., Ltd., Homœopathic Chemists, London England.

Oct. 7, 1896.

Watches, SPECTACLES, RINGS.

These are our

Leading Lines.

When you require anything in this line you will find it at

Lowest Prices

Consistent with quality and service at

E. W. Taylor's,

CAMERON BLOCK,

CHARLOTTETOWN.

JAMES H. REDDIN,

BARRISTER-AT-LAW

NOTARY PUBLIC, &c.

CAMERON BLOCK,

CHARLOTTETOWN.

Special attention given to Collections

MONEY TO LOAN.

Mortgage Sale.

To be sold by Public Auction, at the Court House in Charlottetown, in Queen's County, on SATURDAY, the TWENTY-FOURTH day of OCTOBER, next, at the hour of twelve o'clock noon:—

All that tract piece or parcel of land situate lying and being part of Town Lot Number seventy-three, in the fifth hundred of Town Lots, bounded and described as follows, viz. Commencing at the east side of Hillsborough Street at a distance of forty (40) ft. from the Southwest angle of a piece of land purchased by William Lowe and running thence at right angles to the said street, North-easterly eighty-four (84) feet to the North-east boundary line of the said Town Lot, thence along the same South-easterly thirty-eight feet, thence parallel to the first mentioned line eighty four (84) feet to the street aforesaid and thence along the East side of said street to the place of commencement.

The above sale is being made under and by virtue of a power of sale contained in an indenture of mortgage bearing date the fifteenth day of August, 1876, and made between Joseph Wright and wife of the one part and the undersigned of the other part, for default of payment of principal and interest.

For further particulars apply to Messrs. McLeod, Morson, & McQuarrie, solicitors, Brown's Block, Charlottetown.

Dated the 22nd day of September, A. D. 1896.

HENRY WARREN, Mortgagee.

Sept. 23—4i.

McMillan & Hornsby.

Books, Stationery and Fancy Goods,

School Books, and School Supplies of all Kinds.

BEST ASSORTMENT OF

INKS, PENS, SCRIBBLERS, FOOLSCAP, SLATES, ETC.,

IN CHARLOTTETOWN.

PRICES AWAY DOWN.

PICTURE FRAMING

At Short Notice.

Don't Forget the Place,

McMILLAN & HORNSBY,

Queen Street, Charlottetown.

Millmen's Hardware.

Rotary Saws, Belts. Lace Leather, Swages, and all Mill Tools and Oils.

Farmers Hardware.

Axes, Shovels, Nails and all small Hardware.

Sporting Hardware.

Gunpowder, Shot, Caps, &c., &c.

Painters Hardware.

Paints and Oils, and all kinds of Gold Leaf, Bronze, and Campbell's Stock of Brushes.

House Keepers Hardware.

Jewel Stoves and Everything wanted in the kitchen All the public admit that our prices are below al others.
To save money you must trade with us.

R. B. NORTON & CO.

City Hardware Store, Charlottetown.

FREE INSTRUCTION IN PENMANSHIP

Will be given to those taking my mail course in SHORTHAND, during the next three months only.

One Year's Instruction at a Small Cost.

I want every school teacher and young man and woman throughout P. E. Island to learn shorthand and improve their handwriting. Success guaranteed. Send a 3c. stamp for circulars, specimens of writing and shorthand and testimonials as to teacher and art.

W. H. CROSSKILL, Stenographer.

Charlottetown, June 24, 1896.

North British and Mercantile FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY —OF— EDINBURGH AND LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1809.

Total Assets, 1891, - - $60,082,727.

TRANSACTS every description of Fire and Life Business on the most favorable terms.

This Company has been well and favorably known for its prompt payment of losses in this Island during the past thirty years.

FRED. W. HYNDMAN, Agent. Watson's Building, Queen Street Charlottetown, P. E. I.

Jan. 21, 1893.—1y

ALL KINDS OF

JOB WORK

Performed at short notice at The HERALD Office.

Wedding Rings.

WELL SAM, since the engagement ring wears so well these long eight years you bought from G. G. Jury, I accept your proposal if you promise to buy the wedding ring from him also. My friend Nel was married a few days ago, and you should see the beauty she has, and oh, so cheap. She says G. G. Jury has a fine assortment from 14k to 18k, and he buys them from the largest establishment in Canada, and they will last a lifetime, and you know one wedding ring must do us these hard times. I am agreed, I will go and buy the ring from

G. G. JURY,

Watchmaker and Jeweller, Charlottetown,

North side Queen Square, Opp. P. O.

Aug. 12,—tf.

Local and Special News.

TOBACCO HEART.

Much heart and nerve weakness is caused by undue use of tea, coffee or tobacco; palpitation, nervousness, irritibility, excitability, lack of confidence, etc; are sure symptoms. Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills bring ready relief by steadying the nerves and regulating the heart. They are a true heart and nerve food.

SIGNS OF WORMS are variable appetite, itching at the nose, etc. Dr. Low's Worm Syrup is the best worm expeller.

Take Ayer's Pills for constipation, and as a purgative medicine. Safe and effectual.

Minard's Liniment for sale everywhere.

AS WELL AS EVER.

Dear Sirs,—After suffering for two years from acute indigestion I tried B.B.B. I took only three bottles, which made me as well as ever I was. I highly recommend B. B. B. to all dyspeptics.

Mrs. John White, Austin, Man.

BILIOUSNESS and LIVER COMPLAINT, Headache, etc., are cured by Burdock Pills.

MORE CURATIVE POWER

Is contained in a bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla than in any other similar preparation. It costs the proprietor and manufacturer more. It costs the jobber more and it is worth more to the consumer. It has a record of cures unknown to any other preparation. It is the best to buy because it is the One True Blood Purifier.

Hood's Pill are the best family cathartic and liver medicine. Gentle, reliable, sure.

Minard's Liniment Cures Dandruff.

I was cured of terrible lumbago by MINARD'S LINIMENT.

REV. WM. BROWN.

I was cured of a very bad case of earache by MINARD'S LINIMENT.

MRS. S. KAULBACH.

I was cured of sensitive lungs by MINARD'S Liniment.

MRS. S. MASTERS

NORWAY PINE SYRUP strengthens the lungs and cures all Throat Troubles, Coughs, Colds, etc.

The impurities in the blood which cause scrofulous eruptions are throughly eradicated by Hood's Sarsaparilla. Try it.

Dr Fowler's Extract of wild strawberry cures Diarrhœa, Dyspepsia, Colic, Cramps, Cholera, Cholera Infantum, Cholera Morbus, and all summer complaints and fluxes of the bowels in children and adults.

Minard's Liniment relieves Neuralgia.

FADS IN MEDICINE.

There are fads in medicine as in every thing else and a "new thing" frequently sells for a short time simply because it is new. But in medicine as in nothing else, the people demand and will be satisfied only with positive, absolute merit. The fact that Hood's Sarsaparilla has stood its ground against all competition, and its sales have never wavered but have remained steadily at the top, demonstrates, beyond any doubt the intrinsic virtues of this medicine. The new things have come and gone but Hood's Sarsaparilla rests upon the solid foundation of absolute merit and its power to cure, and its sales continue to be the largest in the world.

HAGYARD'S PECTORAL BALSAM cures Coughs, Colds Asthma, Bronchitis and all Throat and Lung Trouble

CONSTIPATION CURED.

GENTS,—I was in very poor health for over four years; the doctor said it was constipation Not wanting to spend too much cash I got three bottles of B. B. B. and took it regularly. I can certify that I am now in the very best of health and feel very grateful to B.B.B.

ALFRED TEROUX, Montreal, Que.

Minard's Liniment Cures Burns, etc.

ONE EVERY NIGHT.

One Laxa-Liver Pill taken each night during 30 days will cure Constipation oft-returning headaches and irregular action of the bowels. Laxa-Liver Pills leave no unpleasant after-effect.

Minard's Liniment for Rheumatism.

Dr Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry cures Diarrhœa, Dysentry, Cramps, Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Colic, Cholera Infantum, and all looseness of the bowels. Never travel without it. Price 35c.

FATAL RESULT OF DELAY.

Sickness generally follows in the path of neglect. Don't be reckless! but prudently take a few doses of Scott's Emulsion immediately following exposure to cold. It will save you many painful days and sleepless nights.

What you want when you are ailing is is medicine that will cure you. Try Hood's sarsaparilla and be convinced of its merit.

When your blood is impoverished the remedy is at hand. Take Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

ARE YOU TIRED

All the time? This condition is a sure indication that your blood is not rich and nourishing as it ought to be and as it may be if you will take a few bottles of the great blood purifier, Hood's Sarsaparilla. Thousands write that Hood's Sarsaparilla has cured them of that tired feeling by giving them rich, red blood.

Hood's Pill's act easily and promptly on the liver and bowels. Cure sick headache.

Items of Interest to Catholic Readers

(Sacred Heart Review.)

CONTRIBUTIONS TO CIVILIZATION.

The October Atlantic Monthly opens with a scholarly paper from the pen of President Eliot of Harvard University, who writes on "Five American Contributions to Civilization." These contributions are, first, the advance made in this country, in practice as well as in theory, of the substitution of peaceful discussion and arbitration for warefare as a means of settling international disputes; secondly, the similar acceptance here of the widest religious toleration; thirdly, the safe development of a manhood suffrage that is nearly universal; fourthly, the demonstration that people belonging to a great variety of races or nations are, under favorable circumstances, fit for political freedom; and fifthly, the diffusion of well-being among the population. With the most of the learned writer's arguments and statements no intelligent reader or critic can find fault. There are a few of his assertions, however, that will not pass unchallenged, and others that will certainly call forth contradictions. When President Eliot, for instance, declares, evidently in justification of the destroying policy which the first settlers in this country adopted towards the aborigines, that the Indians with a few exceptions, "had to be driven away by prolonged fighting or subdued by force," with what results we know, one is tempted to ask why the first colonists could not have used the methods which preserved the aboriginal races in Mexico and South America, or followed those which the Franciscan friars found available in their old Californian missions. For when the Indian problem in California was being considered at Washington, according to a writer in Harper's Magazine of 1861, pages 307 and following, "voluminous reports were made to Congress, showing that a general reservation system, on the plan so successfully pursued by the Spanish missionaries, would best accomplish the object. It was known that the missions of California had been built chiefly by Indian labor; that during their existence the priests had fully demonstrated the capacity of this race for the acquisition of civilized habits; that extensive vineyards and large tracts of land had been cultivated solely by Indian labor, under their instruction; and by this humane system of teaching many hostile tribes had been subdued, and enabled not only to support themselves, but to render the Missions highly profitable establishments." These statements conflict rather strongly with Dr. Eliot's declaration that the Indian tribes could not be assimilated, taught or even reasoned with; and Mexico and South America furnish other evidences against the correctness of such a declaration.

THE CHURCH AND LIBERTY.

President Eliot seems further astray in some of the statements which he embodies in the second part of his paper, wherein he treats of the religious toleration that exists in the United States. It is rather surprising to find a writer of his admitted abilities and scholarship intimating that the Church used its authority and still uses it "as a means of suppressing individual liberty," and equally astonishing to listen to him declaring that "the Western Christian Church, organized under the Bishop of Rome, acquired, during the Middle Ages, a centralized authority which quite overrode the temporal ruler and the rising spirit of nationality." Not thus, according to such writers as Schlegel, Guizot, Whitaker, Fisher and others, did the mediæval Church use the authority which she possessed. Doctor Eliot is mistaken, too, in saying that the Crusades marked the climax of the Church's power; and his assertion that the founders of New England were "men who had imbibed the principles of resistance to arbitrary civil power and to universal ecclesiastical authority," would make—were it correct—those individuals radically different beings from what they were in reality. One might also point out that the learned Doctor errs in his arithmetical calculations when he says that no religious denomination in this country has ever been able to claim more than a tenth of the population as its adherents. Even the faulty figures of the religious bull-tin of the last census credit the Catholic Church with more than eight millions of adherents—the correct figures are nearer twelve millions—and our total population has not reached ten times that number of people. Nevertheless, the Doctor is right in declaring that a very large measure of religious toleration exists in this beloved land of ours, and he pertinently adds: "In view of this characteristic and infinently beneficent contribution to human happiness and progress, how pitiable seem the temporary outbursts of bigotry and fanaticism which have occasionally marred the fair record of our country in regard to religious toleration!"

THE QUESTION OF PUBLIC EDUCATION.

Naturally the president of so notable an educational institution as Harvard University has something to say on the question of public education, and Dr. Eliot, in refuting the absurd argument that nations need war at times to furnish fields for public activity, points out that in the field of popular education American activity can find plenty of employment. "Here is a cause" he writes, "which requires from hundreds of thousands of men and women, keen intelligence, hearty devotion to duty, and a steady uplifting and advancement of all its standards and ideals." With thousands of children shut out from the public schools for the reason that those institutions can not accomodate them, or that the buildings are in an unsanitary condition, there would seem to be ample grounds for Doctor Eliot's declaration that the American people "have hardly begun to apprehend the fundamental necessity and infinite value of public education"; and in view of what he says elsewhere about the authority of the Church in the Middle Ages and her use of that authority, it sounds rather queer to hear him stating that "the system of public instruction should embody for coming generations all the virtues of the medieval Church. It should stand for the brotherhood and union of all classes and conditions; it should exalt the joys of the intellectual life above all material delights; and it should produce the best-constituted and most wisely directed intellectual and moral host that the world has seen." That our present system of popular education is not producing such a host is painfully apparent, and has been admitted by many observers who can not be charged with unfriendly feelings towards that system. From the fact that he calls attention to the circumstances that the average annual expenditure for the schooling of a child in the United States is only about eighteen dollars a year, and expresses surprise thereat, Doctor Eliot would seem to believe that more money is needed for the improvement of our popular educational system. More and more healthy schoolhouses would certainly seem to be demanded in nearly all our large cities, and better teahers, according to various authorities, are sadly wanted in country schools; but what is needed most to bring about the desirable results which the president of Harvard would see is the adoption of an educational system which shall provide the pupils of our public schools with that moral and religious instruction which they now seek in vain in those institutions.

THE COLISEUM.

Rodolfo Lanciani contributes to the Sacred Heart Review a very interesting article on "The Fate of the Coliseum," in which he acquits Urban VIII. and the Barberini of the charge, frequently brought against them, of having destroyed portions of the Coliseum, and says that documents recently found in the Roman archives prove that while the Romans of the Middle Ages and the Renaissance period took advantage of the downfall of certain portions of the great Flavian amphitheatre, they were not responsible for its partial demolition. The process of disintegration which finds a place in everything human; the action of roots in the ground on which the building stood, and the effects of earthquakes were, according to Signor Lanciani, the primary causes of the reduction of the Coliseum to its present condition. While he admits that some of the fallen stones were used for the erection of churches, and otherwise disposed of, Signor Lanciani declares that Pope Eugenius IV.; in a brief dated at Florence, 1438, lately found by him in the Vatican archives, tried to arrest this practice, and wrote as follows to his representatives in Rome: "We have heard with deep regret that some one amongst you has given permission to a contractor to pull down part of the Coliseum for the restoration of some private houses. We need not remind you that such destruction of the antique remains lessen the estimation of Rome in the opinion of the world. We order you, therefore, if you wish to escape our wrath, to revoke at once this license, if already granted, and to see that no stone of the Coliseum, however insignificant, or of any other ancient monument, shall be touched. Excavations in quest of building materials should be allowed only where there are no ruins above ground, at a considerable distance from the Coliseum and other such edifices." To prevent any such further spoliations of the Coliseum the same Pope, we are told, had that structure enclosed with a wall, and gave it into the custody of the monks of Sta. Maria Nuova; but after his death this wall was pulled down by the Romans. The manner in which other Popes interfered to save the Coliseum from the rapacity of contractors is briefly mentioned, and to Benedict XIV. is given the credit of having placed the Cross and Stations of the Cross in it, both of which, however, the Piedmontese Government, which, by the way, has done more, perhaps, in the past quarter of a century to efface and destroy the old monumets of Rome than any previous agency, ordered removed in 1874.

AN OLD CATHOLIC CHURCH.

Under the caption of "The Land of Tomorrow," Edith Sessions Tupper contributes to Leslie's Popular Monthly an illustrated article on Santa Fe, N. M., in which her inability to comprehend the character of the people of whom she writes, or to understand the nature of their faith and religious practices—if we acquit her of intentional and bigoted misrepresentation—is painfully in evidence. She has nothing but covert sneers and ridicule for the images that adorn the Catholic Churches and chapels, and all Mexicans, but more particularly the Pueblo Indians, are desperate dirty and ignorant beings in her estimation. She gives us a brief description of the Santa Fe cathedral, which she says, is just approaching completion, being built over the old parish church erected by Governor Del Valle, in 1761, and then she adds: "The oldest church in Santa Fe, and probably in the United States, is San Miguel church, built in 1550; partially destroyed in the revolution of 1680; reoccupied 1693; and completely restored, 1710. To gain admittance to this interesting edifice, you ring a huge bell in the adjoining wall three times, and presently a wiry, keen eyed Mexican sacristan unlocks the gray portals and lets you in. The ceiling is studded with huge wooden beams; the floor is sunken; there are wonderful old paintings brought from Spain five hundred years ago, and a bell, cast in 1300, which, when rung, gives out as rich and sonorous a tone as many modern church bells." She gives the Indians credit for being all devout Catholics, who will sell you pottery and curios, but whom nothing will induce to part with their beads; and she says that there is something fascinating in the old Spanish-named city, and that often, when you have left it, "do you see the strange procession winding through its narrow streets—the little girls in white, like black-eyed angels, the acolytes swinging the perfumed censers, the priests in stole and chasuble, the golden cross borne on high, the worshippers prostrate in the dust"; or, at the sunset gun, you watch the flutter of the stars and stripes, as the flag drops down the staff at the fort against the gold and scarlet of a southern sky.

Highest All in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

"Queen of the Most Holy Rosary," Pray for Us.

Such is the cry of the Catholic heart to our spiritual mother, the Virgin Mother of our Redeemer. Our Holy Father, Leo XIII., in his encyclical last year on the Rosary, teaches us that the mystery of the excessive love of Christ for us is set forth in that when dying He left His own mother to John, his disciple, in the ever memorable words, "Behold thy son." The sense of the Church, he adds, has ever been that by John, Christ designated the whole human race, and more particularly those who believed in Him. The sacred functions of this singular and ordinary office, which were consecrated by the auspicious descent of the Holy Ghost, in the cenacle of Jerusalem, she undertook and performed with the utmost magnanimity.

By the sanctity of her example, the sweetness of her consolation, the authority of her counsels, and the efficacy of her prayers, she nourished in an admirable manner the devotion of the first adherents of the Christian faith, being most truly the Mother of the Church, and the Mistress and Queen of the Apostles, to whom she bequeathed the mysteries of divine revelation which lay hidden in her heart. In addition to this, what unutterable power and glory were added when being assumed into heaven, she was raised to that pinnacle of celestial glory, which was so worthy of her maternal dignity and pre-eminent merit. For then, by divine dispensation, she so began to protect the Church, to be present with us and nourish us as a mother, that as she was the minister of the mystery of human redemption, so now she should likewise become the minister of the superabundant graces derived from it in every age. Accordingly, Christian souls are borne to her as if by natural impulse. They have recourse to her in all their undertakings and designs, in all their joys and sorrow, and as her children they commend themselves and their all to her tender solicitude Hence most justly her praises resound on every side, from every nation and in every tongue, and these eulogies lavished in her honor increase with succeeding generations. Among other titles she is called our Lady, our Mediatrix, Ransomer of Earth, (for she has brought to us the infinite ransom Jesus Christ,) Procuress of the gifts of God. And since Faith is the root and foundation of all graces by which man is perfected in the supernatural order, to obtain this Faith, and to properly keep it, belong to her secret influence who brought forth the author of all Faith, and who, because of her Faith, was saluted with the title of Blessed. "There is no one, oh! most Holy Virgin, who receives Faith except through thee. There is no one who receives salvation unless through thee, O holy Mother! There is no one who receives the great gift of divine mercy except at thy hands." She has become the dispenser of the graces of Him who is the fount of all graces.

God well knows that it is the Mother's love which wins the confidence of the children in a family; that it is the mother's heart which ever pleads with justice to give way to mercy. And for this reason our Divine Saviour made His own Virgin Mother the spiritual Mother of the human family, and gave to her, glorious Queen of Heaven as she is, no other office than that of showing kindness and mercy to the children of men. As Jesus is our Judge as well as our Saviour, it might be that in addressing our prayers to Him, we should not have all the confidence requisite for the answering of our petitions; whereas, knowing that Mary has no other office than that of kindness and mercy, we go to her with a boundless confidence. It is the will of the Divine Son thus to honor His Virgin Mother who stood at the Cross, and to win our hearts the more on our seeing one of our race, a mere creature, enobled as dispenser of the riches of the Most High. Hence in our own name, and in that of every member of the human family, especially of believers, we may the more joyfully recite the following prayer indulgenced by the Church: "O heavenly Queen! O my mother! I offer myself to thee; and as an earnest of my devotedness to thee, I consecrate to the this day my eyes, my ears, my mouth, my heart, my entire being; since therefore I am thine, O good Mother, save me, keep me as thy property and possession."—Com.

More

More Medicinal value in a bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla than in any other preparation.
More skill is required, more care taken, more expense incurred in its manufacture. It costs the proprietor and the dealer
More but it costs the consumer *less*, as he gets more doses for his money.
More curative power is secured by its peculiar combination, proportion and process, which make it peculiar to itself.
More people are employed and more space occupied in its Laboratory than any other.
More wonderful cures effected and more testimonials received than by any other.
More sales and more increase year by year are reported by druggists.
More people are taking Hood's Sarsaparilla today than any other, and more are taking it today than ever before.
More and STILL MORE reasons might be given why you should take

Hood's Sarsaparilla

The One True Blood Purifier. $1 per bottle.

Hood's Pills cure all Liver Ills and Sick Headache. 25 cents.

Fall Jackets and Fur Goods.

Weeks & Co. show one of the largest and best stocks in the city. Ladies buying should patronize them.

See Weeks & Co's Jackets, Furs and Dress Goods.

MARK WRIGHT & CO.—COFFINS, CASKETS, AND ALL FUNERAL GOODS,