The Charlottetown Herald.

NEW SERIES. CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1896. Vol. XXV. No. 40

Calendar for Sept., 1896.

MOON'S CHANGES.

New Moon, 7th day, 9h. 30.0m. a. m.
First Quarter, 13th day, 11h. 57 1m. p. m.
Full Moon, 21st day, 6h. 37.0m., p. m.
Last Quarter, 29th day, 9h. 44.0m. p. 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	aft'n	after'n
1	Tues	5 26	6 34	11 19	3 42	4 48
2	Wed	27	32	morn	4 25	6 16
3	Thur	28	30	0 29	5 1	7 32
4	Fri	30	28	1 44	5 29	8 36
5	Sat	31	26	3 5	5 52	9 35
6	Sun	32	24	4 26	6 14	10 7
7	Mon	33	22	5 47	6 35	10 46
8	Tues	35	20	7 8	6 55	11 24
9	Wed	36	18	8 32	7 21	morn
10	Thur	37	16	9 54	7 53	0 1
11	Fri	38	14	11 16	8 31	0 41
12	Sat	40	12	aft 37	9 21	1 26
13	Sun	41	10	1 47	10 21	2 19
14	Mon	42	8	2 45	11 29	3 22
15	Tues	43	6	3 29	morn	4 45
16	Wed	45	4	4 0	0 39	6 14
17	Thur	46	2	4 31	1 50	7 28
18	Fri	47	1	4 51	2 58	8 23
19	Sat	48	5 59	5 10	4 4	9 5
20	Sun	50	57	5 27	5 8	9 41
21	Mon	51	55	5 41	6 12	10 14
22	Tues	52	53	5 57	7 16	10 42
23	Wed	54	51	6 15	8 19	11 12
24	Thur	55	49	6 36	9 28	11 42
25	Fri	56	47	7 2	10 31	aft 14
26	Sat	58	45	7 34	11 36	0 48
27	Sun	59	43	8 16	aft 38	1 26
28	Mon	6 0	41	9 8	1 33	2 13
29	Tues	1	39	10 11	2 19	3 6
30	Wed	6 3	5 38	11 22	2 56	4 19

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.

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

D. G. JURY,

Watchmaker and Jeweller, Charlottetown,

North side Queen Square, Opp. P. O.
Aug. 12.—tf.

LAND FOR SALE.

At St. George's Grand River, Lot 54, fifty-five acres of prime land, conveniently situated within two miles of church, school, mills and cheese factory. Apply to

JOHN MACSWAIN,
Bishop St.
Aug. 12th—1896. Ch'town.

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 all 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.

Nerves

REGULATE and CONTROL

the Brain
the Stomach
the Heart
the Lungs
the Muscles
the Intestines
the Liver
and Kidneys.

WEAK NERVES ARE MADE STRONG BY

HAWKER'S Nerve and Stomach TONIC.

It gives new strength and vigor to Nerves, Brain, Stomach, and Blood, and all weakened organs.

All Druggists sell it. 50c. a Bottle. Six for $2 50.
Sole only by Hawker Medicine Co. Ltd. St. John, N.B.

INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION ASSOCIATION ST. JOHN, N.B. EXHIBITION 1896

THE EXHIBITION ASSOCIATION

WILL HOLD THE

FOURTH ANNUAL FAIR

ON ITS EXHIBITION GROUNDS,

Opening Sept. 21st and Closing Oct. 2d 1896.

Exhibits of Machinery and Manufactures, Farm and Dairy Products, Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Swine, &c.

Products of the Forest, Mines and Waters, Paintings, Sculpture, &c., Fancy Work.

The Provincial Government herd of Live Stock, just purchased, will be exhibited and sold on the Grounds.

Large Prizes in all the Usual Departments.

Special Attractions.—Fireworks every suitable evening, Band Music, afternoons and evenings, Attractive Performances in the AMUSEMENT HALL, Varied Attractions on the PARADE GROUNDS.

SPECIAL PASSENGER RATES ON ALL LINES OF TRAVEL.

PRIZE LISTS WILL BE DISTRIBUTED AFTER JULY 15th.

ENTRY FORMS AND ALL DESIRED INFORMATION WILL BE FURNISHED ON APPLICATION TO

CHAS. A. EVERETT, Manager and Sec'y.

W. C. PITFIELD, President.

Local and Special News.

That hacking cough can be quickly cured by Hagyar's Pectoral Balsam. Price 25c.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla contains no harmful ingredients, and is the best blood purifier.

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.

Norway Pine Syrup heals the lungs.

Ladies admire Ayer's Hair Vigor, for the rich lustre it gives the hair. It restores original color.

Dr. Low's Worm Syrup removes worms of all kinds from children or adults.

Purify your blood with Hood's sarsaparilla, which will give you an appetite, tone your stomach, strengthen your nerves.

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 as well as ever I was, highly recomend B. B B. to all dyspeptics.
Mrs. John White,
Austin, Man.

If afflicted with scalp diseases, hair falling out, and premature baldness, do not use grease or alcholic preparations but apply Hall's Hair Renewer.

AS OLD AS ANTIQUITY.

Either by acquired taint or heredity those old foes Scrfula and Consumption must be faced from generation after generation; but you may meet them with the odds in your favour by the help of Scott's Emulsion.

Norway Pine Syrup cures coughs.

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 lumberman's friend.

I was cured of lame back, after suffering 15 years by MINARD'S LINIMENT.
Two Rivers, N. S. Robt. Ross.

I was cured of diptheria, after doctors failed, by MINARD'S LINIMENT.
Antigonish. Jno. A. Forey.

I was cured of contraction of the muscles by MINARD'S LINIMENT.
Dalhousie. Mrs. Rachel Saunders.

Burdock Pills, small, safe and sure, regulate the liver cure constipation.

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

Minard's Liniment cures dandruff.

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

Minard's Liniment cures burns, etc.

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.

Norway Pine Syrup cures bronchits.

MAKE THE MOST OF YOURSELF.

It is the duty of every man to make the most of himself. Whatever his capacities may be, he is sure to find some place where he can be of use to himself and to others. But he cannot reach his highest usefulness without good health and he cannot have good health without pure blood. The blood circulates to every organ and tissue and when it is pure, rich and healthy it carries health to the whole system, but if it is impure it scattters disease wherever it flows. Hood's Sarsaparilla is the one true blood purifier. It cures salt rheum, scrofula, catarrh, dyspepsia, and rheumatism because these diseases have their origin in the blood.

A MILLION GOLD DOLLARS

Would not bring happiness to the person suffering with dyspepsia, but Hood's Sarsaparilla has cured many thousand cases of this disease. It tones the stomach, regulates the bowels and puts all the machinery of the system in good working order. It creates a good appetite and gives health, strength and happiness.

HOOD'S PILLS act harmoniously with Hood's Sarsaparilla. Cure all liver ills. 25 cents.

Hood's Pills assist digestion. 25 cents.

Minard's Liniment for sale everywhere.

SCROFULA CURED.

DEAR SIRS,—After I had doctored for two years for scrofula all over my body and received no benefit, I tried a bottle of Burdock Blood Bitters, which gave me relief very quickly, and after using six bottles I was completely cured. I can recommend B. B. B. very highly.
Mrs. A. Ford, Toronto, Ont.

Items of Interest to Catholic Readers.

(Sacred Heart Review.)

IN THE FIFTEENTH CENTURY.

Joseph Walter Wilstach contributes to the current Catholic World a short paper entitled "Germany in the Fifteenth Century," which is in the nature of a review of certain leading features of Janssen's great "History of the German People at the Close of the Middle Ages." Mr. Wilstach points out that this German historian dwells with pardonable pride on the development of the art of printing in Germany during the period which his works treats of, and he pointedly says that although we know the fact, we are apt to forget the great achievements which the German printers accomplished in the days before the Reformation, when they gave to the world one hundred editions of the Bible, many editions of the classics and the Fathers of the Church, of the poets whose praises were then on every lip, and of prayer-books and works of devotion; "in other words, such a harvest of intellectual food as a great and intelligent population, on its march to the fuller daylight of modern civilization, would naturally desire and demand." He also calls attention to the fact that during the fifteenth century free schools flourished in Catholic Germany, according to Janssen's showing. "A study of the principles and work of the Brothren of the Social Life—an organization which honeycombed Germany in the fifteenth century"—he writes, "would not be without profit to the modern Catholic world, with its advanced ideas. With them the formation of a Christian character was the basis of all education. Their schools were free; and at Deventer, in 1500, the number of students reached twenty-two hundred. Many great men received the elements of education from these zealous teachers; and Hegius, one of the greatest of these in learning, in piety and in charity, held as a fundamental principle that 'all learning gained at the expense of religion is only pernicious.'" In architecture, in sculpture and in painting Germany of the fifteenth century, according to Janssen, as Mr. Wilstach shows, also excelled, and the statement is made that so many beautiful places of worship as were then built could not have been erected had not the people been imbued with a strong spirit of Christian piety and devotion. Of the causes which led to the Reformation it is asserted that these evils "were not, as Protestants and infidels would teach, the logical outgrowth of Catholicity; they were a violation of and and a sacrilege upon it; and if they had not existed in spite of a vigorous Catholicity, Protestantism and its sister infidelities would have found no soil there in which to strike their roots."

AN ENGLISH CATHEDRAL.

A very scholarly and valuable paper, "York Minster and its Associations," appears in this magazine from the pen of J. Arthur Floyd, who begins his article with giving a succinct account of the foundation of York, of the visit which St Augustine, in the sixth century, paid to Kent, and of the consecration of St. Paulinus as bishop, who, in accordance with the papal mandate, made York the seat of his see. Mr. Floyd dwells at length on the fact that the annals of York demonstrate that Papal supremacy was acknowledged by its prelates and people from the very beginning of its Christian history. It was from Pope Honorious that St. Paulinus, the first metropolitan of York, received the pallium, and it was to this archbishop that the successor of Archbishop Justus of Canterbury came, in the seventh century, in compliance with the Papal regulation, for consecration. The doctrine of Papal supremacy, we are told in another place, "is writ deep on the face of the annals of York. The minster is dedicated to St. Peter, and along 'Petergate' we pass to its west front. St. Wilfrid, next after Paulinus to hold the see, was an unwavering advocate of ultramontane claims." In proof of this latter statement, Mr. Floyd points to the successful efforts which St. Wilfrid made to have the Roman date for the observance of Easter adopted in Britain, basing his argument on the fact that it was the duty of all Catholics "to conform to the decision of the most blessed Prince of the Apostles, to whom our Lord said, 'I will give thee the keys of the kingdom of heaven,'" an argument that convinced his opponents, among them King Oswy, who said that he did not wish to be in antagonism with the holder of those keys lest "when I come to the gates of the kingdom of heaven there should be none to open them, he being my adversary who is proved to have the keys." Other proof that Papal supremacy was then acknowledged in Britain are, Mr. Floyd says, to be seen in the appeals which St. Wilfrid made to Rome, first, when Archbishop Theodore of Canterbury, without his consent, divided the York diocese, and again, in 697, when he was expelled from his see, on both of which appeals he was sustained, and in both cases Rome's decision was accepted by his opponents.

THE POPE'S SUPREME AUTHORITY.

Mr. Floyd gives us another evidence of the recognition of the Pope's supreme spiritual authority in Britain, in the deposition from the see of York, and the acceptance by the clergy and faithful of the archdiocese of his decision, of St. William, notwithstanding that he had been nominated by the king and consecrated by the Papal legate. This saintly prelate, after his consecration, went to Rome to ask for the pallium, but the Sovereign Pontiff, acting on the advice of St. Bernard, instead of granting him the pallium, deposed him and wrote to the chapter of York to elect a new archbishop. When the chapter were unable to agree, says Mr. Floyd, "once again the voice of St. Peter's successor was heard settling the claims of the rival candidates and consecrating Henry of Fountains for the archbishopric:" and he adds that when his own nomination and consecration were disregarded, St. William "did not for one moment assert anything so unheard-of as the superior authority of his royal appointment, nor did he question the right of the Pope to fill the see as he had done." Towards the end of his valuable article, Mr. Floyd tells us how the Catholics of York stood bravely, though ineffectually, against the king's reformation; describes the days of martyrdom that followed, and devotes a paragraph to the death of the saintly Margaret Clitheroe, who was murdered under circumstances of the most fiendish brutality. The concluding sentence of his paper is this: "Three hundred years have passed since Margaret Clitheroe's time, and now once again many of those who worship in the old minster are turning Romewards with the conviction that only by submission to the apostolic see can they recover that unity of faith lost to them at the Reformation, and there are grounds to justify the hope that the Mass shall again be heard within its walls, and that once again the people assembled therein shall be bidden 'to pray for Christ's holy Catholic Church, and for the Pope, its supreme head on earth.'"

A CHRISTIAN SOCIALIST.

Rev. F. X. McGowan, O. S. A., contributes to this issue of the Catholic World an excellent paper on Viscount de Melun, whom he terms a great Christian socialist, Father McGowan is peculiarly fitted to write on his subject, as he attended, three years ago, the golden jubilee, which was celebrated in the basilica at Montmartre, in Paris, of the "Work of the Apprentices and Young Workmen," one of Viscount de Melun's greatest achievements and successes. He gives a short sketch of the Viscount, in which he tells us how he was diverted by Providence from the legal profession to the great work of charity to which he devoted the best years of his life; and describes the part which Sister Rosalie Rendu, of the order of Charity, had in shaping his benevolent career. We are told the manner in which Viscount de Melun went to work to counteract the baneful effects of the revolution, first, by establishing a society for succoring and aiding poor and neglected children, then by founding, with the assistance of the Christian Brothers, the work of the apprentices, and supplementing that with a somewhat similar association in behalf of working girls. His legislative labors are also mentioned, by which he secured the passage of bills affecting the freedom of education and public charities, as well as laws concerning hospitals and hospices, marriages of indigent persons, judiciary assistance, public baths, unhealthy dwellings and many other matters of interest to the whole community, until the coup d'etat of 1854 put an end to his parliamentary career, and set him free to devote his energies to his benevolent societies and their advancement. Father McGowan refers to the remarkable prophecy which this Christain socialist made in 1859, when, in a work which he wrote on the Roman question, he foretold that the French revolutionists would one day demand the spoliation of the Holy See, advancing the flimsiest of reasons as an excuse to attack the Papal dominions, until city after city would be taken and the Pope be imprisoned in Rome. He holds up the Viscount as a splendid example for wealthy Catholics, and pointedly asks why some of those fortunate individuals do not take up the work of safeguarding the lives and religion of young working men in our large cities, than whom, he says, there is no class that stands more in need of the guiding hand of religion, inasmuch as our parochial and literary societies do not reach a tithe of them, and the majority of them grow up catching religious impressions as they may, while the inducements of the saloons, the dance halls and other pernicious resorts combine to lead them astray.

CARDINAL MANNING'S BIOGRAPHER.

Rev. John Talbot-Smith reviews Purcell's "Life of Manning" in the September 'Forum.' His verdict of that work is that it is both defective and inconclusive. As a biography it has scarcely a trace of the Cardinal, he says, save in the extracts it gives of his letters and writings. It portrays, "not the Manning of the Vatican Council, or of the great strike in London, but the Manning of the bath-tub, where greatness disappears in the healthful but ridiculous pastime of washing the human skin. It is a portrait of littleness, and meanness." Father Smith finds the reasons of Purcell's failure in three circumstances: He undertook a task that was too large for him, he worked on a sound principle, but he made the worst possible use of it, and the environment of his subject was too much for him. He finds numerous inaccuracies in Mr. Purcell's work, "such as the statement that Manning's advocacy of the doctrine of infallibility made him archbishop, that he destroyed the strength of the English episcopate, that the Jesuits looked upon him as a renegade in the matter of the temporal power, and that Manning the philanthropist grew out of Manning the politician deposed by Leo XIII." The facts are exactly the opposite, Father Smith truly asserts, and proves by a recital of those facts, which are matters of public knowledge. The reverend reviewer devotes no small portion of his paper to setting forth in their true character certain incidents in Cardinal Manning's career and certain qualities of his mind that have been misrepresented, such as the manner of his coversion, his appointment to the Westminster See, his championship of the Holy See, his work in behalf of the Catholic body in England, his personal character, the part he took in the Vatican Council, his attitude towards Cardinal Newman—this Father Smith calls Manning's greatest mistake—and some other matters. He claims that Mr. Purcell's work fails lamentably in its treatment of these things, merely hinting at most of them, without conveying any correct information. "The book, however," he says in coclusion, "helps to confirm the old conclusion, at which so many observers had long ago arrived; that Manning was the greatest churchman of his day, and the most splendid figure which English Christianity has given the world in five centuries. And indirectly it helps to a new one: that he was very much greater than he or his contemporaries suspected; otherwise he would not have chosen his own biographer, and Mr. Purcell would not have dared to compose what the majority of Catholic Americans will call 'his voluminous libel.'"

In the three part story, "The Spirit of an Illinois Town" which she begins in the 'Atlantic Monthly' Mrs. Mary Hartwell Catherwood, whose writings often breathe with a Catholic Spirit; says in one portion of her tale: 'I thought it a pity that Protestant churches never keep open doors for weary and passion tormented souls, as the Catholic Church does. Toilers who left their work for a minute's prayer in the cathedral were a common sight abroad." Mrs. Catherwood might, perhaps find one reason for closed Protestant churches in the absence from those structures of that Real Presence whose dwelling in the tabernacles of Catholic churches draws to those edifices the faithful who frequent them, on all days of the week and all hours of the day, in search of strength and comfort, to adore the Divinity abiding there, to thank God for graces and favors received. The Protestant places for worship seem fully aware of the fact that, with no altar in them enshrining the Word made Flesh who, out of His great love for mankind, abides forever with us under the sacramental forms, there is little to attract people within their walls save when services are being held; and hence their doors on week days, and on Sundays, except at meeting time, are closed and locked, so that those who would enter them find ingress denied to them.—St. Louis Review.

The power of the printed word is tremendous—it was an article by Cardinal Wiseman in the Dublin Review that set John Henry Newman on the way to the Catholic Church. All that Newman became and all the work that he accomplished after his conversion, hinged, in the Divine Providence, on the writing of that article. He shook Protestantsim from centre to circumference, he drew after him thousands of choice souls and he became a saint and the spiritual father of a legion of saints. Think then if Dr. Wiseman had neglected the press and given to the preparation of a sermon, or to study, or to recreation the time that he spent on that article, that his soul in glory would shine less bright for all eternity.—Catholic Columbian.

The good folk of the Scottish kirk have ever had a sharp eye for heresy, and of recent years many a young "meenister," fresh from the university, has had his wings and his salary clipped for offences against orthodoxy. But there is a batch of divinity students at Aberdeen that are sure to make trouble in the kirk some day. They refuse to listen to the lectures of Prof. Johnston because he is too orthodox and ignores the "Higher Criticism," while the students look with contempt on any argument that supports the old-fashioned view. Moreover they shuffle their feet in protest when he attempts to open the lecture with prayer. The faculty explain the insubordination by stating that "the majority of the students attending the university for divinity are unprincipled and ungodly." This surely is a hopeless outlook for the future of Scottish orthodoxy.—Ave Maria.

The Work of the Early Jesuits.

One gets some idea of the work accomplished by the first Jesuit missionaries in North America from the announcement that the Cleveland firm which has laudably undertaken to bring out "The Jesuit Relations," finds that by publishing a royal octavo five-hundred page volume once a month, five years will be need for the completion of the work. And be it borne in mind that the writing of these "Relations," was but a small part of the labors performed by their authors, whose principal work consisted in preaching Christianity to the Indian tribes whom they visited and with whom they dwelt. Nevertheless, these "Relations" contain an immense amount of information concerning the early topography of the places they describe, their various resources, and the customs and ways of the American aborigines. They will be printed in English and French and make, all told, thirty thousand highly interesting pages.—S. H. Review.

Ignace Paderewski has written a new minuet for the piano, which he has dedicated to his American admirers and given the significant name of "Minuet Moderne." He regards the new composition as his best, and believes that it will meet with greater popular favor than his "Menuet a L'Antique," written in 1883, of which over seven million copies were sold in a single year. It is the first minuet written by Paderewski since "L'Antique," and was composed by the famous pianist expressly for The Ladies Home Journal, and appears in the October issue.

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

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

Merit

In what gives Hood's Sarsaparilla its great popularity, its constantly increasing sales, and enables it to accomplish the wonderful and unequalled cures. The combination, proportion and process used in preparing Hood's Sarsaparilla are unknown to other medicines, and make Hood's Sarsaparilla

Peculiar to Itself

It cures a wide range of diseases because of its power as a blood purifier. It acts directly and positively upon the blood, and the blood reaches every nook and corner of the human system. Thus all the nerves, muscles, bones and tissues come under the beneficent influence of

Hood's Sarsaparilla

The One True Blood Purifier. $1 per bottle.

Hood's Pills cure Liver Ills; easy to take, easy to operate. 25c.

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