# The Charlottetown Herald.

NEW SERIES. CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1896. Vol. XXV. No. 38


## Calendar for Sept., 1896.

MOON'S CHANGES.

New Moon, 7th day, 9h. 30.8m. 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'n | aft'n'n | aftr'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 25 |
| 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 4 | 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 26 | 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 |


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DON'T MISS THIS

**Watch Sale!**

On account of a change at the factory, the price of the

**ROCKFORD WATCHES**

—WILL BE—

**20 per cent off Regular Price this Month.**

I have now had the agency of these Watches for ten years, and can conscientiously recommend them for durability and fine time keeping.

A special discount will also be given on all watches till after Exhibition.

Terms Cash

**E W TAYLOR,**

CAMERON BLOCK.

X - - X

JAMES H. REDDIN,

**BARRISTER-AT-LAW**

*NOTARY PUBLIC, &c.*

CAMERON BLOCK,

CHARLOTTETOWN.

Special attention given to Collections

MONEY TO LOAN.

**Boots & Shoes**

REMEMBER THE

OLD RELIABLE SHOE STORE

when you want a pair of Shoes. Our Prices are the lowest in town.

A. E. McEACHEN,

THE SHOE MAN,

Queen Street.


## Mortgage Sale.

TO be sold by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the twenty-ninth day of September, A. D., 1896, at the hour of twelve o'clock, noon, in front of the Law Courts Building, in Charlottetown, under and by virtue of a power of sale contained in an Indenture of Mortgage, bearing date the seventh day of December, A. D 1889, and made between Martin Smith of Johnston's River, Lot or Township Number Thirty-five, in Queen's County, in Prince Edward Island, farmer James Smith father of the said Martin Smith, of the same place, farmer, and Ann Smith, wife of the said James Smith, of the one part, and Credit Foncier Franco-Canadien of the other part.

All that piece or parcel of land situate lying and being on Township number Thirty-five aforesaid, bounded and described as follows, that is to say:—Commencing on the old division line of townships Numbers Thirty-five and Forty-eight at the division line between the lands of John A. S. McDonald and the heirs of the late Donald McDonald; thence eastwardly along the last mentioned line thirty-two chains and thirty links; thence north twenty-three chains; thence westwardly by a line parallel to the division line of the said John A S. McDonald's and Donald McDonald's lands to the first mentioned line; thence southwardly along the line to the place of commencement, containing seventy-three acres of land, a little more or less, being thus described in a deed from the Commissioner of Public Lands to the said James Smith, bearing date the twenty-second day of October, A. D. 1885, save and excepting therefrom twenty-three acres of land released from the said mortgage and sold to and now in the possession of Kenneth Macdonald.

If the said property is not sold at the time and place aforesaid, the same will thereafter be sold by private sale.

For further particulars apply at the office of Æneas A. Macdonald, Solicitor, Charlottetown.

Dated this twenty-fifth day of August, A. D., 1896.

CREDIT FONCIER FRANCO-CANADIEN, Mortgagees.

Aug 26, '96—3i


**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. Gift only by Hawker Medicine Co. Ltd. St. John, N.B.*

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

**THE EXHIBITION ASSOCIATION**

— WILL HOLD ITS —

**FOURTH ANNUAL FAIR**

ON ITS EXHIBITION GROUNDS,

**Opening Sept. 22d 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

W. C. PITFIELD, President. CHAS. A. EVERETT, Manager and Sec'y.


## Local and Special News.

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

Merit in medicine means the power to cure. The great cures by Hood's Sarsaparilla prove its unequalled merit.

Norway Pine Syrup cures coughs.

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.

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 scatters 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.

Norway Pine Syrup heals the lungs.

When the hair has fallen out, leaving the head bald, if the scalp is not shiny, there is a chance of regaining the hair by the use of Hall's Hair Renewer.

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

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.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla, highly concentrated is the most economical blood purifier that can be used.

Minard's Liniment lumberman's friend.

FOUND AT LAST.

A liver pill that is small and sure, that acts gently, quickly and thoroughly, that does not gripe. Laxa-Liver Pills possess these qualities, being composed of strictly vegetable laxative and liver medicines, and are a sure cure for liver complaint, constipation, sick headache, etc.

Minard's Liniment cures burns, etc.

The prompt use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla will invariably cure all affections of the kidneys.

Minard's Liniment for sale everywhere.

A WOMAN'S HEART.

Derangement of the heart and nerves in women is followed by various nervous disorders, such as hysteria, melancholia, neuralgia, sleeplessness, palpitation and pains and aches in various parts of the body. In such cases strengthen the heart and build up the nervous system by the use of Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills.

Minard's Liniment cures dandruff.

SCROFULA CURED.

DEAR SIRS,—After I had doctored for two years for scrotula 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.

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

**Sure to Win.**

The people recognize and appreciate real merit. That is why Hood's Sarsaparilla has the largest sales in the world. Merit in medicine means the power to cure. Hood's Sarsaparilla cures—absolutely, permanently cures. It is the One True Blood Purifier. Its superior merit is an established fact, and merit wins.

Hood's Pills are easy to take, easy to operate. Cure indigestion, headache.


THE PERFECT TEA

**MONSOON TEA**

THE FIRST TEA IN THE WORLD

FROM THE TEA PLANT TO THE TEA CUP IN ITS NATIVE PURITY.

"Monsoon" Tea is packed under the supervision of the Tea growers, and is advertised and sold by them as a sample of the best qualities of Indian and Ceylon Teas. For that reason they see that none but the very fresh leaves go into Monsoon packages.

That is why "Monsoon," the perfect Tea, can be sold at the same price as inferior tea.

It is put up in sealed caddies of ½ lb., 1 lb, and 5 lbs., and sold in three flavours at 40c., 50c. and 60c.

If your grocer does not keep it, tell him to write to STEEL, HAYTER & CO., 11 and 13 Front St. East, Toronto


## Items of Interest to Catholic Readers.

(Sacred Heart Review.)

THE SEPTUAGINT.

Rev. F. E. Gigot, S. S., of St. John's Seminary, Brighton, contributes a scholarly Biblical study on the above subject to the current American Ecclesiastical Review. In this paper, which is one of a series its learned author is contributing to the aforesaid publication, the manner wherein the version of the Bible known as the Septuagint was made is dealt with, and mention is made of the legend—if the account can be called such—which credits this version to Ptolemy Philadelphus the Egyptian king. That ruler, in the third century before Christ, so the account goes, sent to Jerusalem and requested that a copy of the Mosaic Laws be sent to him, and also asked that persons capable of translating them from Hebrew into Greek should come to Alexandria and prepare the volume for his library. In answer to his request the Jewish high priest sent to Egypt seventy-two learned Jews, who bore with them specially prepared copies of the Jewish laws which Ptolemy had expressed a desire to have. There they labored for seventy-two days in rendering into Greek the Hebrew books, and this version took the name of the Septuagint. The King richly rewarded them for their work before dismissing them from his realm and allowing them to return home. Father Gigot tells how widely used subsequently this Greek version was, and dwells more or less at length on the differences that exist between it and the Hebrew text from which it was translated. He tells us that the Septuagint is more than a translation, for the reason that it contains books that are not found in the Hebrew Bible, and that from it in a certain sense our Bible, which also contains the aforesaid books, may be said to have come; though in composing the Vulgate St. Jerome translated from the Hebrew text. Father Gigot is giving us very scholarly and interesting studies in this series of articles, studies that are all the more valuable because our English literature is not overrich in such matters.

A GREAT CATHOLIC NOVELIST.

Rev. Henry A. Brann, D. D., of New York, writes very enthusiastically in the August Rosary of "The Novels of Henryk Sienkiewicz and Dismembered Poland." Before treating of his subject the Doctor says that we have few good novels, and often those that are considered the best in popular esteem are really the poorest from a literary and moral point of view. In this category he places, first, the works of Ouida, Flaubert and Daudet, the so-called realistic tales of Huysmans and Zola and most of their English imitators. Of Walter Scott he asserts that bigotry and misrepresentation mar many of his best romances, and that his hatred of the Catholic Church crops out in his works continually. Dumas is denounced as worse; Balzac is no better; mere philantrophy and natural religion suffice Dickens, who seems to have no use for Christian faith in his plots, and both he and Thackeray are bigoted. Hugo, having lost his faith, degraded his genius, and Cervantes does not escape censure from the reverend critic. Manzoni's famous novel "I Promessi Sposi," is highly praised, but this is his only great work. After having disposed thus of these writers, the Doctor enters upon his subject and presents to us a graphich sketch of "another noble novelist, the illustrious Henryk Sienkiewicz, whom he pronounces one of the greatest genuises of modern Poland, but whose works, he regrets, are unknown as yet to the average American novel reader. It will not always be so, however, for this Polish writer, Dr. Brann declares, is sure to win his way here because his genius and his faith destine him for universal immortality. After speaking of Sienkiewicz' patriotic tales, wherein, among other things, he describes the faith of his countrymen, their love for their Catholic religion, their trust in God, and their veneration for the Blessed Virgin, Dr. Brann says that in his psychological romances he has avoided the faults so common in his contemporaries because of his true genius, his Christian faith and his loyalty to the Church. No heresy, false morality or impurity can be found in his books, the character of several of which are briefly sketched for the reader, and to Poland, the land of this great Catholic writer, the following paragraph is given: "Once the bulwark of Christendom, poor Poland, cursed by excessive individualism—a country in which every noble and every member of the diet was a king, for his veto prevented any measure from becoming a law, no matter how useful or beneficent it might be, and no matter how large a majority might be behind it; a country torn by petty jealousies and ambitions of nobles and princes—how sad has been thy fate! Destroyed by the dissensions and treasons of her own sons, she has been the Ireland of the continent of Europe; she has been the prey of the very people over whom she once held sway." Not the least merit of Sienkiewicz' works, we are told, lies in the fact that they point out to the Polish the enormous injury that their own dissensions and rivalries have caused their native land, counsel unity and teach the loftiest patriotism. No one, says the eulogist of Sienkiewicz "can read the works of this great writer without admiration for his noble race, sympathy for their misfortunes, and a prayer for their unity.

IN THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.

This magazine also contains a valuable historical article, contributed by Bryan J. Clinch, which tells in detail the manner wherein the Protestant preachers in the Sandwich Islands, with a view of perpetuating their power, have persecuted the native Catholics and endeavored to suppress the Catholic faith. We referred in these columns a couple of weeks ago to these same facts as they are set forth in the excellent article that appears in the current Catholic World. Mr. Clinch tells the same story of Protestant persecution that Father Mulhane, the author of the paper previously commented upon, recites in that magazine. He quotes from the Government records of the islands the infamous laws which the preachers persuaded the king to make for the expulsion of the Catholic missionaries, and the cruel persecutions to which the faithful in the islands were subjected through their influence. A sharp contrast is contained in the concluding paragraph of this paper, wherein Mr. Clinch asserts: "It is more than seventy years since Christianity was proclaimed to the heathen Hawaiians, at once by Catholic priests and Protestant preachers. . . . To-day the majority of surviving natives are firm believers in the Catholic Church, while the Protestant ministers and their descendants have become temporal rulers and lords of Hawaii. The latest public illustration of the work of the Protestant mission was the appearance in Washington of a descendant of the first missionary, to obtain, by intrigue, the support of this government for his friends in possession of the land of Hawaii which they had lately seized by arms. The most notable event in the history of the Catholic mission has been the death by leprosy at Molokai of the Catholic priest, Father Damien, who had for years made himself a voluntary prisoner to give spiritual aid to the colony of imprisoned lepers."

CHURCH TAXATION.

In the article on "Church Taxation" which he contributes to the pages of the North Amerian Review, Mr. Speed Mosby takes a strong ground against the taxation of church property, which subject is periodically agitated in various parts of the country. He asserts that it would be as absurd for any government to impose taxes on church property as it would be for it to tax its own, Churches, he furthermore declares, are not money-making institutions, and hence they should be exempt from taxation, as should also be all religious associations that do not exist for the cause of private gain. Such associations, he continues "are not alone for the spiritual benefit of their members, but for the moral elevation of all mankind. A Church is a strong moral force in any community. Some of the largest eleemosynary institutions of the world are maintained solely by churches and religious societies. If these institutions were not so supported the Government would be obliged to do it; for it is the moral right of every government to care for its indigent, afflicted and insane. By disabling the proprietors of these beneficent enterprises the government would simply add another expense to its own account. These are sound arguments, which ought to dispose of the question of church taxation in all localities. The chances are, though, that the subject will be brought up now and then to disturb the community here or there.

TWO ENGLISH CATHEDRALS.

Two English cathedrals that were built by Catholics, but are no longer in the possession of their rightful owners, are described in the article on "Salisbury and Wells," which appears in Leslie's Popular Monthly, from the pen of Alexander Ansted. Of the Salisbury cathedral it is said that much has been said of its beauty, chastity of style and purety of detail. The east end, Mr. Ansted thinks, displays the most refinement, though the northern side is scarcely less perfect; and he pronounces the minster, taken in its entirety, the most stately of all the English churches. Of the Wells cathedral, he says it is perfect in style, marvellous in detail and poessed of exquisite sculptures. In the chapter house, we are told, "is preserved the chair of the last abbot of Glastonbury, whose untimely end on his return from London to his disestablished monastery, is hardly yet forgotten. It is a curious example of wood turning, comparing favourably with work of a much later date; but as a seat it appears less comfortable than elegant. In the gallery, also, are hung the portraits of many of the bishops of Bath and Wells, including one of Cardinal Wolsey." At Salisbury we read that opposite the cathedral stands "the king's house, a long many-gabled mansion of the early fifteenth century, with mullioned windows and a vaulted porch, the occasional resting-place of the English monarchs on their passage through Salisbury." The Wells cathedral was built long before the Salisbury one, it dating back to the eighth century, while the latter belongs to the thirteenth century. Mr. Ansted says that one should not visit one of these old Catholic churches with the memory of the other fresh in his mind if he wishes to be charmed with the details of their great beauty and grace.


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

**Royal Baking Powder**

ABSOLUTELY PURE


**For Conscience Sake.**

The late Sir John Thompson, like many another convert, had to run the risk of loosing much if not all that makes life worth living to worldly-minded men when he became a Catholic. But he was prepared to leave all things that he might follow whither consience led. The following communication, which appeared in the Halifax Recorder of the 26 ult., shows how cheerfully he faced the prospect of worldly disfavor and worldly loss for the sake of consience:

MONTREAL, Aug. 21.—In the course of an address upon the life and work of the late Sir John Thompson before the Catholic Summer School at Plattsburg, N. Y. Judge Curran referred to the attacks upon the late Premier based upon his change of religion, and for the first time made public his explanation of his conversion. Sir John could not very well discuss in public matters of such a private and personal nature but on one occasion he told the Judge he had written to a Protestant friend who had expressed sympathy with him in his persecution, and in expressing his thanks for his friends kind words had opened his heart on the subject at issue.

In a conversation with the Hon. Mr. Curran, before he left Canada on the journey from which he never returned alive, Sir John Thompson mentioned the fact that he had written such a letter, and gave him the name of his correspondent. The latter kindly allowed Judge Curran to make use in part of its contents in his lecture. "I had," wrote Sir John Thompson, "been attending the Church of England and Roman Catholic services assiduously for a period of four years, and had been reading all the controversies I could get my hands on, and finally yeilded, when to believe and not to profess appeared to be wretched cowardice. I had very few Catholic clients, no influential Catholic friends; I believed the day of my baptism closed my chances to professional advancement or any other. I felt I had but one recourse, my shorthand. I knew I could support my wife and myself, if matters came to the worst. But I felt that there was no use in putting all this before the public, and that it was better to stand by the certain right which I had, that these were not matters for public discussion but matters of consience only. Even if I had discussed them I must have added that, after twenty years experience and consideration, I would do it again, and do it a thousand times if it were necessary, even if all the blessings and prosperity which I have had were turned into misfortunes and afflictions."

**Irish Prisoners.**

Albert George Whitehead, the Irish-American dynamiter, who has just been released from Portland Prison, after serving thirteen years of a sentence of imprisonment for life, has become insane from the effects of his incarceration, and it is believed that his condition is hopeless.

Whitehead, who was seen to be suffering from weakness of intellect, lack of memory, etc., when he was set at liberth, arrived at Skibbereen, Ireland, a few days ago, and was welcomed by a large crowd of people, who joined in a great public demonstration in his honor. Some time during the night Whitehead escaped from the home of the relatives with whom he was staying, and disappeared.

Dr. Gallagher, another Irish-American, who, with Daly, Whitehead, and others, convicted as dynamiters, has been confined in Portland Prison, was also released.

It is stated that Dr. Gallagher has become hopelessly insane through the harshness of the treatment he has received during his thirteen years' imprisonment.

John Daly, who has just been released from Portland Prison, said, in an interview, that inasmuch as the British Government were now in a mood to exercise clemency toward political prisoners, it would be a treasonous act upon his part to say anything whatever in regard to the imperial authorities in liberating himself and others from imprisonment. He would, therefore, remain silent, for the present at least.

* Description of Jesus Christ, sent by Lentulus, Governor of Judea and an eye-witness, to the Senate, during the reign of Tiberius.

"CONSCRIPT FATHERS,—There has appeared in these our days a man of virtue, named Jesus Christ, who is still living among us. By the people he is recieved as a prophet of the truth, but his disciples call him the 'Son of God.'

He raises the dead and cures all kinds of diseases. He is a man somewhat tall and comely, with a very reverend countenance, such as the beholders may both love and fear. His hair is of the color of a ripe chesnut down to his ears, whence, downwards, it is lighter, curling and waying about his shoulders. In the middle of his head a seam parteth his lovely tresses after the manner of the Nazerites. His forhead is plain and very delicate; his face without spot or wrinkle and beautiful with a lovely red. His nose and mouth are of a charming symmetry, his beard rather thick, in color like his hair, not very long but forked in the middle. His look is very innocent, yet mature. His eyes are grey, quick and clear. In reproaching he is terrible, in admonishing courteous and fair-spoken and in conversation pleasant and gay. Many have seen him weep, none remember ever to have seen him laugh. His body is straight and well-proportioned, his hands and arms most delightful to behold.

In speaking he is temperate, modest and wise.

He is a man for his singular beauty far outstripping the children of men."


**YOU AND YOUR GRANDFATHER**

Are removed from each other by a span of many years. He travelled in a slow going stage-coach while you take the lightening express or the electric car. When he was sick he was treated by old fashioned methods and given old fashioned medicines, but you demand modern ideas in medicine as well as in everything else. Hood's Sarsaparilla is the medicine of today. It is prepared by modern methods and to its preparation are brought the skill and knowledge of modern science. Hood's Sarsaparilla acts promptly upon the blood and by making pure, rich blood it cures disease and establishes good health.

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.

**Cures**

Prove the merit of Hood's Sarsaparilla—positive, perfect, permanent Cures.
Cures of scrofula in severest forms, like goitre, swelled neck, running sores, hip disease, sores in the eyes.
Cures of Salt Rheum, with its intense itching and burning, scald head, tetter, etc.
Cures of Boils, Pimples, and all other eruptions due to impure blood.
Cures of Dyspepsia and other troubles where a good stomach tonic was needed.
Cures of Rheumatism, where patients were unable to work or walk for weeks.
Cures of Catarrh by expelling the impurities which cause and sustain the disease.
Cures of Nervousness by properly toning and feeding the nerves upon pure blood.
Cures of That Tired Feeling by restoring strength—Send for book of cures by

**Hood's Sarsaparilla**

To C. I. Hood & Co., Proprietors, Lowell, Mass.

**Hood's Pills** are the best after-dinner pills, aid digestion. 25c.

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