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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.

D'FOWLER'S EXT. OF WILD STRAWBERRY CURES COLIC CHOLERA MORBUS DIARRHOEA DYSENTERY AND ALL SUMMER COMPLAINTS OF CHILDREN & ADULTS

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An Exclusive Trotting Horse Journal Printed at Lexington Ky.

FOR SALE.

FARM containing 93 acres of land in good state of cultivation, well watered, and situated, fronting on Colville Bay, and within ten minutes walk of the village of Souris. There is a three-story cottage, a large barn and carpenter's shop on the premises. Will be sold at a bargain. Apply to J. B. MACDONALD & CO., Charlottetown, Feb. 27, 1895. -2m.

COAL. - COAL.

FROM **DOMINION COAL CO'S MINES IN C.B.**

Round, Run of Mine and Slack Coal.

NOW IS THE TIME TO PURCHASE.

WE ARE LEADING new customers every day, and are gaining our style of business and are taking advantage of our reduced prices, knowing that we give them best value and fully from 25 cts. to 35 cts. per ton less than they formerly paid.

The coal we sell includes all the mines in SYDNEY PROPER and OTHER MINES IN CAPE BRETON, viz:

- Victoria,
- International,
- Eschere,
- Dominion No. 1,
- Cow Bay,
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ALL GENUINE COAL.

PEAKE BROTHERS & CO.

Ch. town, Feb. 13th, 1895.

BUY YOUR **Drugs & Medicines** FROM **HUGHES** THE PEOPLE'S DRUGGIST.

He can select remedies for you in a great many cases. Hughes prepares the best.

Remedies for Horses & Cattle.

Advice free. It will pay you to deal with Hughes, at the **Apothecaries Hall,** Charlottetown, P. E. I. Sept 5 -5m

A Quiet Little Woman is an Accomplishment in the Home Circle.

NEXT TO HER

Is an opportunity to get those CHOICE FRESH GROCERIES which are selling so cheap at the OLD TEA STORE

Give us a trial order for a package of Pekoe, Ceylon, Syraun or Blended Tea. You'll not regret it. To please in price and quality is our sincere aim.

JAS. KELLY & CO. QUEEN STREET

ENEAS A. MACDONALD, BARRISTER AND ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Agent for Credit Foncier Franco-Canadian, Office, Great George St. Near Bank Nova Scotia, Charlottetown N. S. 1892-ly

Short & Penmanship.

FOR A SHORT TIME ONLY the undersigned will give to those taking up his shorthand course by mail (costing only \$5 in advance, including text book, etc.) a free course in Penmanship by mail according to the "Muscular Movement" by means of which a rapid and beautiful hand-writing can be acquired. Fee refunded in 3 months' time, if progress is not satisfactory. Write to

W. H. CROSSKILL, Stenographer, Charlottetown, June 4th, 1894 -1f

Interesting to the Public.

It will interest the public to know that Matthew & McLean are now selling goods at lower prices than have ever been seen in Souris, and that they carry a full line in everything required by the FARMER, FISHERMAN and OTHERS

JUST RECEIVED:

- 450 Barrels Flour,
- 2000 Kegs Nails—Prices away down!
- 10 tons Iron, all sizes.
- 2000 Mackerel Barrels,
- 1000 Bags Salt,
- 1000 bushels packing salt,
- 50 Barrels Sugar,
- 25 Pouches Molasses,
- Capling & Herring for Salt.

A full line of English and Canadian Dry Goods, Ready-made Clothing, Boots & Shoes, Shelf Hardware, Agricultural Implements and Hay Tools.

Call and get prices and satisfy yourselves that we sell good goods at lower prices than you can buy elsewhere.

Highest price paid in cash for mackerel.

MATTHEW & McLEAN, Souris, July 25th, 1894.

Weak Women

and all mothers who are nursing babies derive great benefit from Scott's Emulsion. This preparation serves two purposes. It gives vital strength to mothers and also enriches their milk and thus makes their babies thrive.

Scott's Emulsion

is a constructive food that promotes the making of healthy tissue and bone. It is a wonderful remedy for Emaciation, General Debility, Throat and Lung Complaints, Coughs, Colds, Anemia, Scrofula and Wasting Diseases of Children.

Send for Pamphlet on Scott's Emulsion, Free. Scott & Bowne, Belleville. All Druggists, 50c. & 25c.

Can be properly suited at our establishment. We never had a greater variety of superior cloths than we are showing to-day. The man who can't find exactly what he wants must be very hard to please. By the way, do you know why the clothing made by us looks so well and wears so well? It is because we employ none but the best skilled workmen, who have orders to do nothing. An inferior workman, or one found putting inferior work on a garment, does not stay long at work for us.



Young and Old

Can be properly suited at our establishment. We never had a greater variety of superior cloths than we are showing to-day. The man who can't find exactly what he wants must be very hard to please. By the way, do you know why the clothing made by us looks so well and wears so well? It is because we employ none but the best skilled workmen, who have orders to do nothing. An inferior workman, or one found putting inferior work on a garment, does not stay long at work for us.

D. A. BRUCE.

Dominion Coal Company, Ltd.

The undersigned having been appointed sole selling agent in the Province of Prince Edward Island for the above Company's mines in Cape Breton, are now prepared to issue orders for Round, Slack and Run of Mine, and will keep a stock of each kind of coal on hand to supply customers at lowest prices.

PEAKE BROS. & CO., Selling Agent. Ch. town, May 20 -1f

IF YOU FEEL TIRED EASILY OR SUFFER FROM NERVOUS EXHAUSTION IN ANY OF ITS MANY FORMS, SUCH AS LOSS OF MEMORY, WEAKNESS, SLEEPLESSNESS, DYSPEPSIA, LASSITUDE, NERVOUS HEADACHE, LOSS OF APPETITE, GENERAL DEBILITY, NERVOUSNESS, PALPITATION, HYSTERIA, OR ANY NERVOUS DISORDER, TAKE **HAWKER'S NERVE & STOMACH TONIC.** IT WILL CURE YOU. IT SUPPLIES TO THE SYSTEM THE NECESSARY CONSTITUENTS TO FORM NEW RICH BLOOD, AND TO RENEW AND REINFORCE THE WEAKENED NERVE TISSUES. IT IS ESPECIALLY ADAPTED TO THE WEAK, NERVOUS AND DELICATE CONSTITUTION OF FEMALES, AND TO THE EXHAUSTION PRODUCED BY CONSTANT BRAIN WORK. IT HAS MOST WONDERFUL RESTORATIVE POWERS, AND MAKES THE WEAK AND NERVOUS STRONG AND VIGOROUS. IT IS ENTIRELY CURATIVE AND CONVINCING.

Price 50 cts. a bottle. Sold by all druggists and general dealers. Manufactured by **HAWKER MEDICINE CO., Ltd.** 25, PRINCE ST., N. S.

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

Cardinal Rampolla's Dispute with a Catholic Editor.

(Paris Cor. of the Philadelphia Catholic Times.)

M. Auguste Roussel, chief editor of *La Verite*, a Catholic newspaper published in Paris, has done considerable honor to himself by his submission to the Holy See in a very delicate affair. This paper was founded by the sister of the great Louis Veuillot, as a protest against the departure of the *Univers* from its ancient tradition and policy. *La Verite* refused, in fact, to adopt the line of conciliation towards the republic advised by his Holiness. Last December a letter from Cardinal Rampolla referred in thinly veiled terms to the disobedient conduct of certain journals calling themselves Catholic. The *Univers* promptly pointed out the *Verite* as the paper aimed at. M. Roussel wrote to the Cardinal in consequence, and got a reply from his Eminence fully acknowledging that the course pursued by the *Verite* had given great displeasure to the Holy See. M. Roussel has nobly submitted, and promised that in the future his organ shall faithfully reflect the social and political views of the Holy Father.

The French Republic and the Holy See.

In the discussion on the Budget in the French Chamber of Deputies M. Prudent-Dervillers moved an amendment to abolish the Embassy to the Holy See on the score that it would be an annual saving of 190,000 francs to the country. The speech made by the Abbe Lamire in reply was much applauded by the majority, especially the closing sentence: "In my belief, gentlemen it is necessary for us to maintain relations with him who represents all that is grand, elevated and necessary for our working men whom you so dear colleague (M. Prudent-Dervillers), are so fond of quoting, that is to say, belief in the hereafter. This belief is centered in the person and office of the Sovereign Pontiff, and it is on this account that France should continue her diplomatic relation with him." The amendment was rejected by 338 votes against 166.

GENERAL ITEMS.

Madame Hissa Oyama, wife of the Japanese charge d'affaires at Vienna who is the cousin of the conqueror of Port Arthur, is under instruction preparatory to being received into the Catholic Church.

Another interesting item of news is the conversion of Sir John Honeywood, of Evington, Ashford, Kent. Father Mostyn received at the same time Sir John's two daughters and his two infant sons. Ashford is one of those dead-and-alive country towns so common in England, and the marvel has been how any priest could subsist on the offerings of the handful of Catholics attending the single little chapel. Such a conversion as this will be the resurrection of the quiet old town, and give a cachet to the Catholic religion it has long stood in need of amongst the inhabitants.

A satisfactory sign that the faith still exists in the French army is the delicate act of the officers of Belfort, who have ordered Masses to be said three days a week for two months for the repose of the soul of the late General Dreyfus. The late Governor of Belfort who died a few weeks ago.



AYER'S Cherry Pectoral

SAVED HIS LIFE

So says Mr. T. M. Reed, a highly respected Merchant of Middletown, Ill., of a Young Man who was supposed to be in Consumption.

"One of my customers, some years ago, had a son who had all the symptoms of consumption. The usual medicines afforded him no relief, and he steadily failed until he was unable to leave his bed. His mother applied to me for some remedy and I recommended Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. The young man took it according to directions, and soon began to improve until he became well and strong."—T. M. REED, Middletown, Ill.

"Some time ago, I caught a severe cold, my throat and lungs were badly inflamed, and I had a terrible cough. It was supposed that I was a victim of consumption, and my friends had little hope of recovery. But I bought a bottle of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, took it, and was entirely cured. No doubt, it saved my life."—I. JONES, Emerts Cove, Tenn.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral Received Highest Awards AT THE WORLD'S FAIR

with any conscientious Catholic, be considered as sufficient for establishing a new Catholic periodical. There is a splendid field in the United States for the full play of literary ability by Catholics. The mass of American readers do not read books, but papers. Probably that is true of the rest of the world also. But literature, which with us generally takes its expression through the agency of "the press," is a powerful weapon, and therefore is dangerous in the hands of amateurs. No one stands so much in dread of firearms in the hands of inexperienced friends as the soldier who has unflinchingly looked into the muzzles of guns on the field of battle. The Holy Father declares that we Catholics of the United States have felt, that there must be loyalty and discipline in the defence of the Catholic cause, and respect for the authority of the bishops, who are the successors of the Apostles and carry the shepherd's staff as the chief pastors of the flocks.

The Recent Encyclical—In relation to Literary Work.

Littera scripta manet—the written, or as we should say in modern style, the printed word is possessed of a mysterious value that does not belong to the spoken word, no matter how eloquent this may be. The thought that is uttered merely in sound, unless at once the cause of action, becomes to a great degree *vox et preterea nihil*—"wind," and nothing more, but let it be stamped upon a medium that can preserve it for ever—short a time, and can carry it about from hand to hand, and then its effect, in extent and duration, is likely to be incalculable. Literature has always been favored by religion, even those who, like Voltaire, have sneered at religion, have owed the opportunity for the cultivation of their literary talents to institutions founded, or largely encouraged and maintained, in the cause of religion. The Catholic Church has been at all times the patron of literature. Most of the great universities of Europe, which have been the chief seats for its cultivation, had their origin under the direct sanction of the Popes, and the press itself, which has been the literary medium of modern times, was invented, first perfected, and for a long while principally employed under the direction of the papacy of the Catholic clergy, and particularly of the Popes. Many of the Popes themselves have been men of eminent literary genius, whose names will be forever associated with the culture of their period—among these have been Pius IX., Leo X., Benedict XIV., and now, contemporary with us, Leo XIII.

The Holy Father gives considerable space in his encyclical to the subject of the relation of literature to religion in the United States. He says that every effort should be made "to increase the number of intelligent and well-disposed writers who take religion for their guide, and have virtue for their constant companion." But how are writers of this class to be increased? The love of appearing in print is common enough. The history of the Catholic press in the United States since the beginning of the century is full of instances both of the kind of writers that the Pope desires to see increase in numbers, and of the kind that might disappear without loss. It is writers having brains and an competent education and experience, and in proportion to their brains, a conscience that will keep their talents in line with their duty to the Catholic faith and good morals that are needed. This seems to have been a case in which the so-called law of demand and supply has failed. There has been a great demand for the sort of writers the Pope points out, but no adequate supply has appeared. Of course there has been the pecuniary difficulty. Old Dr. Samuel Johnson is reported having said that whatever has ever been written worth reading was written for money. That looks like a paradox, and yet, in a sense, it is true. Of course he did not include the inspired writings. The genuine writer, not the amateur, is a laborer, and is worthy of his hire. There is nothing more laborious than good writing. Macaulay's saying that easy writing is hard reading is another statement of the same truth. One cause for the discouragement of good writers among us has probably been the constant breaking out of what might be called amateur efforts to supply the demand for Catholic journalism and literature. Hundreds of Catholic periodicals have been established to meet a demand that could best have been satisfied probably by ten or less. A large proportion of them have been undertaken by persons having neither the proper training and abilities, nor an adequate amount of capital to assure any lasting hope of success. In this way the attention and interest of Catholic readers have been frittered away and dissipated, and the money from subscribers, which had it been concentrated on a few good enterprises, would have contributed to a genuine development of Catholic literature, and to the encouragement of good Catholic writers, has been diverted and scattered with no effect. There is scarcely a diocese that has not its wretched Catholic periodicals; of this sort, some of them long ago gone completely to pieces, and others still drifting at sea, like dangerous derelicts in the course of the living craft that are trying to make their way. The words of the Holy Father ought to be taken seriously, Catholic journalism is not a plaything. The press to day is a great power, but it is only when it is wielded by those who have the ability and the strength to do it the possession of a few hundred dollars and a momentary desire to be able to put a certain set of hasty-formed opinions before the world ought not,

with any conscientious Catholic, be considered as sufficient for establishing a new Catholic periodical. There is a splendid field in the United States for the full play of literary ability by Catholics. The mass of American readers do not read books, but papers. Probably that is true of the rest of the world also. But literature, which with us generally takes its expression through the agency of "the press," is a powerful weapon, and therefore is dangerous in the hands of amateurs. No one stands so much in dread of firearms in the hands of inexperienced friends as the soldier who has unflinchingly looked into the muzzles of guns on the field of battle. The Holy Father declares that we Catholics of the United States have felt, that there must be loyalty and discipline in the defence of the Catholic cause, and respect for the authority of the bishops, who are the successors of the Apostles and carry the shepherd's staff as the chief pastors of the flocks.

to the system of education pursued in the Board schools—however determined he may be to send his child to a voluntary school, however freely he may subscribe to that voluntary school, you compel him to give what you call State money in support of a school of the whole system of which he disapproves. Now, I want to remind you that if the voluntary schools are destroyed, it is not merely the cause of religious education, but the cause of the ratepayer, which is imperilled. I say that the two interests are conjoint, and that at this moment the voluntary schools in all those districts where they are brought into competition with the Board schools are in the extremest peril, and that is a peril which no citizen of this country interested in secular education, interested in keeping down the rates even can contemplate without something like dismay.

After appealing for a settlement of the school question in favor of voluntary or separate schools, Mr. Balfour thus closes: "It can only be settled by their will; it can be settled by no more powerful engine; and so far as my voice will reach I beg them to exercise it in the cause of what I truly believe is not only that of religion, but that of civilization itself in all its higher aspects."

Right Mr. Balfour, the cause of separate schools is certainly that of "civilization in all its higher aspects." The efforts of the Manitoba Government to drive the abominable law down the throats of the minority savor greatly of that barbaric principle, "might is right." The perpetrators of the deed and the man who, with voice or pen, with vote, or compliance, aid and encourage them, are only a degree removed from the tyrants of penal years. Were the same to be attempted in Quebec the whole Protestant population of Canada would be up in arms. But here is Mr. Balfour, a leader in the British House of Commons, a most determined opponent of every Catholic interest, laying down the same broad, constitutional, and rational arguments as those that form the basis of the Catholic petition in the present Manitoba case. What have the P. P. Astors to say to Mr. Balfour?—True Witness

Balfour on Schools.

Now that the all-absorbing question of separate schools (as we call them here) is upon the lips of every person, it may not be out of place to give our readers a few quotations from Mr. Balfour's recent address before his constituents of East Manchester. What we call the separate school is known as the Voluntary School in England. No person will accuse Mr. Balfour of any partiality to Catholics or Catholics systems, but his arguments in favor of voluntary, or separate schools, apply equally in Great Britain and in Canada. And what stands good in the case of education in England or Scotland is likewise applicable in Manitoba, New Brunswick, Ontario and Quebec. Having spoken of the arguments in favor of the School Board system—Mr. Balfour said: "I take precisely the opposite opinion. In my view the normal education, required alike by the parent and by the community, is the voluntary school."

This is a pretty broad and sweeping assertion that is carried out on the wings of most irrefutable argument. "Nothing makes me more indignant," said he, "when I listen to these debates, the debates which take place partly in the newspapers and partly in the House of Commons, upon this subject, than to hear the tone of tolerance, sometimes of hostility, with which the voluntary schools are treated. I agree that, if voluntary schools do not represent great voluntary effort they will probably lose their value and their efficiency. But while they represent great voluntary effort, while they are the outward sign of the great feeling in the community among parents that their children should be educated in the faith of their fathers, so long they deserve, and ought to receive, something more than this bare treatment." Thus does Mr. Balfour continue: "In the second place, it has been conclusive evidence of how strong is the feeling of the parents of this country, and of those who believe in the cause of religious education, that to divorce secular matters, in this way from religious matters, to declare that, because one is under the patronage of the State, the other may go shift as it will to give grants and rewards and all the honors of the world to one and let the other go aside, is contrary to the best interests of the State and the individual."

Here is a solid argument and a very sensible statement. Coming down to the more immediately practical, we find the English statesman expressing exactly what times numberless, our Catholic people have contented in the present case of the Manitoba schools. "What is State Money?" he asks, and he replies, "State money is the money contributed by the taxpayer, and I do not suggest that out of the money contributed by the taxpayer you should pay in voluntary schools for a system of religious education for which the ratepayers may disapprove. But what is your existing system? Your existing system is that you compel the ratepayer, however much he may object

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

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

to the system of education pursued in the Board schools—however determined he may be to send his child to a voluntary school, however freely he may subscribe to that voluntary school, you compel him to give what you call State money in support of a school of the whole system of which he disapproves. Now, I want to remind you that if the voluntary schools are destroyed, it is not merely the cause of religious education, but the cause of the ratepayer, which is imperilled. I say that the two interests are conjoint, and that at this moment the voluntary schools in all those districts where they are brought into competition with the Board schools are in the extremest peril, and that is a peril which no citizen of this country interested in secular education, interested in keeping down the rates even can contemplate without something like dismay.

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Niagara and the Convent of Loretto.

Niagara Rainbow for January

I had never seen Niagara. Accustomed to travel so far from home only in fulfilment of business engagements, none of which had carried me thither, I have often sighed, and, to some degree, felt ashamed that I had never looked upon this, the greatest wonder of its kind. Fortunately, during a brief sojourn in Buffalo, I found the opportunity I had long desired. I felt compensated for the long delay by the good luck of looking from the verandas and cupola of the Convent of Loretto, situated on the promontory immediately above the Falls on the Ontario side. I said to myself—late as I am among the millions who have gazed upon this majestic work of the Creator, comparatively few of those had the fortune of a view from the Convent of Loretto.

The recollection of one of these must be ever associated with the other in my mind. Impressive indeed was the contrast. Below, the ever rushing, tumultuous, wrathful waters. Above, the peaceful cloister, whose dwellers, women separated from this world, some young, others middle-aged and old, are devoted, not only with resignation but with cheerful eagerness, now to instruction of the young, and now to meditations and prayers preparatory to the exalted estate reserved for such as they are. I thought, how fit is such a place for the purpose for which it was instituted. Herein young girls, in the midst of the very best discipline in the study of books, and the principles of innocent deportment, get the benefit of contemplating earthly forces in their mightiest, sublimest activity, and in this while, must be led more easily toward comprehension and adoration of the Almighty.

An hour spent at this convent so well appointed in every particular, conducted by women evidently well-born and well-trained for the behoof of their vocation, whose pupils showed results of care discreet and judicious, was an hour to be often recalled with pleasure and thankfulness.

RICHARD MALCOLM JOHNSTON, Baltimore, Md

In November and December, 1894, and January, 1895, The Month, of London, England, published three papers from the pen of Rev. Edward J. Devine, S. J., on the subject of the "Canadian Pacific Railway." Father Devine is well known in Montreal, where he was for a long time spiritual director of the Catholic Truth Society and editor of the "Little Messenger of the Sacred Heart." During the past two years he has been doing mission work along the line of the C. P. R., from Schreiber west several hundred miles. Travelling constantly up and down the line he has had ample opportunity of taking the observations that he has turned to such good account. The three papers taken in the "History, Construction, Development and Present Organization" of the wonderful institution. Recently the three articles were reprinted in pamphlet form, and we have to thank the Rev. Father for a copy of his admirable work. It is certainly one of the most important contributions to the railway, as well as general, literature of Canada that our decade has produced. Written in a clear, forcible style, bristling with facts and data, free from all political bias, the work—while coming from the pen of a Catholic priest, and a Jesuit—is without a tinge of religious propaganda. It is one of the best pieces of evidence of the patriotic spirit of the Jesuit, and is a crushing proof of the miserable narrowness exhibited by the people who imagine that, when a man becomes a member of that noble Order, he necessarily divests himself of all individuality and all patriotic sentiment. Father Devine has done a good and a grand work; and we are proud that it has found an audience in Europe, where so little is actually known of Canada as she really is. Such works deserve unstinted encouragement.—True Witness

On a train running from Fontainebleau to Paris, January 24th, a nun was murdered by a madman. The train was rushing along at its usual speed, when, in one of the compartments, a man suddenly drew a revolver and began firing upon his fellow-passengers. One shot struck the nun; three others took effect on three of the travellers. In the nun's case the wound proved mortal. It appears the man was arrested and found to be insane. Here is another strong argument against the old-style coaches used in Europe, and in favor of our modern open cars of America. Imagine the constant risk that passengers run in being looked up in these compartments. There is no possible exit; no refuge, no hope when in presence of maniacs or murderers. It is to be hoped that the day is not far distant when the old world shall commence to learn from the new some points regarding railway matters.

—Exchange

Some fifty converts were the result of a week's Mission to Protestants given by the Paullist Fathers at the Church of St. Paul the Apostle in New York. The Mission, which closed on Sunday, February 11, was under the direction of the Rev. A. P. Doyle, editor of the Catholic World. The question-box, which forms such an interesting feature of Father Elliott's Missions, was one of the means employed for imparting a knowledge of what the Church teaches, and what she does not teach.—Casket.

The Church is gradually increasing the number of Anglican clergymen who come into the fold. The Rev. Westworth Powell, nephew of the Protestant Bishop, Basil Jones, of Washington, has joined the Catholic Church. One by one they are receiving the light-bearing summons that flashed upon St. Paul on the road to Damascus. And what is best of all, they hearken to and obey the call. Wonderful are the ways of God; stupendous the work of His Church.

BRIGHT SPRING DAYS.

The spring should be a pre-eminently a season of content and hope. In these bright pleasant months the country should enjoy its highest degree of tranquility and prosperity. But spring is well known to often a period of discomfort and disturbance in the physical system. Important organs of the body become torpid or irritable in their action, and the fact is instantly reflected in the mental condition of the individual. A disordered liver means disordered nerves and an unsteady brain. Anything which will bring the physical system into harmony with budding nature confers an enormous benefit upon the nation besides the allaying of physical discomfort. Hood's Sarsaparilla does this, as thousands of grateful and happy men and women can testify and increased use of this standard spring is of more real practical importance in promoting health and quiet in the business world than reams of abstract theorizing.