

IT MAY GIVE YOU A PAIN

As many good things are likely to. But you are safe in running the risk if you keep a bottle of **Perry Davis' PAIN KILLER** at hand. It's a never-failing antidote for pains of all sorts. Sold by all Druggists.

Does—One teaspoonful in a half glass of water or milk (warm if convenient).

IF THY MAN IN THE MOON TOOK SICK WHAT WOULD HE DO?

Just spend his Four Quarters for a bottle of Burdock Blood Bitters as all sensible people do; because it cures Dyspepsia, Constipation, Bilelessness, Sick Headache, Bad Blood, and all Diseases of the Stomach, Liver, Kidneys, Bowels and Blood from a common Pimple to the worst Scrofulous Sore.

OVER THE WORLD NORWAY PINE SYRUP CURES CHILLS

The most prompt pleasant and perfect cure for Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Heart and Sore Throat, Whooping Cough, Quinsy, Erysipelas, Measles, Scarlatina, Brucial and Lung Diseases.

tion was caused by a desire of the students for his removal, and that this desire was put forward in a petition signed by the students. It is hardly worth while to lace into a idle story. In the first place, Protestants, even though American, are not in the best position to get such information if it were true. The source of the story matters little. It has not even the merit of resemblance. It is simply ludicrous. Mr. O'Connell resigned, to the regret of every student of the college, and every one who knows them has heard of his unremitting kindness in health and in sickness and of their united sorrow at his retirement. This regret on the part of the students has its counterpart outside the college, and Rome, as I have already reported on the word of a Cardinal, is only waiting the opportunity of offering him an American see. It will be remarked that The Catholic Times in speaking of Mr. Satolli's probable elevation to the Cardinalate did not say anything of his retirement from the post of Apostolic Delegate. Hence the report is not in any way interfered with by the strenuous denial which Mr. Zaleski, Papal Delegate in India, communicated to a local paper which had spoken of him as the successor of Mr. Satolli at Washington—Rome correspondent Philadelphia Catholic Times.

JOB LOT

—OF—

Men's & Boys' Long Boots

Left over from last year. Way down prices. Come and see them. We want the money, and this lot must be sold.

NOTICE TO DEBTORS.

All persons indebted to the undersigned, by book account, notes of hand or judgement, are hereby notified to pay up on or before the 1st of December next, after that date all amounts remaining due will be placed in the hands of an Attorney for collection.

JAMES A. McDONNELL,
Glenfinnan, Lot 35.
Oct. 30, '95.—31

Mortgage Sale.

To be sold by Public Auction, on THURSDAY, the TWENTY-EIGHTH day of November, A. D. 1895, at the hour of twelve o'clock, noon, at the Court House, in Charlotteville, under and by virtue of the power of sale contained in an Indenture of Mortgage bearing date the Twenty-second day of July, 1888, and made between John D. McPherson, of the County of Prince Edward, in the Province of New Brunswick, as vendor, and John Appollinaris McPherson, of Charlotteville, of the County of Charlotte, as purchaser.

All that tract piece or parcel of land situated at and between Townships number Forty-Five, aforesaid, bounded and described as follows, that is to say—Commencing at a stake set in the west side of the South Line Road, and in the southeast angle of a stake set in the southeast corner of a tract of land containing one hundred and thirty chains and fifty-five links to the east boundary of Township number Forty-four; thence north six chains and seventy links thence east to the line of the said Township number Forty-five; thence south to the place of commencement, and being the same half part or moiety of one hundred and seventy acres of land, conveyed by Emanuel McPherson, to Joseph McPherson, and the said John McPherson, by day of July, in the year of Our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-three, and containing by estimation eighty-six acres of land, a little more or less. Also all that other tract piece or parcel of land situated at and between Townships number Forty-Five, aforesaid, bounded and described as follows, that is to say—Commencing at a stake set in the west side of the South Line Road, and in the southeast angle of a stake set in the southeast corner of a tract of land containing one hundred and thirty chains and fifty-five links to the east boundary of Township number Forty-four; thence north six chains and seventy links thence east to the line of the said Township number Forty-five; thence south to the place of commencement, and being the same half part or moiety of one hundred and seventy acres of land, conveyed by Emanuel McPherson, to Joseph McPherson, and the said John McPherson, by day of July, in the year of Our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-three, and containing by estimation eighty-six acres of land, a little more or less.

For further particulars apply at the office of James A. McDONNELL, Solicitor, Charlotteville, on or before the 15th day of October, A. D. 1895.

E. M. McDONNELL,
Electrician and devise of Mortgage
41-43, 25, 30, N. B.

Never Mind

What other people say, We say that the **CITY HARDWARE STORE** is on the top for Good Goods at right prices.

Jewel Stoves, General Hardware, Lobster Packers Supplies. Carriage Builders, Painters, House Builders, Farmers and others, will find us right here every time.

R. B. NORTON & CO.

CLOTHING!

Having secured a lot of Clothing for Men and Boys much below the ordinary value, we are prepared to offer to the buying public special value in

OVERCOATS,

Suits, Reefers, Pants & Vests.

Think of it and Rejoice.

Heavy All-wool Pants, usual price \$2.25, our price \$1.65. Overcoats \$2.75, Reefers \$3.00, Vests \$1.00, Heavy Irish Frieze Overcoats \$5.00, usual price \$7.50.

We are bound the people will get their money's worth those hard times.

1,200 Overcoats, Reefers and suits; 1,000 Reefers, 2,000 Suits for Men and Boys, Ladies' Mantles—400 Mantles to select from.

You may as well trade at Prowse Bros as not. When you can save money you may as well trade with the Farmers Boys

PROWSE BROS.

The Wonderful Cheap Men and Farmers Boys.

THE ANGELUS.
By A. A. E.

The blash of morn is on the skies,
The clouds have caught the coming ray;
God bless the babes whose tender eyes
Shall see their first of earth to-day!
Who made the dawn so sweet and fair
And bade the shades of night depart,
Will give these dear ones to thy care,
Our Lady of the Sacred Heart!

The sun is at its midday height,
The tide of life moves to and fro;
We glance on faces sad and bright,
On scenes of mirth and sighs of woe;
While sounds of toil and traffic blend
In crowded street and busy mart;
Look down to pity, guide, defend,
Our Lady of the Sacred Heart!

The parting glory in the west
Has crowned the hills with golden light,
God grant the souls eternal rest
That leave their earthly home to-night;
And they shall find that death is sweet,
When they shall see how fair thou art,
Oh, bring them to the Saviour's feet,
Our Lady of the Sacred Heart!

'Tis a Historic Pile.

According to a cablegram recently directed in the newspapers, the ancient Palace of the Popes in Avignon is to be restored and to serve as a museum of Christianity. This news will arouse emotions of pleasure in the heart of every one who loves the great shrine of the past, who reverences the memory of vanished years. Especially the restoration will delight the Catholic Church, which looks with veneration on the grim ruin, once the palace of its Popes. But those not of the Church will share the satisfaction of the orthodox, since Avignon's pile was the scene of events tremendous far beyond the confines of religion. That a historic monument so vast in its worth of associations, so beautiful by decorative art, should have been degraded and made to serve as a barracks is indeed a cause for the keenest regret to all, and the proper rehabilitation will be a cause of equal pleasure. The traveller in Avignon may see there still that gigantic palace, the home of seven Popes, John XXIII. began the erection of it in 1339, when the storm of troubles that swept over the medieval Church was in its greatest vigor of its violence. Half palace, half fortress, the venerable pile looms majestic on the rock of Doms. Its ponderous square towers and its bare yellow walls, interrupted by irregular windows, are among the most imposing of examples of medieval architecture. It appears a curious composite, mingled cincture of castle, palace and prison. Its history is that of the Church for nearly seventy years. The Papal Palace, begun in 1339 by John XXIII, but completed by his successors, reveals in itself the various tastes of its various occupants. Throughout it was embellished by frescoes and tapestries of vast worth, although now remains but little to mark the ancient grandeur. Vandalism has encroached upon its every part. Within the great vaulted rooms have been cut up by partitions and floors the better to accommodate the soldiery, who for years have been housed there. Even the exterior has suffered, as for example, when short chimneys have poured their defacing contents on the walls year after year. Yet the palace is intact essentially. The huge tower of Trouillas stands firmly now as when, in which Nicholas Rienzi, the tribune who defied Petrarch, was imprisoned. Near it is the "Burrhus Hall," destroyed during the residence of the Popes by a fire which threatened the whole structure. Near the tower of La Campana was the famous silver bell which never sounded unless to toll to all who heard the choosing or the death of a Pope.

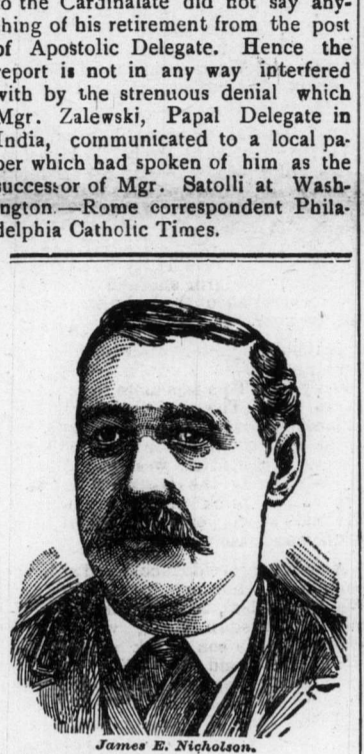
Rome clamored constantly for the Pope's return. As fickle as furies, they sent again and again, imploring the Supreme Pontiff to return to them, although had their wish been granted, it is probable that they would soon have risen in revolt, as of old. Some attempts, it is true, the Pope made to return, but every effort was speedily baffled. Anarchy reigned through all Italy. For seven months Rienzi reigned in 1347, but that tribune's power was not enough to hold and guide for long the wild passions of his countrymen. Gregory XI, who had all others failed, at last succeeded, and the long captivity or the self-chosen banishment of the Popes was done. In 1824 a commission of Historic Arts petitioned to secure a governmental protection of the fortress against the increasing damages caused by the occupancy of the palace by troops, but the commission's prayer was not granted. In 1850 the General Council of Vaucluse passed resolutions looking toward the restoration of the palace, and from that time to this that interesting formality has been repeated, a score of times, but nought has come of it. The municipal authorities at Avignon, too, have made frequent but futile efforts toward the palace's salvation. Once there was much reason to hope that something would be accomplished. Napoleon III. visited Avignon after his return from the Italian campaign, and thereupon decided that the palace should be restored at the State's expense. Land sufficient for the barracks was secured and the troops were moved out of the palace. It was announced that the work of restoration would be carried out and eventually a cathedral and Archbishop would supersede the soldiery. Nothing more was done, however, and in 1870, another troop was quartered there. The first positive step was accomplished when, in 1879, the Department of Vaucluse restored one of the rooms and made it a depot for the departmental archives. In 1881 Avignon secured the withdrawal of the troops, and the work of restor-

ation was undertaken more fully. It is now announced that 4,250,000 francs will be required to complete the work, which will be carried on as rapidly as possible. Besides the Papal palace, the chief monument of historic interest in the circle of walls. These ramparts date from the fourteenth century contemporary with the palace of the Popes. Clement V, conceived the idea of completing the system of defence begun by the massive construction of the palace. He therefore planned the building of a surrounding wall. The original wall of the city had been built in 1226. The first part of its successor was built in 1348, between the rock of the Doms, which dominates the town on the north and the port of the Rhone, at that time called the Port Ferruce. In 1356 the work was again carried on and pushed with such activity for two years that at the end of that time a formidable wall of stone extended from the Sorgues to Saint Lazare. The construction of the wall was continued by Urban V, in 1364, and soon completed. In the walls are several gates, from 200 to 300 metres apart, of which La Porte de l'Oulle has best resisted time's ravages. By the Gate Saint Dominique arrived the ambassador sent to Innocent VI by the Emperor of Constantinople. The Gate St. Michael served exclusively for the going out and coming in of royal visitors. The Gate of the Rhone, or of the Bridge, stood nearly facing the celebrated bridge of Avignon, built in 1177, and often overthrown by the violence of the buffeting waters; to-day only a few arches remain. By the Gate of Henry III. and his mother Catherine Medici, entered Avignon November 17, 1574. Such are a few of the memories of history's march which Avignon shelters. It at the southerly of the Papal Palace, the scene of troubles and calamities does not lessen their worth. On the contrary, the significance of those recollections is such that the Christian world will esteem most highly the restoration of the Papal Palace in Avignon, and its transformation into a museum of Christianity. Catholic News.

Moving Romeward.

News is anxiously looked for in regard to the Russian priest Nicholas Tolstoi. The interest lies chiefly in the fact whether or not he will be allowed to continue to favor the cause of the East towards Rome. Since his condemnation by the Diocesan Synod of Nijni Novgorod, no news has been received. Perhaps it would be more correct to say that in Rome more curiosity is excited about him, as the harmless and innocent character of the young priest, the extremely reasonable position he has taken up, and most of all, the publicity which his visit to Rome procured him all afford guarantees of his safety. Meantime it may be useful and interesting to put forward some features of the Russian tendency to union with Rome, as the facts of the case are quite recent. Father Gerard Van Caloen, writing in *La Revue Benedictine*, of Brussels, the Catholic priest of the West, and quoted the writings of M. Soloviev as having "given the public of the West evidence of a fermentation of the Catholic idea in the body of the Orthodox Russian Church." In a private letter (Telerep date June 17, 1894, we read: "I have just received The Ecclesiastical Calendar." Many people to whom I showed it were struck by the number of bishops in Italy, and country in small compared with Russia. They said: "Truly these Bishops can be the pastors and fathers of their people, because they can know them all." And when I added that the Latin bishops are obliged, at least at confessions, and that the government persecutes instead of helps religion, as ours does, my hearers were full of surprise. They were much struck by the uncertainty of the Roman position. Opening the list of bishops by chance, I showed them on a single page names of places in every part of the world, such as Chicago, Chilly, Oheim (Russia), Cincinnati, Cessera (Armenia), Chudskoi, Cattaro, Castel (Ireland), etc., etc. They were equally astonished to see so many English-speaking Cardinals, because we have great respect for the English."

On October 27 of the same year he wrote: "God has opened a new and unexpected path, so that I may publish my works on the union of the churches. An ecclesiastical editor of a paper much read by the clergy, has spontaneously offered to publish my articles whenever I want to write about union, because he fully shares my views. The day I met that worthy priest was one of surprise. I met a priest, twenty-three years of age, who had entered the Moscow Academy very much disposed to union and ready to spread the idea. He was the first who copied my prayer for unity and he promised to recite it devoutly. On the same day I learned that there are here monks of the priory orders and an archimandrite (abbot) of the same dispositions." The fermentation is increased by November 10. The students of the Moscow Academy have proposed four questions to the professor of ecclesiastical history. They are: 1. Can a Church fall into error while remaining part of the Universal Church? 2. If no, what is the meaning of the discord between the churches? For instance, such as exists between the churches of Russia and Greece? 3. If yes,



Mr. J. E. Nicholson, Florenceville, N. B., Struggles for Seven Long Years with CANCER ON THE LIP, AND IS CURED BY AYER'S Sarsaparilla.

Mr. Nicholson says: "I consulted doctors who prescribed for me, but to no purpose; the cancer began to spread to my chin, and I suffered for four months, until I finally began taking Ayer's Sarsaparilla. I began taking Ayer's Sarsaparilla in June, and after three months, the cancer began to shrink, and after six months, it had almost entirely disappeared. I am now well, and my health is improved."

SHE HAS BACKACHE

Feels sore aches with muscular Pains, and has just put on that **THE GREAT MENTHOL PLASTER**

J. McLachlan, Point au Chevre, writes: "Nothing better for Lame Back and Lumbago than the A. E. MacLachlan's Menthol Plaster. It is a great relief in a moment, and restores me to a great ease in this locality. See each in a night in ten."

MONSOON TEA

THE PERFECT 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 as a sample of the best quality of Indian and Ceylon tea. For that reason they see that some of the very fresh leaves go into Monsoon packages. It is put up in sealed tins of 50 lbs., 10 lbs., and 5 lbs. and sold in three flavors at 25c., 30c., and 40c. If your grocery store will keep it, tell him to write to ST. HILL, HAYTER & CO., 11 and 13 Front St., East, Toronto.

JOHN NEWSON

June 12, 1895—6m

Boots & Shoes

OLD REMEMBER THE RELIABLE SHOE STORE

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

A. E. MCGAUGHEN, THE SHOE MAN, Queen Street.

BURDOCK BILLS

A SURE CURE FOR BILELESSNESS, CONSTIPATION, INDIGESTION, DIZZINESS, SICK HEADACHE, AND DISEASES OF THE STOMACH, LIVER AND BOWELS. THEY ARE MILDTOROUGH AND PROMPT IN ACTION, AND BORN A VALUABLE ADJUTANT TO BUBBLED BLOOD PURGERS IN THE TREATMENT AND CURE OF CHRONIC AND OBSTINATE DISEASES.

Children Shrink

from taking medicine. They don't like its taste. But they are eager to take what they like—Scott's Emulsion, for instance. Children almost always like Scott's Emulsion.

And it does them good. Scott's Emulsion is the easiest, most palatable form of Cod-liver Oil, with the Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda added to nourish the bones and tone up the nervous system. The way children gain flesh and strength on Scott's Emulsion is surprising even to physicians.

All delicate children need it. Don't be persuaded to accept a substitute! Scott & Bown, Sole Agents, 50c and \$1.

Damp Days

often bring coughs and colds, while

PYNY - PECTORAL

brings quick relief. Cures all inflammation of the bronchial tubes, throat or chest. No uncertainty. Relieves, soothes, heals promptly.

A Large Bottle for 25 Cents.

DAVIS & LAWRENCE CO., LTD. 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200.

And Write

Then write us at once for quotations on all kinds of

Furniture

We can furnish you from garret to cellar for Less Money than any other firm in the trade on P. E. Island.

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June 12, 1895—6m

MACHINE REPAIRS,

Sections, Knives, Rivets, etc.

Also, New Model Buckeye Mowers, Easy-dump Ethica Rake, Potato Scufflers, Hay Carriers, etc.

D. W. FINLAYSON,
H. T. LEPAPE'S OLD STAND,
Charlottetown, P. E. I., July 17, 1895.

ANNOUNCEMENT!

As we intimated some weeks ago our intention of removing to our present Store, NEXT DOOR TO J. D. McLEOD & CO'S GROCERS, we have removed, and are now ready for business again. Our present quarters are exceedingly comfortable for our business, and we feel the change has been a good one. We have spared no pains to make our store as inviting as possible, and as our friends have stood by in the years gone by, we hope we can reasonably expect their patronage in the future. Call in and see us at your earliest convenience.

JOHN T. MCKENZIE,
Star Merchant Tailor.