If your children are well but not robust, they need Scott's Emulsion of Cod-liver Oil.

We are constantly in receipt of reports from parents who give their children the emulsion every fall for a month or two. It keeps them well and strong all winter. It prevents their taking cold.

Your doctor will confirm this.

The oil combined with the hypophosphites is a splendid food tonic.

50c. and $1.00, all druggists.
SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, Toronto.

THREE MAXIMS.

All that pleases is but for a moment:
Flowers and streams, blue skies and sunny weather,
Wealth and beauty, pride and pomp and glory,
When Death's summons comes, fade all together.

All that troubles is but for a moment:
Every pain that sad heart may discover,
Cold and poverty and bitter hunger,
Vanish when Death cries, "Now time is over!"

That alone is aught which is eternal:
Life's fiercest fire is but a smouldering ember,
Dropped soon to ashes—O how poor earth's measure
Of joy or sorrow, did we but remember!

—Ave Maria.

NOW IS THE TIME

To purify your blood with Hood's Sarsaparilla. March, April, May are the trying months of the year. At this season your blood is loaded with impurities which have accumulated during the winter, and these impurities must be immediately expelled. Hood's Sarsaparilla is the One True Blood Purifier. It is the medicine which has accomplished many thousands of remarkable cures of all blood diseases. It is what the millions take in the spring to build up health and ward off sickness.

The Christian Origin of the Hospital.

Though many ancient nations had attained to a high degree of civilization, and produced works of art in architecture, in sculpture, in painting, in literature, which still command the admiration of our race, though some of them, as the Romans and Greeks, displayed a remarkable skill of organization in the administration of municipalities, the government of provinces, in the making of war by land and by sea, in ministering to the comfort and enjoyment of the masses by the theatre and public games, baths and gardens; pompous festivities and exhibitions; by the construction of water works, of roads, of canals, of bridges; though they had schools, gymnasiums, town halls, libraries, places of amusement, fortifications, prisons, temples, industrial establishments; it did not come to their enlightened minds that it would be a great blessing to have public institutions for the sick and the hurt, the aged and the poor, and that to take care of their suffering fellow-men and fellow citizens was one of the most humane and ennobling acts. The ancients had no hospitals; in their numerous works there is not a word about asylums—erected and maintained by the public—for the infirm. At present there is scarcely a town to be found in civilized countries without one or the other hospital, and many cities count them by the tens. Not to be possessed of a hospital would be a disgrace for any respectable municipality. The hospital is the outcome of that love which Christ has brought upon this earth; one among the many embodiments of the words: "Love ye one another, as I have loved you." Christ and His Apostles taught that all are children of one Father in Heaven, that the poor and the rich, the sick and the healthy, the stranger and the friend are brothers and sisters. As long as the Christians were few and harassed by persecutions, this love manifested itself more in the form of hospitality, to the practice of which St. Peter and St. Paul exhorted the faithful in their letters. As we know from St. Justin, the Bishops considered it a part of their duty, to receive strangers in their guest-rooms or hospitalia; but lay Christians too were zealous in the practice of this virtue. Each Christian house was a place of shelter for travelling brothers; Aristides, who lived in the second century, writes of the Christians of his time: "When they see a stranger they take him into their house and rejoice with him as a brother." For the care of the poor and the sick were ex-officio the deacons and deaconesses; but many Christian women, without being appointed for this task, used to visit the poor in their hovels, and minister to the wants of those who were imprisoned for Christ's sake. When under Constantine the Christian religion became the religion of the State, and thus full freedom was given to the Church, the guest-room of the Bishops began to be changed into separate buildings, called "xenodochia," or "hospitia;" soon almost all the episcopal towns were provided with such institutions. According to the sense of the word they were intended for the reception of strangers; but, ere long, sick, poor and suffering people of every kind were received; the stranger's house became a house for the sick and poor as we understand it. The usefulness of the hospital could not fail to strike the heathen; to outdo the Christians, the apostate Emperor Julian (361-363), ordered that hospitals should be built in all cities, but these pagan institutions were of short duration; they were not built on the foundation of love.

Of great celebrity was the hospital which St. Basil erected, mostly from charitable contributions, in the year 369 at Cæsarea; it was built round the church, and consisted of many well arranged rooms for strangers, for sick and infirm, for physicians and attendants, and workshops for poor artisans; a special division was for the lepers, whom the saint would often nurse with his own hands. The whole establishment looked like a small town, and St. Gregory, of Nazianz, counted it among the greatest works of human skill and organization, surpassing in usefulness by far the pyramids of Egypt, the colosseum at Rome, and other world-known monuments of the pagans. Particular care was taken of the pilgrims. The Emperor Constantine and his mother, St. Helena, founded several hospices for them in the Holy Land; the pious Christians, imitating their example, erected similar homes in desert and mountainous countries and on the banks of rivers. The Irish had national hospices all along the route to Rome through France and Germany. King Ina founded an hospice at Rome in 718 for pilgrims from England to the Sepulchres of the Apostles, and the tax of one penny which he raised from his subjects for the maintenance of this institution, was the beginning of the Peter's Pence collection. One of the best known among the hospices for travellers is that on Mount St. Bernard among the snows of the Alps, whose glorious history goes down to the present day. A chief factor in the development of the hospitals and charitable institutions of every kind were the numerous monasteries which sprang up after the fourth century. They were, usually, connected with an hospice for pilgrims and strangers, kept dispensaries for the sick of the neighborhood, and very often infirmaries too, in which the sick were nursed. From the 12th century they began to divide the work of the hospitals, and to have separate establishments for the aged and infirm, for ordinary diseases, for lepers, plague stricken, for the poor, for the foundlings, for the blind, for the insane. Many Religious Orders and Congregations devoted themselves to the service of the sick; famous among them was the Order of the Holy Ghost, which directed many hospitals. This Order had a great influence upon medicine, for the progress which the art of healing made in the Middle Ages was based upon the experiences gathered in the well-regulated hospitals of this Order. Great was also the work in attending upon the poor which the sister order of the Beguins carried on in many parts of western Europe. With them vied the Sisters of St. Elizabeth, the brothers of "Voluntary Poverty," the Canons of St. Anthony and the Alexians. No town or State had current expenses for the support of the poor and the sick; charitable foundations had become so numerous that there was ample provision for them, and the State had no need of resorting to poor rates. One of the least suspected witnesses for the charity which had animated the Middle Ages, is Luther, who had seen the State of Germany when it was still Catholic, and the State into which his own doctrines of the "pure gospel" and of faith without works had led it. "Under the Pope," he writes, "people were charitable and gave willingly, but now under the gospel nobody gives. . . . Under the Pope they gave with both hands cheerfully and with great devotion. . . . Alms, foundations, wills, came like snow; but under the Evangelicals nobody will give a farthing." The development of the hospital system in our own times has kept abreast with the material and scientific progress which distinguishes the present century. A modern hospital surpasses in sanitary respects a mediæval hospital, and it would not be to our credit if it did not. But whilst charitable institutions for the sick and infirm increase more and more; whilst States, municipalities and liberal people contribute year by year large sums for new and old hospitals; whilst the hospital is considered one of the most needed and most useful institutions—not only by Christians, but also by atheists, by Mahomedans and pagans—it ought not to be forgotten that the hospital is a tree that was first grown on Christian soil; it is one of the blessings with which Christianity has enriched the world and the love and liberality which called into existence in the days of general faith—contemptuously called the Middle Ages—hospitals and other institutions for the sick and poor, far more numerous in proportion than we can boast of—is still unsurpassed.—Exchange.

DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS.

DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS act on the kidneys, bladder and urinary organs only. They cure backaches, weak back, rheumatism, diabetes, congestion, inflammation, gravel, Brights and all other diseases arising from wrong action of the kidneys and bladder.

Indians Use Shorthand.

[SACRED HEART REVIEW.]

Several tribes of Indians in British Columbia are just acquiring the art of writing their own language. The idea was given them by a Catholic priest. Two thousand of these Indians are corresponding in shorthand, and many of them are subscribers to the queerest newspaper in the world. This newspaper is published in shorthand, and is called the Kamloops *Wawa*. Six years ago the several tribes of Indians living along the canyons of the Thompson and Fraser rivers, in British Columbia, were unable to write their languages, and had no written literature, although each possessed a language, obeyed its grammatical laws, and had an extensive mythology preserved by frequent recitation. To-day two thousand individuals of these different tribes are writing letters to each other in several languages and are reading a newspaper, Bibles, and songbooks, all by means of shorthand. Father J. M. LeJeune was sent from Brittany to British Columbia as a missionary some eighteen years ago. He conceived the idea of teaching the Indians of the various tribes to write their language, and showed them a sign to represent each sound which they uttered in pronouncing their words. These signs were simply the shorthand symbols of the Duployan phonographic system. This was in July, 1890. At the close of September of the same year Charlie Alexis Mayons, a poor Indian cripple from the Lower Nicola valley, was shown the system for the first time. He took to it intuitively and set to work to decipher some Indian prayers which the Father gave him. Before Christmas he had mastered the art of writing his language and began to communicate it to his friends, who were anxious to learn. When a few Indians of a camp have learned it they are ambitious to teach the whole camp. Thus the plan was to teach a few individuals in each camp. So expert have some of these Indians become that several medals have been awarded them. One diploma was awarded the Indian students at Kamloops by the shorthand exposition of Nancy.

The Siwashes, as they are locally called, the word being a corruption of the French Sauvage, soon learned to use this shorthand method. After about 600 Siwashes had mastered this system it became necessary that their interest be retained by placing reading matter before them, and thus was one of the purposes of the Catholic priest realized, for he wished them to be able to read the Bible and other of his religious books. His task was to provide this literature printed in the characters of the system. Father Le Jeune's headquarters are at the Indian village or raneheree, as it is called, across the river from Kamloops, Here the Siwashes have erected a church for him, in one end of which he lives and edits the Wawa. This paper is in phonographic signs, and contains articles and letters in several of the Indian languages of the region, as well as in the Chinook jargon, which is the trade language used between the different tribes, Chinese and whites throughout much of British Columbia, along part of the coast of Alaska and the Northwestern United States. Wawa is the word for talk in the jargon; hence Father Le Jeune has chosen it as the name for this queer newspaper, which he founded and has successfully published since May, 1891. Father Le Jeune is not satisfied with teaching the Siwashes to write letters in their own language by means of shorthand, and to read a paper in the same language, but he has published parts of the Bible in nine of the different languages, using the same method, and is still laboring on similiar publications. The Indians most using the phonetic alphabet for writing are those living along the Thompson and Fraser rivers. The different languages which are being written and read by means of it are Chinook, Shooshwap, Okanagon Thompson, Lillolet, Stalo, Skwamish, Sheshat and Slayamen. It is in these languages that the prayers, hymns, parts of the Bible and the catechism have been published. Several years ago the Passion Play was enacted at Kamloops by the Indians, under the direction of the priest. The Siwashes seemed to enjoy this and speak of it with much interest, but one poor white man has become insane since witnessing it and has frequently tried to crucify himself, until at last the authorities had to restrain him. Jubilee day several letters were written to the Queen on sheets of birch bark, in the language of the Shooswaps, but recorded by the phonetic symbols. These were transmitted to her by the Father.

Sir Henry Irving, the eminent English tragedian, is about to produce "The Waterloo Veteran," by Conan Doyle, in aid of a Catholic charity in London. Seats are a guinea each. "This is not the first occasion on which the eminent actor has been generous to the cause of charity," says the London Universe, "for we can recollect his having previously given the robes used by Wolsey on the stage to be transformed into Catholic vestments for a small chapel of our community which stood in great need of help."

Old People's Troubles.

Hard for the old folks to move about—constant backaches to bother them in the daytime—urinary weakness to disturb their rest at night.

DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS

Strengthen the Kidneys and help to make the declining years comfortable.

Mr. W. G. Mugford, Chestnut Street, Charlottetown, P. E. I., writes:

"For the past two years I have had much trouble with disease of the kidneys and non-retention of urine, was dropsical and suffered a great deal with pain in my back. I have been greatly benefited by the use of Doan's Kidney Pills."

A general chapter of the Congregation of the Oblate Fathers will be held in Paris on the 16th of May, for the purpose of electing a superior general to succeed the Very Rev. Father Soullier, lately deceased.

Father Kneipp left 850,000 marks for the continuance of the various Kneipp institutions at Worishhofen.

France's Court of Cassation has decided in a test case that money left to a school conducted by a religious community cannot be diverted to the uses of public secular schools. An old lady left 20,000 frances in 1823 to the town of Aubusson for the purpose of establishing a school under the direction of the Christian Brothers. In 1883 the Brothers were turned out and the school and endowment "laicized." The Brothers brought suit, and after winning their case in all the lower courts, now receive the principal of the endowment, with the accrued income and interest, by the decision of the Supreme Court of Appeal.

The Rev. Dr. Rappenhoener, one of the professors of theology in Bonn University, has passed away. He was one of the band of learned and zealous German priests who found a temporary shelter in England during the days of the Kulturkampf, and lent their talents in the cause of ecclesiastical education in English colleges.

Father Joseph Sidney Wollett, S. J., died on February 7 at St. Mary's Hall, Stonyhurst, where he had been living since he returned invalided from Jamaica, in 1893. He was a skillful physician. In 1856 he was sent as military chaplain to the Crimea, where, inter alia, he took charge of the Sisters of Mercy who were serving in the hospitals at Scutari and after at Balaklava. With two other Jesuits, Father Strickland and Father Duffy, he volunteered for service in the French hospitals, were virulent typhus was raging. He took the infection, but recovered. Father Strickland seccumbed to it and was buried with the highest military honors. Father Wollett labored twenty-two years in Jamaica.

Mgr. Klein, Bishop of Limburg, who died a few days back at the age of 79, deserves a passing record, if only for the admirable manner in which he restored the magnificent cathedral of his diocese. It was in a shocking condition when he came to his see, in 1886, but is now one of the most remarkable of the mediæval monuments of Germany. Thanks to Mgr. Klein, the whitewash which covered the interesting series of tenth and eleventh century frescoes in the vault the choir and of the walls of the transept were skilfully removed and these singularly interesting works of art judiciously restored. Limburg is not much visited by tourists, although the view of the cathedral, with its seven spires, seen rising on a steep rock above the Lahn, is one not easily forgotten.

It has been officially announced that Fr. Tanoux, a Vincentian, rector of the Church of St. Louis of France at Madrid, has been appointed to the See of St. Peter and Port-de-France, Martinique, left vacant by the death of Mgr. Carmene.

BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS

MRS. THOS. MCCANN, Mooresville, Ont., writes: "I was troubled with biliousness, headache, and lost appetite. I could not rest at night, and was very weak, but after using three bottles of B.B.B. my appetite has returned, and I am better than I have been for years. I would not be without Burdock Blood Bitters. It is such a safe and good remedy that I am giving it to my children."

THE JUDGE: "Didn't I tell you, the last time you were here, that I wanted to see your face in this court no more?"

Old Offender: "You did, your honor, and that is exactly what I told the policeman."

A NURSE'S STORY.

Tells how she was cured of Heart and Nerve Troubles.

The onerous duties that fall to the lot of a nurse, the worry, care, loss of sleep, irregularity of meals soon tell on the nervous system and undermine the health. Mrs. H. L. Menzies, a professional nurse living at the Corner of Wellington and King Streets, Brantford, Ont., states her

case as follows: "For the past three years I have suffered from weakness, shortness of breath and palpitation of the heart. The least excitement would make my heart flutter, and at night I even found it difficult to sleep. After I got Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills I experienced great relief, and on continuing their use the improvement has been marked until now all the old symptoms are gone and I am completely cured."

Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills cure Anæmia, Nervousness, Weakness, Sleeplessness, Palpitation, Throbbing, Faint Spells, Dizziness or any condition arising from Impoverished Blood, Disordered Nerves or Weak Heart.

Laxa-Liver Pills clean Coated Tongue.

MISCELLANEOUS.

"Mother," said Jimmy, after deep thought, "suppose I should knock this vase off the table and catch it—then I shouldn't catch it, should I?"

"N—n—no, I suppose not," his mother slowly assented.

"But," continued Jimmy, still toying with the vase, "if I should knock it off, and not catch it—then I should catch it, shouldn't I?"

"Yes, you would," his mother grimly returned, this time with quick decision.

Minard's Liniment for sale everywhere.

HOW TO KEEP WELL.

Without regular action of the bowels good health is impossible. Laxa-Liver Pills regulate the bowels, cure constipation, dyspepsia, biliousness, sick headache and all affections of the organs of digestion. Price 25c. All druggists.

Old Cashly (giving his son a cheque)—Now, be careful, my boy. Remember, a fool and his money are soon parted.

Spendall Cashly—'Yes, sir, and thank you for having obliged me so promptly.'

Minard's Liniment Cures Dandruff.

PORT MULGRAVE, June 5th 1897.
C. C. RICHARDS & Co.
DEAR SIRS,—MINARD'S LINIMENT is my remedy for colds, etc., It is the best liniment I have ever used. MRS. JOSIAH HART.

BLOOD THAT IS BAD.

Blood that is bad makes the whole body sick. Blood that is good makes the whole body healthy and vigorous. Burdock Blood Bitters makes good, rich, ruddy blood. "I regard B.B.B. as the best medicine in the world to make rich, red blood. It cured me after two years suffering from weak, thin, blood."—JENNIE A. GLEASON, Centreton, Ont.

Customer—It's pretty cold in here.

Barber—Yes, sir, it's chilly this morning.

Customer—If you have no objection, I'll keep on my hat while you are cutting my hair.

HAGYARD'S YELLOW OIL cures sprains, bruises, sores, wounds, cuts, frost bites, chilblains, stings of insects burns, scalds, contusions, etc. 25c.

Minard's Liniment Relieves Neuralgia.

The common pond frog's natural lifetime is twelve to fifteen years.

A ton of coal yields almost 10,000 feet of gas.

DON'T LET IT ACHE.

If your stomach, liver and bowels are working properly you will have no headache. Burdock Blood Bitters will keep you right, so there is no need to let your head ache. There is lots of proof that this is so. "I had severe headache for over three years, and was not free from it for a single day. Finally I used Burdock Blood Bitters with the result that it has completely cured me."—MRS. AFFLECK, Toronto.

Minard's Liniment Cures Burns, etc.

It takes about three seconds for a message to go from one end of the Atlantic cable to the other.

One LAXA-LIVER PILL every night for thirty days makes a complete cure of biliousness and constipation. That is—just 25 cents to be cured.

A RECORD BREAKER.

"I was in an elevator once that fell 15 stories to the basement."

"Dear me! How did it feel?"

"I was never so taken down in my life."

On the Witness Stand.

There Might be a Pair to Suit You.

At stock-taking we picked out a lot of odds and ends in Women's and Girl's Boots which must be cleaned out regardless of price at

GOFF BROTHERS.

NOTICE.

Parties holding Lottery Books in aid of Fort Augustus Church will oblige by returning them to the undersigned, before the 17th of March.
REV. A. J. McDONALD,
Feb. 25th, '98. Fort Augustus.

DR. CLIFT

treats CHRONIC DISEASES by the Salisbury method of persistent self-help in removing causes from the blood. Continuous, intelligent treatment in person or by letter insures Minimum of suffering and Maximum of cure, possible in each case.

AVOID ATTEMPTS UNAIDED.

Graduate of N. Y. University

And the NEW YORK HOSPITAL. Twenty years' practice in N. Y. City. Diploma registered in U. S. and Canada.

Address,—Charlottetown, P. E. I.
Omce, Victoria Row.

Accommodations reserved for patients. References on application.
March 2, '98.

Come and See How Large Your Dollar Is To-day.

Never in the history of Furniture buying was its purchasing power so great as at our store now. Especially is this true in buying fancy rockers. Our line of

Beautiful Cobbler Seat Rockers,

Rattan Rockers and reception chairs, fancy upholstered, Oak Rockers, is the best money can buy, and they are marked at the price of cheap goods. We furnish homes.

JOHN NEWSON,
Newson Block,
Victoria Row.

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.

ÆNEAS A. MACDONALD,
BARRISTER AND ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Agent for Credit Foncier Franco-Canadien, Lancashire Fire Insurance Co., Great West Life Assurance Co.
Office, Great George St.
Near Bank Nova Scotia, Charlottetown
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BURDOCK PILLS
SUGAR COATED
A SURE CURE
FOR BILIOUSNESS, CONSTIPATION, INDIGESTION, DIZZINESS, SICK HEADACHE, AND DISEASES OF THE STOMACH, LIVER AND BOWELS. THEY ARE MILD, THOROUGH AND PROMPT IN ACTION, AND FORM A VALUABLE AID TO BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS IN THE TREATMENT AND CURE OF CHRONIC AND OBSTINATE DISEASES.

ALL KINDS OF JOB WORK

Performed at short notice at The HERALD Office.

Remnant Sale

Remnants of Overcoatings,
Remnants of Trouserings,
Remnants of Suitiings,
Remnant of Vestings,
Remnants of Ulsterings.

Everything in the shape of

Winter Goods at Cost.

Now is the time to secure the best goods in the city

BELOW BARGAIN PRICES.

John MacLeod & Co.,
Merchant Tailors.

To our Customers.

An early SETTLEMENT of all ACCOUNTS Will Greatly Oblige Us.

Fennell & Chandler.

Mortgage Sale.

To be sold at public Auction at the Court House in Charlottetown, on Thursday the Seventh day of April, A. D., 1898, at noon under and by virtue of a power of sale contained in an Indenture of Mortage dated Nineteenth day of November, A. D., 1881 made between Roderick McNeill and Sarah his wife of the one part and Thomas Taylor of the other part, and by assignments duly executed now vested in the undersigned as Assignee: All that tract of land on Township number Eighteen in Prince County commencing on the North side of the Yankeetown Road where the same is joined by the road leading from Darnley school thence North along the West side of the said road leading from Darnley School to Yankeetown Road, until it meets the land of Alexander McKay, thence West along the rear line of the said McKay's farm a so that of Patrick Morrison and part of George F. Thompson until it meets land of John Thompson thence South and parallel to road to Darnley School aforesaid to land formerly owned by John Coughian now by David Anderson thence along Anderson's line east to the Yankeetown Road aforesaid and continuing on said road to the place of commencement containing forty acres of land a little more or less.

For further particulars apply to Mathieson & Bentley, Solicitors, Charlottetown.

Dated March 2nd, A. D., 1898.

WILLIAM E. BENTLEY,
Assignee of Mortgage.

March 9, 4i.

DR. MORRIS,
Physician & Surgeon,
Mt. Stewart.

First-Class Honor Graduate and Scholarship Winner, University of Pennsylvania,

Formerly Resident Physician and Surgeon in the Howard Hospital and Infirmary of Philadelphia, afterwards resident Physician and Surgeon in the Philadelphia Hospital.

Arrangements made that in a few days Telephone or Telegraph calls from Morell, Peakes Fort Augustus and surrounding districts, also Bedford and other Stations, will be forwarded to of fice free of charge and promptly attended to.

May 5, '97