## BRISTOL'S Sarsaparilla

Cures Rheumatism, Gout, Sciatica, Neuralgia, Scrofula, Sores, and all Eruptions.

### BRISTOL'S Sarsaparilla

Cures Liver, Stomach and Kidney Troubles, and Cleanses the Blood of all Impurities.

### BRISTOL'S Sarsaparilla

Cures Old Chronic Cases where all other remedies fail. Be sure and ask your Druggist for

### BRISTOL'S Sarsaparilla

The Heights Of Prayer

If, but impelled by selfish care. We climb the mountain steeps of prayer, Scant glories meet our vision there. For closest to Thy throne we press, Dear Lord, when driven by the stress of doubt. The or sinfulness.

Yet nearer draw the unfaltering feet Of those who to Thy mercy seat Bring grateful hearts—their incense The Highest lowest stoops to heed The self-forgetting ones who plead Less for their own than others' nee The cherubim's o'er shadowing wing Is almost touched, whene'er we bring Prayers for His Kingdom to the King More than Thy Kingdom, Lord, Thou a Dearer than dearest to the heart To which Thou dost Thy love impart. Most to Thy Heaven of heavens we rise When, with a rapturous surprise, Thee, all in all, we recognize,

Then we our darkened past unlearn, And in Thy good Thyself discern, The God for whom our spirits yearn! Our Father -- God! - That wondrous though The wakening soul hath upward caught Self and its earth-born wants forgot. The suppliant, of his plea beguiled, Puts on the vesure of the child, To birthright glory reconciled,

And thus, oft-times, the rugged ways, Traversed in prayer to heights of praise Grow bright with Heaven's transfigure blaze.

#### Musings Of Pope Leo.

Too long deceived by sceptre, sword, an Beneath the pride of power, the tyrant? frown, By toil enslaved, by pain and want di

tressed, Awake to freedom's light by Heave Arise, ye nations,, from the fatal dream By error cast upon you, making seem
The false the true to be, the wrong the right, The bad as good appear, and darkness light, How vain the bauble diamond's glittering

No dazzling symbols on the monarch s brow Can might with right to crush the weak, endow.

The people is the king, by God's decree,
The only throne His justice reigning free

abound,
To rend the victim lambs dispersed around?
Have kings with pride and pomp the vicar

Deceived, misled, then mocked without relief, Amidst a flock estranged from his belief O sacred faith of Christ, dispel my grief! Now throng exultant pilgrims from afar, As Magi once were led by Bethlehem's

star,
The Lord of all these found in lowly state,
His servant,, me. those greet in pomp
elate. elate.
The treasures cast before my jeweled feet I value not; bring faith, hope, love so sweet. Vain the tiara's gems, tho' bright they

shine, The Christian's ornament is grace divine

#### -Rev. J. N. in the Rosary Magazine Mgr. Satolli on the Press.

The famous G:idiron Club, the organization of Washington newspaper correspondents. had Mgr. Satolli as its notable guest at the tenth annual dinner at the Arlington Hotel, Wash ington, on the evening of January 19 The Apostolic Delegate's address or the press was the feature of the occasion. Among the other guests were Dr. Rooker, ex-Speaker Reed, Associate Justice Brewer, Major-General Schofield, the German, Hawaiian and Argentine Ministers, Senators Teller, Dubois and Gorman, Representatives Hopkins, Weadock, Baker, Caruth, Springer and Connor, Judge Rufus B. Cowing, of New York City; Thomas Nelson Page and First Assistant Postmaster-General

Mgr. Satolli's address, which was read by Dr. Rooker, was as follows: "From Aristotle to the renowned outhor of 'L'Espirit des Lois' learned men have divided the functions of government into classes—the legis-lative, the executive or administrative, and the judicial-which are, in truth, but three activities of one and the same power which is vested in him who has the care of the people and represents them. Now, however, an adequcte dissolution of the powers of government would have to include a fourth element, and this public opinion, exercising its activity through the organism of the public press. It is consequently a great pleasure and honor to me to be with you this evening, feeling, as I do, that I am surrounded by the representatives of this fourth power in the greatest and most glorious of modern republics-

a republic emulous of the glory of those of ancient times. "A half a century ago one of the Civita Catholica, said: "It happens naturally that in those countries where journalism is in vogue it comes to be a true, perhaps even the supreme, social power. It being received as an axious that public arrivant and the mere accumulation of wealth, the consciousness of being a factor in the consciousness of being a factor in the consciousness of humanity. It, then, the public press is a kind of with the instruction of the multitude, social priesthood, one can easily understand how many evils are thereby laws of the gospel liberty itself may produced. Let them, then, the perhaps even the suprementation of the proper limits of moderation. The Bishops, placed in the lofty position of authority, are to be obeyed, and derstand that those who administer it an axiom that public opinion is the mistress and queen of the world, this public opinion has no other means of making itself felt, nor organ for its manifestation more efficacious than journalism.' And Bryce, in his ad-should be inscribed the words, Truth,

For immediate relief after eat | Is your digestion weakened by ing, use K. D. C. The household remedy | K. D. C. Pills tone and regulate the liver.

Commonwealth,' declared: 'In no country is public opinion so powerful America down to the present of is in the United States; in no country I have had every reason to feel pleasan it be so well studied. \* \* \* ed with the press of this country, to Yet opinion has really been the chief conceive the most exalted opinion of and ultimate power in pearly all it, to appreciate its great importance, inconscious, but not the less real and poter to of the masses of the people.' poter tool the masses of the people.' sire to know my mission among you "And it is the public press which has the most general and effications inditions enunciated for my favorable

fluence in constituting, moderating, reception here by a well meaning but keeping alive and modifying, when misled writer in the Forum two years from the social dispositions of the the guilty and penitent to the invisible people or whether the social dispositions depend from the laws. In my of, nor indifferent to the popular

he press. "Man, as a social being, has three natural needs-the communication of his ideas, int rest and participation in the government or State to which he belongs and to be kept as accuratey and promptly as possible informed of what goes on in the world about him. Nothing better meets these

three wants than the public press. It men were left with the faculty of speech be satisfied. Books are, 'tis true, a seful expedient, but rather serve for eneral instruction than for the prac-ical knowledge of the daily course of events, and may fittingly be called the 'fixed press.' Periodicals answer the need better, but not sufficiently and experience proves that they be termed an 'intermittent press.' daily or public press, a continuous press,' when well organized, has the advantage of being fully proportionate the social exigencies of the human

"The practical life, not only of the individual, but also of the body politic, is a syllogism, the major pro-position of which, containing a general ruth, may be found in the book press; he minor may be had from the period longs properly to the daily public press, which, day by day, described he social life in its minutest detail. And, therefore, just as the conclusion of the syllogism contains in itself all the strength of the premises and is distinct from them, so the public press contains all the force of general truths and of particular application describing as in its proper field that to her, keep equal step with the which is done in practical life, as well

by the governing as by the governed "Society is an organized body. The government is its head; the people its muscles; its blood, the wealth, has its the people, morality and religion are its beart; the press may well be term ed its lungs, since it serves as the

organ of public respiration. Or, again, I do not hesitate to say that in the body politic the public press has that office which in the in-In the second of the law is love.

In the second of tion of what we know to what we de, First, when we recognize that we have namely, that they can in no better or have not done something, and in this way conscience is said to testify; next, when we judge that we ought or ought not do something, and so conscience instigates or witholds, and, and obedience to the Church. The people in th

"And is it not the public press which makes known the deeds of society from day to day? Charles Dudley Warner declares that the purpose of the creation of the newspaper is that it should be a "mirror of con-temporary life." Is it not the public press which at the proper time should make known to the makers of law what should or what should not be done for the common welfate? Can any one deny to the public press the right, in matters which concern the people at large, to estimate the value of public acts? And especially does the public press act as the public conscience, since the mass of the people think, speak and act under the in-

impressions received from

their daily papers.
"Up to the fifteenth century there was no vehicle of intellectual and moral light except the manuscript codices for the few, and monuments and the spoken word for the many and therefore it was more necessary than in our times to have monument pictures and statues, by the sight of which youth might be inspired to imitate the generous and glorious acts of heroic men. The Hebrews at the time of their greatest glory had their temples and tombs. The Greeks had their temples, statues and pictures. The Romans had their trophies, columns and arches; and today, even in her treasures of monumental literature, can be read without books the records of centuries of civil,

luence of

religious and moral virtues. "Then followed the days of schools and universities, which became the centres and sources of knowledge. From the invention of printing in fifteenth century, to the eighteenth, books were multiplied and instruction was facilitated and generalized, and libraries sprang up like so many temples of the human encyclopedia. It was left for the public press to provide fully and universally for the teaching of the masses.

"So great being the importance of the public press, it is evident how much those who labor in the ministry merit the good will and esteem of the

"I cannot agree with Mr. J. W. Keller, who makes of journalism a mere trade, and a poor one at that. To me it seems a life of devotion to high and noble work, to the enlightenment and betterment of mankind, bringing with it that reward, richer should be conscious of their high office and conform always to the rules of sacred duty. I may not be indiscreet in suggesting that over the door of every newspaper building justice, honesty-of all, for all.

for that cannot be lawful in publ

which is unlawful in private affairs.

THE DUTIES OF CITIZENS,

"From the day of my arrival in cyclical letters written by us, from of the multitude. time to time, in the course of our pontificate, many things which Catholics should attend to and obliberty, of the chief Christian duties, of civil government, and of the Christian constitution of States, drawfluence in constituting, moderating, reception here by a well meaning but ing our principles as well from the impressed on their minds our teaching alive and modifying, when misled writer in the Forum two years teachings of the gospel as from ings and yours on this point, and let reason. They, then, who wish to be ignorant, to raise the fallen, to lead good citizens and to discharge their of writing shall be thereby guided if

duties faithfully may readily learn and divine Saviour, Who alone has from our letters the ideal of an desire, to discharge their duty well. power to forgive sin, to console the upright life. In like manner, let the sorrowing, to edify the believing, to priests be persistent in keeping before opinion the dependence is mutual, sorrowing, to edify the believing, to priests be persistent in keeping before and consequently the legislative promote righteousness, liberty, sympower cannot hold itself independent pathy and the spirit of Caristian ments of the third council of Baltinota which and the spirit of Caristian ments of the third council of Baltinota which are which and the spirit of caristian ments of the third council of Baltinota which are which are brotherhood throughout the land.' "If you want to know what my mis- culcate, the virtue of temperance, the How solicitous we are of their salvasion is not, you have it in the words frequent use of the sacraments and tion, with what ardor of soul we wish of this same writer, in which he ex-plains what he thinks it is. He asserts and institutions of the republic. to the embrace of the Church, the that I am here to furtuer the claims Now, with regard to entering socie-

of the Pope to a kingdom of this ties, extreme care should be taken not world, 'a kingdom which embraces to be ensuared by error. And we the whole world,' all the kingdoms of wish to be understood as referring in all hope, for He is present and hath a the world and the glory of them.' In a special manner to the working care whom all things obey, and who my own name and in that of Leo XIII., classes, who assuredly have the right who sent me, I repudiate any such to unite in associations for the progather in one the chi dren of God
purpose, and when it shall please the tection of their interests, a right who were dispersed." (John xi., 52.) ope to recall me, trusting in the acknowledged by the Church and un- Surely we ought not to desert them, kindness and rectitude of the public opposed by nature. But it is very nor leave them to their fancies, but press, as Samuel of old, in laying important to take heed with whom with mildness and charity draw them down the government of Israel; appealed to the assembled people to ing aids for the improvement of their express their satisfaction or dissatisfaction, so I tar weightier interests. The most hall not besitate to present to the effectual precaution against this peril press of the country the record of my is to determine with themselves at no labors and say 'Judge me.'

(Continued from first page.)

that she should by availing herself

constancy worthy of all praise.

MARRIAGE AND DIVORCE.

inseverable.

it scatters the

time or in any matter to be parties to the violation of justice. Any society, therefore which is ruled by and sevnce to the ranks of the Catholic religion is capable of being extremely prejudicial to the interests as well of individuals as of the community; Another consideration claims our beneficial it cannot be. Let this concarnest attention. All intelligent clusion, therefore, remain firm men are agreed, and we ourselves shun not only those associations have, with pleasure, intimated it which have been openly condemned above, that America seems destined by the judgment of the Church, but those also which, in the opinion of for greater things. Now, it is our intelligent men, and especially of the wish that the Catholic Church Bishops, are regarded as suspicious should not share in, but help to and dangerous. Nay, rather unless bring about this prospective great-Catholics ought to prefer to associate nese. We deem it right and proper with Catholics-a course which will

of the opportunities daily presented of their faith. THE LABOR OUESTION. republic in the march of improvement, at the same time striving to "Society is an organized body. The government is its head; the people its the utmost, by her virtue and her members; the military its nerves and institutions, to aid in the rapid upright laymen of weight and char-have not yet dispelled the darkness of growth of the States. Now, she acter, guided by whose council they superstition. How wide a field for beginning and end of the industry of will attain both these objects the should endeavor peacefully to adopt cultivation! How great a multitude more easily and abundantly in pro- and carry into effect such measures of human beings to be made parportion to the degree in which the future shall find her constitution rules laid down by us in our encycliperfected. But what is the mean- cal Rerum Novarum. Let them, how- ly graces and testimony of our beneing of the legation of which we are ever, never allow this to escape their volence, we most lovingly in the prets has that office which in the individual is performed by conscience,
and to define it as the organ of social
aim except to bring it about that
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conscience of the constitution sink day by day more to hinder any one to dispose of his and this application is threefold: deeply into the minds of Catholies services when he pleases and where he pleases. The scenes of violence and riot which you witnessed last year in your own country sufficiently for this criticism : "There is wideferocity of the enemies of public lost their simple, character to the Your faithful people however, are fore, bids Catholics to labor for the scarcely in need of exhortation on

this point, for they are accustomed to adhere to the institutions of Catholicity with willing souls and than equity or justice rermits. be contributed by those who have devoted themselves to writing, and, in To one matter of the first im- particular, by those who are engaged is a credit to the community. It on the daily press. We are aware portance and fraught with the that already there labor in this field ligence there is in school managegreatest blessings, it is a pleasure many men of skill and experience. at this place to refer, on account of the holy firmness in principle and praise rather than encouragement Nevertheless, since the thirst for read- omy. The expenditure upon them practice respecting it, which, as a ing and knowledge is so vehement in this city is outrageously extrava-and wide-spread among you, and gant." The same injudicious use rule, rightly prevails among you. We mean the christian dogma of the unity and indissolubility of mar- can be productive either of good or city, where, while thousands of chilriage, which supplies the firmest evil, every effort should be made to dren are growing up in utter ignorance increase the number of intelligent hecause they cannot get into the overbond of safety, not merely to the and well disposed writers who take crowded primary and grammer family, but to society at large. religion for their guide and virtue for schools, the 'ologies and accomplish Not a few of your citizens, even of their constant companion. And this ments are taught to the youth of the those who dissent from us in other seems all the more necessary in well-to-do classes. It is the unpar-America on account of the familiar donable sin, in the opinion of some doctrines, terrified by the licentiintercourse and intimacy between persons, for anyone to say this, bu ousness of divorce, admire and Catholics and those who are estranged the truth is the truth just the same. approve in this regard the Cathofrom the Catholic name, a condition lic teaching and the Catholic of things which most certainly exacts custom. They are led to this judg- from our people great circumspection ment not less by love of country and more than ordinary firmess. It than by the wisdom of the doc- is necessary to instruct, admonish trine. For difficut it is to imagine strengthen and urge them on to the more deadly pest to the combservance, amid so many ochasions munity than the wish to declare of stumbling, of their duties towards

CATHOLIC JOURNALISTS.

dissoluble a bond which the law the Church. of God has made perpetual and It is, of course, the proper function Divorce "is the fruitful cause of of the clergy to devote their care and mutable marriage contracts; it dimineuergies to this great work, but the ishes mutual affection; it supplies a age and the country require that jourpermicious stimulus to unfaithfulness; it is injurious to the care and education the same cause and labor in it to the tion of children; it gives occasion to full extent of their powers. Let them the breaking up of domestic society; however, seriously reflect that their it scatters the seed of discord among writings, if not positively prejudicial to seed of discord among families; it lessens and degrades the dignity of women, who incur the danger of being abandoned when they shall have subserved the lust of their who desire to be of real service to the husbands. And, since nothing tends to defend the Catholic cause, should morals to ruin families and undermine the strength of kingdoms, it may easily be perceived that divorce is especially hostile to the prosperity of families and states." (Encyc Ardiscord. In like manner their work, nstead of being profitable and fruitful, becomes injurious and disastrous As regards civil affairs, experience whenever they presume to call before their tribunal decisions and acts of has shown how important it is that the citizens should be upright and Bishops, and, casting off due rever virtuous. In a free state, unless ence, cavil and find fault, not perjustice be generally cultivated, unless ceiving how great a disturbance of the people be repeated and diligent. ceiving how great a disturbance of the precepts and order and how many evils are thereby the precepts and order and how many evils are thereby the precepts and order and how many evils are thereby the precepts and order and how many evils are the precepts and order and how many evils are the precepts and order and how many evils are the precepts and order and how great a disturbance of the precepts and the precepts are the precepts and the precepts and the precepts are the precepts and the precepts and the precepts are the precepts and the precepts are the precepts and the precepts are the precepts are the precepts and the precepts are the precepts and the precepts are the precept are the precepts are the pr and sanctity of their office should be paid them. Now this reverence, which so that all may understand and feel is lawful for no one to neglect, should the necessity, in political life, of conof necessity be eminently conspicuous sciousness, self-restraint and integrity and exemplary in Catholic journalists. For journals, naturally circulating far and wide, come daily into the hands

On this whole subject there are to of everybody and exert no small in be found, as you know, in the en- fluence upon the opinions and morals

We have ourselves on frequent oc casions laid down many rules respect ing the duties of a good writer, many serve. In these writings and expositions we have treated of human ed, as well by the third council of Baltimere as by the Archbishops in meeting in Chicago in the year 1893 impressed on their minds our teachthey indeed desire, as they ought to

Our thoughts now turn to those who more, particularly those which in- rather of inheritance than of will?

TRINE, and to free themselver from precon ceived notions. The first place belongs to the bishops and clergy, the second place belongs to the laity, who have it in their power to aid the apos-(Continued from first page.)

vilely obeys persons who are not tolic efforts of the clergy by the prospectolate has descended by inherit-steadfast for the right and friendly to bity of their morals and the integrity of their lives. Great is the force of example, particularly with those who are earnestly seeking the truth, and who, from a certain inborn virtuous disposition, are striving to live an honorable and upright life, to which class very many of your fellow citizens belong. If the spectacle of hristian virtues exerted the powerful influence over the heathen, blinded as the were by inveterate superstition, which the records of history attest, shall we in the case of those who have been initiated into the Catholic religion?

Finally, we cannot pass over silence those whose long-continued unhappy lot implores and demands succor from men of apostolic zeal. As presidents of societies thus We refer to the Indians and negroes

The Chicago Times is resposible admonish you that America, too, is spread inclination to make the com- FOR POSTAGE threatened with the audacity and mon schools uncommon. They have BOOKS OF order. The state of the times, there- great disadvantage both of pupils and ALL KINDS of the public that sustains the estranquility of the commonwealth, and tablishment. The schools of Chicago for this purpose to obey the laws, have been so loaded down with extras abhor violence and seek no more of one kind and another that expense of maintaining them is a prodigious GOODS Towards these objects much may draft upon the property of the city. Short-sighted persons think that the CHEAP. large sum raised for school purposes shows, in fact, how little real intel ment. It is as important as that the whose diligence demands words of schools shall be maintained that they be maintained with reasonable econsince, according to circumstances, it of the public money is seen in this

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