The Charlottetown Herald.

NEW SERIES. CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 12, 1896. Vol. XXV. No. 33

Calendar for August, 1896.

MOON'S CHANGES.

Last Quarter, 1st day 2h. 21.9m., p. m.
New Moon, 8th day, 0h. 49.4m. a. m.
First Quarter, 15th day, 4h. 50.0m. p. m.
Full Moon, 23rd day, 2h. 51.9m., a. m.
Last Quarter, 31st day, 6h. 42.7m., a. m.

D M	Day of Week.	Sun rises	Sun Sets	The Moon Rises	The Moon Sets	High Water Ch'town
		h m	h m	aft'n'n	aft'n'n	aft'n
1	Sat	4 47	7 25	10 29	1 50	3 11
2	Sun	48	24	11 0	2 58	4 11
3	Mon	50	22	11 41	4 3	5 28
4	Tues	51	20	morn	5 2	6 48
5	Wed	52	19	0 34	5 52	8 0
6	Thur	53	18	1 39	6 31	8 56
7	Fri	55	16	2 54	6 54	9 46
8	Sat	56	15	4 13	7 9	10 29
9	Sun	57	13	5 52	7 51	11 8
10	Mon	58	12	6 53	8 11	11 46
11	Tues	5 0	10	8 13	8 32	morn
12	Wed	1	9	9 32	8 55	0 22
13	Thur	2	7	10 51	9 20	1 0
14	Fri	3	5	aft 13	9 52	1 41
15	Sat	5	4	1 32	10 33	2 30
16	Sun	6	2	2 47	11 4	3 33
17	Mon	7	0	3 53	morn	4 55
18	Tues	8	6 59	4 52	0 24	6 29
19	Wed	10	57	5 29	1 38	7 48
20	Thur	11	55	6 2	2 48	9 4
21	Fri	12	54	6 24	4 2	9 31
22	Sat	13	52	6 46	5 8	10 9
23	Sun	15	50	7 2	6 15	10 42
24	Mon	16	48	7 18	7 19	11 13
25	Tues	17	46	7 34	8 22	11 43
26	Wed	18	45	7 50	9 26	aft 12
27	Thur	20	43	8 9	10 31	0 41
28	Fri	21	41	8 31	11 38	1 14
29	Sat	22	39	8 51	aft 43	1 51
30	Sun	23	37	9 35	1 48	2 35
31	Mon	5 25	6 35	10 22	2 48	3 32

Don't neglect the eyes. Lost sight is irrecoverable. A dentist can replace a lost tooth with an artificial one which may pass for the tooth of nature, but no oculist can restore the eye once sightless to its normal state. Save your eyes from being overtaxed by using spectacles to relieve and strengthen them. We can fit almost every eye with the lens required to aid the sight and spare its optic nerves. Parties in town or country can have their eyes tested at their own homes if sufficient notice is given us at our store

E W TAYLOR,

CAMERON BLOCK

The Prince Edward Island

Commercial College.

THE PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND Commercial College and Shorthand Institution is now open. Young men and women desirous of acquiring a Business Education should embrace this opportunity.

Subjects taught include Book-keeping, Commercial Arithmetic, Commercial Law, Business and Legal Forms, Business Correspondence, Penmanship, Shorthand and Typewriting.

Students admitted at any time.
We guarantee attention to business.

S. F. HODGSON, Principal.

Box 242, Charlottetown.
Oct. 23, 1895—3m.

Mortgage Sale.

TO be sold by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the EIGHTEENTH day of AUGUST, A. D. 1896, at the hour of twelve o'clock, noon, in front of the Law Courts Building, in Charlottetown, under and by virtue of a power of sale contained in an Indenture of Mortgage bearing date the twenty-seventh day of January, A. D. 1891, and made between Thomas Fiels, of Morell, Lot or Township Number Thirty-nine, in King's County in Prince Edward Island, farmer, and Ann, his wife, of the one part and Credit Foncier Franco Canadien of the other part.

All that tract piece or parcel of land situate lying and being on Lot or Township Number Thirty-nine, aforesaid, bounded as follows that is to say:—Commencing on the west side of the McDonald or Bangor Road in the division line between said Township and Township Number Fifty-two and running thence north along said road seven chains and fifty links; thence west and parallel with the division line, aforesaid, until it strikes the Morell River; thence southwardly following the various courses of said river until it meets the division line aforesaid; and thence east along said line to the place of commencement, containing sixty acres of land, a little more or less, and in the southern moiety or one half part of a tract of one hundred and twenty acres purchased from the Government on the seventh day of February, A. D. 1862 by William Fiels, agreeably to a plan on the margin of a deed from the Commissioner of Public Lands to the said Mortgagor bearing date the thirtieth day of December, A. D. 1864.

Also all that other tract piece or parcel of land situate lying and being on Township Number Fifty-two, in King's county, aforesaid, bounded as follows that is to say:—Commencing on the west side of the McDonald or Bangor Road at the southeast angle of the above described sixty acres of land and running thence south along said road five chains; thence west to Morell River; thence following the courses of said river northwardly until it meets the south boundary of said sixty acres; thence east along said boundary line to the road aforesaid, and containing by estimation forty acres of land, a little more or less, both the described tracts of land comprising on the whole one hundred acres of land a little more or less.

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

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

Dated this fourteenth day of July, A. D. 1896.

CREDIT FONCIER FRANCO CANADIEN, Mortgagee.

July 15, '96.—3i.

Wall Paper.

WALL PAPER.

—GO TO—

McMILLAN & HORNSBY'S

—FOR—

American and Canadian

Wall Paper,

Latest Patterns

LOWEST PRICES

WALL PAPER.

WALL PAPER.

Millmen's Hardware.

Rotary Saws, Belts. Lace Leather, Swages, and all Mill Tools and Oils.

Farmers Hardware.

Axes, Shovels, Nails and all small Hardware.

Sporting Hardware.

Gunpowder, Shot, Caps, &c., &c.

Painters Hardware.

Paints and Oils, and all kinds of Gold Leaf, Bronze, and Campbell's Stock of Brushes.

House Keepers Hardware.

Jewel Stoves and Everything wanted in the kitchen

All the public admit that our prices are below all others.

To save money you must trade with us.

R. B. NORTON & CO.

City Hardware Store, Charlottetown.

FREE INSTRUCTION IN PENMANSHIP

Will be given to those taking my mail course in SHORTHAND, during the next three months only.

One Year's Instruction at a Small Cost.

I want every school teacher and young man and woman throughout P. E. Island to learn shorthand and improve their handwriting. Success guaranteed. Send a 3c. stamp for circulars, specimens of writing and shorthand and testimonials as to teacher and art.

W. H. CROSSKILL, Stenographer.

Charlottetown, June 24, 1896.

North British and Mercantile FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

—OF—

EDINBURGH AND LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1809.

Total Assets, 1891, - - $60,082,727.

TRANSACTS every description of Fire and Life Business on the most favorable terms.

This Company has been well and favorably known for its prompt payment of losses in this Island during the past thirty years.

FRED. W. HYNDMAN, Agent.

Watson's Building, Queen Street, Charlottetown, P. E. I.

Jan. 21, 1893.—1y

JAMES H. REDDIN, BARRISTER-AT-LAW

NOTARY PUBLIC, &c.

CAMERON BLOCK, CHARLOTTETOWN.

Special attention given to Collections

MONEY TO LOAN.

Nerves

REGULATE and CONTROL

the Brain
the Stomach
the Heart
the Lungs
the Muscles
the Intestines
the Liver
and Kidneys.

WEAK NERVES ARE MADE STRONG, BY

HAWKER'S Nerve and Stomach TONIC.

It gives new strength and vigor to Nerves, Brain, Stomach, and Blood, and all weakened organs.

All Druggists sell it. 50c. a Bottle. Six for $2.50. Mfd. only by Hawker Medicine Co. Ltd. St. John, N.B.

the doctors

approve of Scott's Emulsion. For whom? For men and women who are weak, when they should be strong; for babies and children who are thin, when they should be fat; for all who get no nourishment from their food. Poor blood is starved blood. Consumption and Scrofula never come without this starvation. And nothing is better for starved blood than cod-liver oil. Scott's Emulsion is cod-liver oil with the fish-fat taste taken out.

Two sizes, 50 cents and $1.00

SCOTT & BOWNE, Belleville, Ont.

Local and Special News.

Sick headache and constipation are promptly cured by Burdock Pills. Easy to take, sure in effect.

Ayer's Ague Cure never fails to cure fever and ague and malerial disorder. Warranted.

Keep Minard's Liniment in the house.

Norway Pine Syrup cures coughs, colds, and all throat and lung troubles. Price 25 and 50c.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla never before equalled its present daily record of marvellous cures.

Ask for Minard's and take no other.

GET THE BEST.

The public are too intelligent to purchase a worthless article a second time, on the contrary, they want the best. Physicians are virtually unanimous in saying Scott's Emulsion is the best form of Cod Liver Oil.

Minard's Liniment lumberman's friend.

I was cured of a severe cold by MINARD'S LINIMENT.
Oxford, N. S. R. F. Hewson.

I was cured of a terrible sprain by MINARD'S LINIMENT.
Yarmouth, N. S. Fred Coulson.

Y. A. A. C.

I was cured of Black Erysipelas by MINARD'S LINIMENT.
Inglesville. J. W. Ruggles.

The best cough cure is Hazyard's Pectoral Balsam. It heals the lungs and cures coughs and colds.

ALL THE PEOPLE

Should keep themselves healthy. Especia care should be given to this matter atth time. Health depends upon pure rich blood, for when the blood is impure or impoverished, diseases of various kinds are almost certain to result. The one true blood purifier is Hood's Sarsaparilla. By its power to purify and vitalize the blood it has proved itself to be the safeguard of health, and the record of remarkable cures effected proves that it has wonderful power over disease. It actually and permanently cures when all other preparations fail to do any good whatever.

To remove worms of all kinds from children or adults Dr. Low's Worm Syrup is a safe and sure remedy.

Be Sure You Are Right

And then go ahead. If your blood is impure, your appetite failing, your nerves weak, you may be sure that Hood's Sarsaparilla is what you need. Then take no substitute. Insist upon Hood's and only Hood's. This is the medicine which has the largest sales in the world. Hood's Sarsaparilla is the One True Blood Purifier. **Hood's Pills** are prompt, efficient, always reliable, easy to take, easy to operate.

You need Hood's Sarsaparilla to enrich and purify the blood, create an appetite and give sweet, refreshing sleep.

Minard's Liniment is used by physicians.

Baldness is either hereditary or caused by sickness, mental exhaustion, wearing tight-fitting hats, and by over-work and trouble. Hall's Hair Renewer will prevent it.

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

THE EXHIBITION ASSOCIATION

— WILL HOLD ITS —

FOURTH ANNUAL FAIR

ON ITS EXHIBITION GROUNDS,

Opening Sept. 23d and Closing Oct. 2d, 1896.

Exhibits of Machinery and Manufactures, Farm and Dairy Products, Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Swine, &c.

Products of the Forest, Mines and Waters, Paintings, Sculpture, &c., Fancy Work.

The Provincial Government herd of Live Stock, just purchased, will be exhibited and sold on the Grounds.

Large Prizes in all the Usual Departments.

Special Attractions.—Fireworks every suitable evening, Band Music, afternoons and evenings, Attractive Performances in the AMUSEMENT HALL, Varied Attractions on the PARADE GROUNDS.

SPECIAL PASSENGER RATES ON ALL LINES OF TRAVEL. PRIZE LISTS WILL BE DISTRIBUTED AFTER JULY 15th.

ENTRY FORMS AND ALL GENERAL INFORMATION WILL BE FURNISHED ON APPLICATION TO

W. C. FITZFIELD, President. CHAS. A. EVERETT, Manager and Secy.

Items of Interest to Catholic Readers.

(Sacred Heart Review.)

Father Walter Elliot, the well-known Paulist, describes an all too common class of non-Catholics in the very readable paper which holds the place of honor in the current Catholic World. His theme is "Half Converts," whose religious attitude he says is a calamity if they who occupy it wilfully stop where they stand, but may be a glorious promise if they go on until they come into the possession of the whole body of Catholic truth. The eminent Paulist admits that really there is no such a thing possible as half-conversion, if by that is meant that one can get half the good of the true religion. "Half-converted," he adds, "is not at all converted. One may have all the truth and none of the faith of Catholics. Faith is not halved, it is one and indivisible." Human belief, he continues, may pick and choose of the things submitted to its credence, and thus be the master of of its own faith; but Catholic faith believes all divine truths for the reason that it believes in the truthfulness of the teacher of all such truth While he acknowledges that a soul that is humanly certain of the veracity of God in the teaching Church sins against grace by rejecting any of the doctrines of that Church, he adds that it is very seldom one finds a mind strong enough to stake everything at the very outset of his search for religious truth upon the question of the divine foundation of a teaching Church. For that reason he argues—and his experience in dealing with non-Catholic searchers for truth lends his reasoning especial force—that in preaching to such searchers missionaries do well who, instead of confining their discourses to proving that God founded a teaching Church, first find out how much their hearers are prepared to admit and then act accordingly. "The work of conversion," says he, "is often as much a straightening of the mind's action as it is depositing truth in it to be acted on. Often one must pick the gravel out of the mental machinery before feeding it with raw material. Protestantism is no friend to close reasoning, and its votaries are its victims; they must have the truth fastened on their mental faculties as a brace is fixed upon a child's crooked leg. The first work of the missionary is frequently to make crutches of the truth of God and offer them to crippled intelligences. The teaching of correct religious reasoning must, as a rule, go before even the very beginning of human faith." Father Elliot declares that he has often noticed this latter fact in his missions to non-Catholics, adding that to his mind clear argumentation, which is seldom heard from Protestant pulpits, explains why so many educated Protestants, lawyers, doctors, journalists and educators attend missions to non-Catholics and preponderate among the converts won by such missions.

Father Elliot asserts that the first half of conversion is often the quick half, though he adds that it is not, in many cases, the easiest, for in conversion, as in most things else, it is the first step that ordinarily costs. He holds that a genuine bigot—provided he be not a numbskull—being a good hater easily becomes a good lover of truth after he has become convinced of his errors. Saul of Tarsus was a bigot, he submits, and yet how sudden and thorough was his conversion. He insists that half converts are plentiful; they are to be found in thousands of families of mixed religion, among the bright men and women who have read or travelled much, and there are whole towns, he says, where the non-Catholics are half converted, so kindly are their feelings towards the Church and so ready are they to listen to the truth. Such persons, however, can not, he argues, be forced into the Church; they must be won, and they may be gained, in many instances, by being induced to attend a good rousing mission. The experienced Paulist suggests various means for bringing these half converts the rest of the way to the full fruition of faith. He would have Catholics claim truth, by fixing God's trade-mark upon it, wherever they find it; discuss moral topics for those who admire right living, use history, which he calls the tracings of God's finger on the map of time; and, in fine, try everything and all things calculated to complete the conversion of half converts. His closing paragraph is full of admirable suggestions. "The social circle," he writes, "is a religious arena, if one would but have it so. We talk to our friends about everything except religion, or only exceptionally about religion. Now, as a mere topic, as a time-killer, religion is of interest to everybody; managed by a Catholic, it is a conversational apostolate. Throw much truth; some will stick. As to good books, and pamphlets, and leaflets, and periodicals, they are like bread upon the dining-table; we may dispense with some things in moving souls towards the truth, but never with the apostolate of the dress."

T. H. Houstan contributes to this magazine a paper entitled "A Chinese Holy Island," towards the close of which he informs his readers that remote as China is from the centre of Christianity, it was the scene in the earliest ages of great apostolic triumphs. Christianity was preached there, he says, before the Anglo-Saxons listened to its truths, and the evangelization of the empire had been very largely effected prior to the seventh century, as even Gibbons admits. Six centuries latter there was an archbishop residing at Pekin, with four suffragan prelates in his province. The advance of the faith under the beneficent rule of Kublai-Khan is mentioned, as are also the great conquests achieved by St. Francis Xavier and the Jesuit Father Matthew Ricci, who is said to have laid the foundations of the faith that exists in China to-day. Nor are the labors of the Dominicans and Franciscans of former times forgotten, though much of their work was destroyed by the successive persecutions to which the Chinese Catholics were subjected. In 1890 there were; nevertheless, in the Celestial Empire thirty-eight bishops, says Mr. Houstan, six hundred and twenty missionaries, with one hundred and thirty-seven native priests. These clergymen had charge then of thirty-eight missions in which the Catholic population was estimated at 580,000 souls while in the missions of Tonkin-Annum there were 628,000 more Catholics, making the total number of the faithful 1,208,000 in China. The article closes with the declaration made last year by a high Chinese official in Paris, who said that although there were many prejudices and superstitions to overcome in China, he regarded Catholicism as the only faith capable of accomplishing their overthrow, adding that it was his most profound conviction that it is only Catholicism that will regenerate his country.

In the very interesting contribution he makes to this issue of the Catholic World on "Matthew Arnold's Letters," Mr. Charles A. L. Morse devotes one or two paragraph's to Arnold's views of Catholicism as they are shown in his letters. He says that these letters demonstrate that their author was a man of too fine a cultivation and too cosmopolitan character to fall into the vulgarisms regarding the Church of his Rome-hating, reformation-lauding contemporaries. He had but scant sympathy with the English reformation, and, in one of his letters, he expresses his pleasure that Mr. Green, the historian, admitted "that the more he looked into Puritanism, and indeed into the English Protestant reformation generally, the worse is his opinion of it all." In another letter Arnold wrote: "I often say to liberals that Catholicism can not be extirpated; that it is too great and too attaching a thing for that." Still he held many different ideas regarding the same faith. He believed that Catholicism could be gradually transformed, and he said to a French Protestant that "my ideal would be, for Catholic countries, the development of something like Old Catholicism, retaining as much as possible of the old religious services and usages, but becoming more and more liberal in spirit." Were he alive to-day, Mr. Arnold would have to confess that his ideal had proven the most lamentable of failures wherever it was tried. Mr. Morse, not ineptly, says of Arnold what Brother Azarias once asserted of Ralph Waldo Emerson, that his intellectual vision was near-sighted, and he declares that the defect in Arnold's vision, when his gaze was directed to the Church, caused him to see that she was "great" and "attaching," but made him suspect that she was invulnerable also. He was too near-sighted, though, to account satisfactorily, either to himself or his correspondents, for these attributes of the Church, and so he never had the happiness of entering her fold and of knowing the sweetness and light of her gracious dispensations.

The French *Revue Catholique des Revues*, in its latest issue, has an article, based principally upon the paper lately published in the New World by Doctor Starbuck, on Bartolome de las Casas, who has not been inappropriately called America's first abolitionist, inasmuch as he denounced slavery long in advance of Garrison, Philips and the other individuals who condemned its existence on this continent in later years. The writer of this article says that while it may not be denied that cruelties were committed in America by the first Spanish colonists, it is pleasant to bear witness to the existence even then of that intrepid spirit of justice and humanity of which Las Casas was the highest embodiment. That spirit, he adds, was that of the Spanish theologians of the age, and the civil authorities, in the administration of their Indian possessions and colonies, were obliged to submit in a measure to its beneficent influence. To attribute to the fanaticism of the Catholic Church, he continues, the abuses of power which history is constrained to record, is wilfully to misrepresent the truth, and Protestant writers who do so forget that the ecclesiastics, by their noble attitude in favor of the oppressed aborigines, frequently drew upon themselves, as did Bishop Zumarraga, the Franciscan ordinary of Mexico, the wrath of the civil authorities. Citing this prelate's noble reply when he was threatened with confiscation of his revenues if he continued to denounce the conduct of the Spaniards toward the Indians—"As a member of a mendicant order, I have often begged my food day by day, and I can do it again if necessary,"—this writer declares that Las Casas did better still, for his whole life was one long struggle in behalf of the oppressed Indians. He refused the rich bishopric of Cuzco, but accepted the poor one of Chiapa, not for the sake of wearing a mitre, but because the district needed a strong man to cause the laws to be respected and enforced. When he saw that he could best serve the aborigines at the Spanish court, he hastened thither, where he ably defended himself against the false charges laid against him; and at the time of his death, in 1566, he was meditating a new movement for the benefit of his beloved proteges.

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

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

General Foreign Notes.

(Sacred Heart Review.)

The Tsar has sent a gift of 1,000 rubles to the Rev. Father Lagrange, superior of the convent of St. Stephen in Jerusalem, in token of his appreciation of "St. Stephen and His Sanctuary," which the author sent to him.

The so-called "sleeping fakirs," who were counted among the most interesting shows at the millenial festival, in Buda Pest, have been exposed as swindlers. Every night they very cleverly let themselves out of the glass coffins in which they were supposed to sleep for a whole month without taking a mouthful of food. The police fell on the rascals as they were in the very act of devouring a hearty meal.

The large increase annually in the number of Anglicans who "go over to Rome" is in a measure explained by the great growth of ritualism in England. According to an Anglican authority, ritualistic practices are now observed,—taking the use of incense for example—in thirty-four times as many Anglican churches as could be counted for that practice twelve years ago. This indicates a remarkable English return to Catholic practices, if not to Catholic faith.

The sudden death of the Rev. Father Count Constantin Wersowitz, that noble Catholic priest, who although not an Italian, had, at the request of a committee of Roman ladies, undertaken an expedition to Abyssinia for the relief of the Italian prisoners, was discussed in the Italian Chamber. At first it seemed doubtful if the report of his death were true, but it has proved unfortunately but too true. Requiem Mass was said for him on the 10th of July, in the church of San Carlo di Catinari at Rome.

The bishop of Carcassone has restored the ancient Benedictine abbey, built in 778. The monks, whose benefactions to the people of the surrounding country can never be sufficiently appreciated, had, by a merciful Providence, escaped the fire and sword of the Huguenots, but they were afterwards driven out from the land during the Revolution. The church and cloister had unfortunately remained, since that time, in the possession of the Government. A pious Catholic has now bought them back and devoted the cloister to the use of old men. Sisters are to be placed in charge of this Home.

It would seem as if the Jews were less suited to be tillers of the soil than for most other avocations. Only three families are still existing of the Jewish Agricultural Colony, founded by the Tsar Nicholas in 1844. This colony originally consisted of eleven families, which have gradually dwindled to three, and they are extremely poor, and grateful for regular assistance from the Jewish Society of St. Petersburg. When this colony was first established each head of a family received an estate of from fifteen to seventeen desiatine, a remission of ground tax for ten years, and every male was, moreover, exempted from military services for twenty-five years. These, it must be admitted, were favorable conditions, but the colonists seem to have had no aptitude whatever for a farming life.

Prince Maximillian of Saxony was ordained a priest at Dresden, Germany, on July 26th. His father, Prince George, Duke of Saxony, and his sisters, the Princesses Mathilde and Marie, were present at the ordination ceremonies. The Pope sent his blessing to the newly ordained priest. Prince Max is the nephew of King Albert and the third son of Prince George. He celebrated his first Mass as a priest at the great Catholic church in Dresden on August 1st, at which service all the members of the Saxon royal family were present. Prince Max, who was born on November 17, 1870, studied at Leipsic and took his degree as doctor of laws. About three years ago His Royal Highness expressed a wish to enter the church and be ordained priest, and after considerable opposition from his family he obtaiend his wish and went to study at Eichstalt and has never wavered in his intentions. All the members of the Saxon royal family are strict Catholics but Prince Max is the first member to enter the priesthood.

A correspondent of the Brussels *Figaro*, giving some details regarding the unfortunate Queen Carlotta, widow of Maximilian I. of Mexico, says:—"Before leaving, their Majesties agreed to meet in order to go together to pay the visit to the Empress Carlotta which she always expects on her fete day, the 6th of June. Not that her family neglects her at other times of the year; far from it. The King and Queen visit their poor crazy kinswoman constantly, and surround her with a perfectly devoted attention, but their 6th of June visit, which she still realizes is her fete day, takes on a special importance and she clings to it passionately. The ex-sovereign of Mexico lives in the neighborhood of the castle of Laeken, whose park, unique in Belgium, serves for her walks and drives. "Her majesty does not grow old. She still retains that proud beauty, that bearing of mingled grace and dignity, which made such an impression on Europe, when she was the youthful Empress with a smiling future. Every one who approaches her loves her for her gentle manners and kindness of heart. It is a great pleasure to be able to say that for some time past her health has been steadily though slowly improving. The other day she toook up a *menu* from the table, and wrote on it two words without mistake or hesitation, just as she used to write. It is eighteen years since she has touched either paper or pencil."

Pure Blood

Blood means sound health. With pure, rich, healthy blood, the stomach and digestive organs will be vigorous, and there will be no dyspepsia. Rheumatism and Neuralgia will be unknown. Scrofula and Salt Rheum will disappear. With pure Your nerves will be strong, and your sleep sound, sweet and refreshing. Hood's Sarsaparilla makes pure blood. That is why it cures so many diseases. That is why so many thousands take it to cure disease, retain good health, prevent sickness and suffering. Remember

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the One True Blood Purifier. $1 per bottle.

Hood's Pills cure Liver Ills; easy to take, easy to operate. 25c.

"I once knew a man," said the imaginative boarder, "who was so fat that he was actually taller lying down than when he was standing up. What do you think of that?" "It strikes me," said the Cheerful Idiot, "as pretty tall lying."

For curative effects, one bottle of Ayer's Sarsaparilla is worth three of any other name.

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