SECONDARIA DA

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

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Since the publication of the Arnim trial, of Bismarch's despatches to the Count when Ambassador at Paris, there is consternation amongst the French at the revelations 'which these documents contain. In one, place flismarck writes "While she has no' allies, France is not dangerous to us; and as long as the great monarchies of Europe cling together as the great monarchies of Burdee chils, eigenfer no Republic can harm them. A French Republic-will find it exceedingly difficult to secure allies against us., Such being my conviction, it is impos-sible for me to advise his Majesty to encourage the Monarchy in France." In another place he says-"The continued hostility of France cannot but wish to see her weak, and we are acting make us disinterestedly (1) in not resisting by main force the establishment of a Monarchy until the terms of peace have been actually carried out."

FRENCH WAR FXPENDITURE-M. Leroy Beaulieu, in an article in the Economiste, reproaches the Government with its present disposition to encourage a vast war expenditure. He alludes to the mania for erecting huge barracks; whereas in many large cilies there exist empty edifices which might be purchased and easily adapted. "We cannot too strongly beg the Government," says this writer. ' to watch over the extraordinary expenses of the War Department. They are laying France at this moment under a very dangerous system. Scarcely has she emerged from a terrible catastrophe than they ask of her, still tottering and infirm, such efforts as a nation, full of health could barely make." Anther able writer, M. Legoyt, of the Correspondant, writes in a very similar strain. He compares the conduct of France since the period of the war with that of Prussia after the defeat of Jena. The very first thing the King did was to reduce his own Civil List ; and the officials of Prussia all followed the example, some accepting lower salaries, some working without any. Landowners, who had been ruined, were assisted by loans, restrictions were taken off labour, and all rerigions were declared equal in law. Whereas France has kept up an Imperial expenditure, while paying heavy taxes and "indemnity." It is as though a man who had lost part of his estate should add a thousand a year to his outlay.

FRENCH NATIONAL PROSPERITY. -- As a set-off against this darker view of French finance we have the following official returns, which cannot but be regarded as satisfactory. The value of French imports during the eleven months of 1874 was 3,443 -(00,000f., being an increase of 189,000,000f. over the corresponding period in 1873. The importation of gold coin amounted to 843,000,000f., showing an increase of 392,000,000f. The exportation an increase of 19,000,000f.; and the exportation of gold coin amounted to 151,000,000f,, a decrease of 326,000,000f. The customs revenue and the receipts from indirect taxes were 1,035,000,00%., or an increase of 43,000,000f. as compared with the first eleven months of 1873.

M. l'Abbe Hamon, cure of Saint Sulpice, who died recently in Paris, was a man of great piety, and also of wide popularity. His charity was inexhaustible, and he labored day and night for the poor of his parish. As a preacher he was much admired, but his chief attraction consisted in his admirable wit. which made him quite a celebrity in Paris. His funeral took place with singular circumstance. It was attended by the majority of the conspicious members of the government, and by a great number of clergymen of distinction. The Cardinal Archbis-Chop said miss, and the cortege through the street was of great length, being everywhere received with marked respect. Abbe Hamon was in his seventyninth year, and died on December 16.

SPAIN.

MADRID. Jan. 14 .- King Alfonso arrived in the capital to day. Immense crowds witnessed his entrance, and gave him an excellent reception. The King drove through the streets this evening. Bands in the squares are playing the Royal March, and the illuminations are numerous and brilliant.

badly defeated in the Provinces of Barcelona and

to all sense of decency and propriety, , who, has the means of knowing and examining, the teaching of these schools, said candidly, "These schools seem contrived on purpose to educate prostitutes;" and he asks, "what sort of mothers of families will those girls make, and what kind of citizens will those lads become? They are learning to day to deny God and the Church, they will later on protest against

monarchy and all authority, overturn order, society, and the family, and proclaim that property is rob-44 bery." 1.10 GEBMANY.

CATHOLIC PRISONERS IN PRUSSIA .--- We heard much of the ill-treatment of Neapolitan prisoners, just before the dethronement of the king; but the same spirit of philanthropy which evoked that warm sympathy has not been shown, in the same quarters. for Prussian prisoners. A German newspaper calls attention to the fact, that men of position and education, who have been condemned for ecclesiastical offences-that is, for being good Catholics-have to perform the same manual labor which is allotted to criminal convicts. At Cologne a merchant of good ortune, who is imprisoned for being a good Catholic, is compelled to make bags all day long, just as some convicts pick oakum. Mgr. Melchers, the Archbishop of Cologne, is entered by name in the work-brok of the prison as "Paul Melchers;" and his special avocation, in the work of the prison, is briefly describled as a "straw-plaiter." We do not remember that, in the last session of the English Parliament, Mr. Gladstone called attention to such facts. Perhaps he would have done so had he been in office. The ardent sympathies he expressed for Neapolitan prisoners, who were prisoners for political offences, would have been at least quite as reasonable if expressed for good Catbolics who have broken anti-Christian laws .- Tablet

VON BISMARCE'S AND DR. FALCE'S " INDEX."-The circular addressed to the schoolmasters of the Rhine Province, runs as follows :--

" According to an order of the Landrath, I am to inform you that he cannot approve of persons in your position reading newspapers opposed to the Government. And I am required to exercise a strict control over you in this respect. Should I be obliged to report you you will have brought the consequences upon yourself. I add that the authorities, with every right, expect that the teachers will most especially seck to train up the children entrusted to their care staunch patriots. In the papers in question you certainly will not find any means of forwarding this object, and, in fact, any patriotism felt by persons reading such papers must be gradually lessened."

Three Catholic almanacs that for many years have formed pleasant and instructive reading for the winter evenings have been refused the Government stamp, without which no almanac may be sold in Prussia. Another, containing a disgusting tale called The Madonna of Lurdeshusen, in which our Holy Father is spoken of in the most shameful and slanderous terms, has received the stamp, and is taken by colporteurs to every Catholic house. Posbe the agreeable reading calculated to improve the of the law. minds and educate the patriotism of the teachers and rising generation of "Food for Cannon."

A FORTNIGHT IN A FREE COUNTRY .- Dec. 1. Houben, a parish priest, having been sentenced to eight months' imprisonment for violation of the prison of Ziegenheim in an entirely Protestant locameetings. The funds of the parish of Bahrendorf decease of Dean Matezyuski-are sequestered by the Government. The young priest Hundsdorf, at Neunberg, is fined ten thalers, or in default is to be imprisoned for three days, in punishment of having several times dared to say Mass. Another priest, name Klatt, is dragged by the gens d'armes to Marenwerder, locked in a cell for twenty-four hours

then accused of having celebrated Mass. Dec. 2.-The Minister of Justice (?) rejects the petition of Bishop Janisczewski to be allowed to say Mass in his prison at Kunin. The new priest Geppert, Vicar of Neustadt, Baden, is fined 150 marks for having exercised various functions of a Catholic Soveral bands of Carlists are reported to have been clergyman. Baron von Rupplin, Vicar of Donanesthe following declaration when summone DON CARLOS AND QUEEN ISABELLA .- Count de Ver- the criminal court at Constance. "In ecclesiastical gara has addressed the following letter to the editor maiters I acknowledge but one authority my of the Liberte :--- "Paris, December, 10, 1874.--Sir,--You say in your journal:--' Don Carlos is reported alone am I responsible in presence of this Queen Isabella, who rejected them.' My reply to on all matters that are purely religious. But that that assertion is most positive. At Paris, on the this declaration may be made more intelligible than ever, I hereby make known that I shall not obey the warrant issued against me, and that I yield to physical force alone." Canon Thissen, of Limburg, is fined twenty-six thalers for having performed a immediately an interview with her nephew, King single Church service, and on refusing to pay the Charles VII., to treat for the amalgamation of the fine, three beautiful paintings are removed from his sitting-room. Vicar Gawlovicz is fined twelve thalers for " unlawful" exercise of spiritual functions, and warrants are issued for his arrest. Dec. 3 -Herr Riffel, president of the Catholic Club at Mainz, is imprisoned for "insulting" his Imperial Majesty, and all the acts and manuscripts of the club are seized. Joseph Urban, Chairman of Catholic Workman's Association at Cologne, is fined for the second time and the Association dissolved. The parish priest of Imen-Rappel, and Vicar Friedrichs, of Wippersfeld, are fined twentyfive thalers each for having acted against section 131 of the May Laws. I. Fusangel, publisher of a journal in Dusseldorf, is fined thirty thalers for the same reason. The congregation of the parish of Chalkown is empowered by the Government to choose a priest for itself without intervention of the Church. The Dishop of Munster is again summoned before a lay tribunal for having preached two discourses on his Confirmation tour. Two Seminarists are summoned before the Tribunal at Munster for having assisted at a private Mass said by a college companion of theirs. The process of the noble ladies of Westphalia is brought before the Court of Cassation. The Vicar Grabowski, of Chludowo, is arrested, and taken to the prison of Rawitch for ten weeks. Dec. 4 -The Mayor of Dusseldorf enters upon his office only after declaring to the Government. 1st. that he is willing to aid by every means in his power the enforcing of the Ecclesiastical Laws; and, 2ndly, that he looks upon these laws of the Government as absolutely necessary and in strict accordance with his own convictions. Here is an instance of real "mental and moral freedom," of which we hear so much, i In the Diocese of Posen Dean Rezezniewsk and Prevosts Burwicki and Iaskulski are fined 60 thalers each, and 14 other priests 30 thalers each. Provost Pedzinski, of Posen already fined 30 thalers is once more summoned before the "Temporal Administrator" All the clergy of the Deanery of Kozmiw depose before the "Administrator" De Mas-PROTESTANT "PROGRESS .- The "education " given sendach that it is useless for the Government to send them any more enquiries concerning the Apostolic latter is fined 50 thalers, the former is waiting to hear his sentence. The priest Kanticki, Chaplain in Rokossowo, is banished, from the Province of Posena G Dec. 5.—The priests Baron de Rupplin and Vau-ler are fined 150 marks each, by a court of Constance (Baden), for having said Mass, preached, heard Con-Low Mass."

gated by the Tribunal of Lissa (Poland) concerning the secret delegate. He refuses to take the oath or to give any answer. A pamphlet against the May Laws, entitled Non Possumus, is confiscated at Treves, and the bookseller Philippi, summoned before the police for selling it. Fortunately for him he had not even read it, much less could inform the police as to the authorship, which they eagerly inquired after. The parish priest Classen at Treves is sum moned for having harboured the priest Schneiders, and thus occasioned the "scene on All Saints' Day." Several persons are examined (Catholics of course) about the disturbances that took place on that occasion. Two Catholic journals are subjected to a most rigid inquisition:

Dec. 7 .- The "Old-Catholics" at Cologne not satisfied with the church they now have, made a formal petition to the Mayor that they may have assigned to them the handsome Church of the Grey Friars Minor. The Government announces that it is resolved to take still more energetic measures against the "Ultramontane propagandism," more especially against the "Jesuitical Associations," by which is meant chiefly the "Apostolate of Prayer" very popular among Catholics.

Dec. 9.-Three priests in the vicinity of Dusseldorf, the Revy. Bayerle, Schlactmann, and Sauvage, are deprived of their office as school inspectors. Five parishes in the district of Brilon are invited by the Government to choose priests independently of any Church authorities. Dining rooms, which were set up in the Dishop's seminary at Freiburg (which was closed some time back by the Government) are suppressed by the police, lest the poor students should learn treason in them. Several school inspectors in the district of Cleve receive the following trenchant question from the State : " Reverend Sir, -I feel compelled to ask you whether you acknowledge or not that the civil ' May Laws,' in which, according to the opinior of dispassionate and unprejudiced Catholics, no Catholic dogma is called in question, are laws which really bind; or whether you look upon them as merely laws de fueto. Be so good as to return to me, within the space of a week. a clear and unmistakable answer. Dr. Wessig, Government School Inspector." The priests Huhn, of Oderrodenbach, and Trap, of Alzenau, are condemned to six weeks' imprisonment for having declared that a meeting which the Government desired should be considered as politically dangerous was, in their opinion, an assembly of honest and loyal men. In Soest, Westphalia, the priests Heinemann, Leifert, Antoni, and Dreber are imprisoned for having read the Pastoral Letter of their Bishop to their respective flocks.

DEC. 10 .- Dean Rrezniewski is fined 200 thalers for having published the sentence of excommunication pronounced against Kubeczak, and 20 thalers for having exercised other "unlawful" functions Dean Brezniewski is carried off to a dungcon for persisting in his refusal to give up the name of the Apostolic Delegate. The priest Mende is fined 45 thalers for "unlawful functions." M. de Schalscha, the owner of the country villa (Frohnan) in which this priest had said Mass, is fined 75 thalers sibly this is intended by a fatherly Government to for having knowingly co-operated in this violation

Dec 11-The chief editor of the Germania, a Catholic priest and member of Parliament, is summoned at eleven o'clock before the police, and then put under arrest, previous to his imprisonment for twelve months. This monstrous act, which the May Laws, is taken from his church to the Hessian | Parliament will protest against, was perpetrated just when the members were meeting in session. His lity. At Crefeld the police dissolve two Catholic crime is that of having said the very same things which may be read in most of the European, and (district of Culm)-a parish vacant owing to the especially in the English, papers, of Von Bismarck and his policy. In Munster the theological lectures in the Academy are partially discontinued, because no Old Catholic professor of eminence can occupy the chief theological chairs made vacant by the Government depositions.

Dec. 12.-Several schoolmasters of the Rhine Province received official circulars warning them not to read Catholic newspapers, "as the present patriotic feeling must necessarily be weakened by reading of such journals." The Christian Manual of Dr. Martin, Bishop Paderborn, is prohibited in the Province of Westphalia.

In Coblentz a widow has been fined, and ordered to pay costs of porsecution, because she allowed her that the more the population increases the better chingen, is arrested and taken to Constance for send- | son, a priest deprived by the Government of his cuacy in the Diocese of Trev days under her roof without giving information to the police. The above specimens of how mental and moral of the Libertz :--- "Paris, December, to 1814.--- ally alone am I responsible in presence of this freedom is understood in Germany are only some to have made overtures for an understanding with court, as I have already deposed several times out of many that might be adduced. The dates of the on I shells, who rejected them.' My reply to on all matters that are purely religious. But that often refer to the time when imprisonment or fines. became public.

confirming this sad, intelligence. We ; have, still, more distressing accounts of the sufferings and disregard of the sanctity of human life on the line of this and other roads communicated torus, verbally. In fact, all the horrors of the worst features of Pacific railroad constructions seem to have been imported for the first time into Kentucky. We may safely conclude that ninety-nine in every hundred victims are Irishmen and Catholics, men who are facetiously said to be "doing missionary work in America.": This has been going on for six months, but the facts have been suppressed and, investigation into these murders and the minor outrages respecting wages wrobgs have been ignored. These mut-ders can be and ought to be stopped. The practice of paying employes in groceries or the truck system is illegal and can also be; put an end to.---Catholic Advocate:

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The Greatness of London.

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In few cities are there more than half a dozen railway stations. In London there are at least 150. Some of the railways never pass beyond its limits, and of one. the Tottenham and Hampstead, Punch says, "No one ever travels by, as no one knows where it begins or where it ends." The Metropolitan and other intramural railways run trains every three or five minutes, and convey from twenty to the great southwestern junction and through it 700 trains pass every day. Its platforms are so numerous and its underground passages and overground bridges so perplexing that to find the right train on changing is one of those things " that no fellow can understand." As a proof of the expansive nature of London traffic, it was supposed that when the Metropolitan Railway was opened, all the city to Paddington omnibuses would be run off the ground, but although it carried forty-three million of passengers last year, it has been found necessary to increase the number of omnibuses on the southern route, and they yield one per cent. more revenue than before the opening of the railway.

Besides the railways there are some fourteen or fifteen thousand tram-cars, omnibuses and cabs traversing the streets; there are lines of omnibuses known only to the inhabitants of their own localities-such as those across the Isle of Dogs from Poplar to Milwall; from London bridge, along Tooley street to Dockhead, &c. The London Omnibus Company have 563 omnibuses, which carry fifty millions of passengers, annually.

It is more dangerous to walk the streets of London than to travel by railway or cross the Atlantic Last year 125 persons were killed and 2513 injured by vehicles in the streets. Supposing every individual man, woman and child made one journey on foot in London per diem, which is considerably above the average, the deaths would be one in eleven millions, while the railways only kill about one in fifty millions of passengers and the Cunard Company of the Atlantic steamers boast of having never cases it acts like a charm. lost a passenger.

Other instances of the immensity of the population of London are that three quarters of a million of business men enter the city in the morning and leave it in the evening for their suburban residences. There are 10,000 policemen, as many cab drivers, and the same number of persons connected with the post office each of whom, with their families, would make a large town. When London makes a holiday, there are several places of resort, such as the Crystal Palace, the Zoological Gardens, Kew Gardens, &c, which absorb from thirty to fifty thousand visitors each. The cost of gas for lighting is £2,500,000 annually; the water suppy is one hundred millions of gallons per diem. In the year 1873 there were 573 fires; and for the purpose of supplying information on the passing events of the day 314 daily and weekly newspapers are required.

What London will eventually become it is idle to oredict. It already stands in four counties and is striding onward to a fifth, (Herts.) The probability is that by the end of the century, the population will exceed five millions, and will thus have quintupled itself in the century. Should it progress at an equal rate in the next it will in the year 2000 amount to the enormous aggregate of twenty-five millions; and the question that naturally arises is, how could such a multitude be supplied with food? But the fact is they are fed. In the Plantagenet days when the popsaved a lady's hair in a desperate case, in which all other treatment had failed; and since that early success theusands of cases of Baldness, Dandruff Loss of Hair and Irritation of the Scalp have yielded to the same remedy.

WILBOR'S OOD LIVER OIL AND LIME .- Persons who have been taking Cod Liver Oil will be pleased to learn that Dr. Wilbor has succeeded, from directions of several professional gentlemen, in combining the pure oil and lime in such a manner that it is pleasant to the taste, and its effects in lung complaints are truly wonderful. Very many persons whose cases were pronounced hopeless and who had taken the clear oil for a long time without marked effect, have been entirely cured by using this preparation. Be sure and get the genuine. Manufactured only by A. B. WILBOR, Chemist, Boston. Sold by all druggists.

EAST INDIA HEMP. And What We Know About It.

Instead of devoting a column to the merits of this strange and wonderful plant, we remain silent and let it speak for itself through other lips than ours, believing that those who have suffered most can better tell the story. We will here quote word for word from letters recently received, simply addfifty millions of passengers annually. Clapham is ing our testimouy to the rest, in saying that when this plant is properly prepared, we know that it Pos-ITIVELY CURES CONSUMPTION, and will break up a fresh cold in twenty-four hours.

ST. MARY'S CHURCH, Allegheny City, Pa., } Nov. 10, 1874.

The East India Hemp has been taken by Rev. Matthias Binder, O. S. B , and Rev. Sebastian Arnold O. S. B., both assistant pastors of this church, and so far has given relief to both. They suffered from affections of the lungs and bronchial organs. We have recommended, through charity to sufferers, the Cannabis Indica to different persons, and continue the same in good conscience, knowing the effects by experience. Please find inclosed check for twelve bottles of syrup, pills and ointment. We shall inform you in due time what further success the medicine shall meet with.

Yours truly. REV. FERDINAND WOLFE, O.S.B. 87 Washington Street.

> CHINA GROVE, ROWAN CO., N.C., 2 Oct. 21, 1874.

Send one dozen Ointment and one of Cannabis Indica. When Mr. J. W. Fisher brought his wife to me for examination, I found her in the incipient stage of tuberculous consumption. Then it was I concluded to make a fair trial of Indian Hemp, and now there is a general demand for those remedies. The Ointment excells everything and anything of its kind I ever saw or tried ; in many

Fraternally yours, P. A. SIFFORD, M.D.

> RIDGEVILLE, Caswell, N. C.,] Sept. 12, 1874.

Inclosed is \$10 for more of the Indian Hemp. I can truly say that this medicine has done me more good than all the doctors, and I had several of the best in the country. My cough is a great deal better, and my chills and night sweats are gone. You may look for several orders soon, as many have seen the effect of this medicine on me.

W. A. FULLER.

COLUMBUS, O., Oct. 30, 1874.

Your treatment for consumption has so improved my condition, that the inquiry comes every day from my friends, What are you taking? Several are talking of sending for some of your medicine, and James Huff desires me to order for him \$9 worth of the Hemp.

WM. HUNT, North High Street. P.S.-It is my opinion that an agent at this place would sell considerable for you.

W.H.

DECEERD, Franklin, Tenn.,) Sept. 12, 1874.

Navarre by National troops.

2d of January, 1869 the august and unfortunate daughter of Ferdinand VII., almost immediately after her arrival at the Pavilion de Rohan, as at Geneva the following year, asked for and obtained two branches and two parties.'~ The different meetings between the aunt and the nephew were most cordial, but Don Carlos always ended with these words :- 'On the ground of persons the accord is easy and I desire it; on that of principle, alas! non possumus ? I should feel obliged by your publishing this rectification. Receive, &c., General d'Algarra, Count de Vergara.

ITALY.

POLITICAL ELECTIONS IN ITALY. -- The Apostolic fenitentiary has just republished a decision in regard of the responsibility of taking any part in political elections in Italy. In a letter addressed to the Italian Bishops the Sacred Tribunal has ruled: -"Therefore, and in order to prevent any equivocation in the matter, and to do away with the insinuations which have with so much zeal been spread abroad on this point, it is not superfluous to call to mind the rule already made public by the same Tribunal, namely, that as to political elections, having duly weighed all the circumstances, it is not right to take any part whatever in them. As to the exercise of the functions of a Senator and Duputy in Rome it is not permitted."

Victor Emmanuel's panic is sudden death, as is well known, and that of his old friend and Minister has by no means contributed to his ease of mind.-His Majesty is very devout to St. Andrew Avellino, who is the saint invoked in Italy against apoplexy, and performs devotions in his honor three times a day, and, while plundering religious and keeping the Pope his prisoner, he hopes to cheat heaven while enjoying the fruits of his sacrilege on earth. At present he is not to be envied even here. He is a prey to melancholy and to distrust of his own family, and especially of his son Prince Humbert, who does not disguise his hatred of his father.

The Freemasons of Rome have determined to send their thanks to Mr. Gladstone for his recent pamphlet on the Vatican decrees.

in the municipal schools of Rome is beginning to, in bear, fruit. The other day some young boys who are being educated there were overheard talking to one another in a quiet way, when one of them said "the Eternal Father was nothing but a fuble in-ther his sentence. The pricet Kanticki, Chaplain vented by the priests, and his professor had shown him quite clearly that such a thing was impossible, "and that's hundred other things which " the priests had been in the habit of teaching were also nothing but tales like that of the enchanted wood ; and the plaphemics they repeated about our Blessed Lady "Blasphemics they repeated about our Blessed Lady fessions; visited sick persons (), and joined process and dells of the hills, and found by accident stores and in the hills, and found by accident stores and being of the hills, and found by accident the bound of the sole of the hills, and found by accident stores and being of the hills, and for these bound in the hills, and for the hills, and for the hills, and for the hills, and for these bound in the hills are highly and hill the hills are highly and the hills are highly and highly are highly and the hills are highly and the hills are highly and the hills are highly and the highly are hig schools kept by the Government and the municipality are even worse, so that even a Liberal not quiet lost

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UNITED STATES.

We have just found an explanation of what Protestantism is, which is brief neat and candid. It is contained in the following lines which slipped, parenthetically, into a letter of the London correspondent of the New York Times. "Wagner on the other hand is a Protestant-sufficiently so, at least to enable him to get married to another man's wife in presence of a Protestant Pastor." Not without historical precedent either .- Catholic Review.

A Cable despatch announced two months ago a portion of one of Murillo's pictures in the Cathedral of Seville, containing a picture of St. Anthony of Padua, had been cut of the canvas and stolen. It was supposed the fragment was taken to America. This turns out to be true. Mr. Schaus, a well known art dealer in Broadway, was recently offered by two Spainards the missing picture, and after identifying it purchased it for \$250. Mr. Schaus, has voluntarily and unconditonally placed the work of art, which is badly damaged, at the disposition of the Spanish Government.

A NICE GRANGER.-George W. Parsons is Grand Worthy Master of the State Grange of Minnesota. In a speech made at a county political convention a short time ago Master Parsons, in condemning the policy of his party indorsing a Democratic nominee made use of the following blasphemous expression : "If there be a devil-which I do not believe-with all the qualities attributed to the devil-and he was regularly nominated on the Republican ticket, I would vote for him | And if there ever was such a character as Jesus Christ-which I do not believeand he was alive now, and was nominated on the Democratic ticket, I would not vote for him !" We can scarcely forgive ourselve for reprinting this blasphemy, and we owe an apology to our readers for its appearance now, but duty demards that the man who publicly make such utterances, receive publicly the execution of every honest citizen and that those who are over confident in the Grange Association, be, warned against "the wolf in sheep's clothing." This charge is not made by us but by the Anti-Monopolist the principal Grange organ of the State, and of course is authentic. The charge is brought up for the purpose of defeating 'Master Parsons' election to office. Many leading Grangers, with the Anti-Monopolisi, believe that Parsons , is. playing the Grange influence into the hands of the Republican party, and for that, reason alone do not desire his reelection .- Western Times.

A NICE COUNTRY TO | LIVE IN -- "Not less then twenty-five: persons are known to have, been slain; along the line of the Cincinnati Southern Railroad since the work began: Some of them were murdered in cold blood and their bodies concealed in the

ion was not a third of a million, famines were eventuality even with twenty-five million of mouths to feed .- Frederick Ross in the London City Press.

How to Promote Peace in the Family.

1. Remember that our will is likely to be crossed every day, so prepare for it.

2. Everybody in the house has an evil nature as well as ourselves, and therefore we are not to expect too much.

3. To learn the different temper and disposition of each individual.

4. To look on each member of the family as one for whom we should have a care.

5. When any good happens to any one to rejoice at it.

6. When inclined to give an angry answer, to overcome evil with good."

7. If from sickness, pain or infirmity we feel irritable, to keep a strict watch over ourselves.

8. To observe when others are suffering, to drop a word of kindness and sympathy suited to them.

9. To watch for little opportunities of pleasing, and to put little annoyances out of the way.

19. To take a cheerful view of everything, of the

weather, and encourage hope. 11. To speak kindly of the servants-to praise them for little things when you can,

12. In all little pleasures which may occur to put self last.

13. To try for the "soft answer which turneth away wrath.

14. When we have been pained by an unkind word or deed, to ask ourselves: "Have I not often done the same and been forgiven ?"

BREAKFAST-EPPS'S COCOA-GRATEFUL AND COMFORT ING.—" By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills." -Civil Service Gazette. Made simply with Boiling Water or Milk. Sold by Grocers in Packets, only, labelled-"James Epps & Co, Hommopathic Chemists, 48, Threadneedle Street, and 170, Piccadilly; Works, Euston Road and Camden Town, London. MANUFACTURE OF COCOA .- "We will now give an account of the process adopted by Messrs. James Epps & Co., manufacturers of dietic articles, at their works in the Euston Road, London."-See article in Cassel's Household Guide.

THE GREAT FAMILY MEDICINE OF THE AGE .- There. is, probably, no family medicine so favorably and so: widely known as Davis' PAIN-KILLER. It is extensively used in India, China, Turkey-and, in every civilized country on earth, not only to counteract, the climatic influences, but for the ours of Rowel troubles, Cholein and Fevers. It is used internally for all diseases of the bowels, and externally for

Berneestel, are fined 100 thalers each for contravenal mysteriously, from the road. The tabove we take in the strong and healthy condition; used ions of the law one of which was having said "one" tract from a correspondence dated Stanford, Ky; Burnett's Coccaine. It will stimulate the roots of the Low Mass." December 28th 1874 in: the Courier Journal and hair, and restore the natural action upon which its Dec. 6.—Dean Wiesner, of Schwetzken, is interro- we have seen repeated allusions from other sources growth depends. Twenty years ago a single bottle

: Send three more bottles of your con of frequent occurrence, but now, with the command sumption and bronchitis cure. My son began taking of the pastures, the harvest and the fisheries of the the Hemp last night three weeks ago, and he is im-world, starvation becomes an almost impossible proving rapidly. The last ten days have made him look and act like another person. I have great hopes.

J. M. BRATTON.

DEEP RIVER, POWESHICK, IOWA,) Jan. 3, 1874.

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