

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL MONARCHISTS.—Whatever may be the fate of the new Ministry, it is certain that the Orleanist intrigue will triumph as it has done already. There is no room for doubt on that point. The new Ministry has been formed with the concurrence of the men of the Left, but it is the result of the manoeuvres of the Orleanists. As I have already informed you the game of the Orleans Princes is to play off the Republic for the moment against the Empire, in order some day or other to profit by the downfall of the Republic. The Duc d'Aumale is the mainpring of this project, although for some time past he has pretended to keep aloof from politics, and I do not exaggerate when I say that he is quiet as much the partisan of Gambetta as of M. Bocher. For different reasons the leader of the Right Centre and the leader of the Left are alike working for the success of the same policy. M. Gambetta accepts the Duc d'Aumale as the future President of the Republic, in order that he may be an obstacle to the advent of the Empire and of Royalty. His leadership is followed by M. Ferry, M. Picard, and other Republicans of the same class, who are now little else than Orleanists in disguise. Any how we are entering upon a period of political confusion, when it will be difficult to recognize, amidst the crowd of competitors, the parties to which those who are struggling for power belong. I greatly fear it will prove a period of intrigue and of dissension, out of which Orleanists, Republicans, and Bonapartists will each make profit to their own ends.—*Paris Corr. of London Tablet.*

THE REPUBLIC AND THE EMPIRE.—The birthday of the Prince Imperial, Tuesday, 16th March, was not celebrated this time with any political demonstration, but although the coalition of the Centres and of the Left and the establishment of the Republic are of course a check to the hopes of his party, those hopes are by no means extinct, nor are the fears of the Orleanist Right Centre by any means tranquillized. That has now happened which has been certain ever since the Royalist party was stranded in its efforts to make the port—the Republic and the Empire remain in face of each other, and divide between them the immediate future. It is scarcely likely perhaps that at the general election in the autumn the Imperialists will obtain a majority, but they will have their shares, and probably a large one, of the Monarchical spoils, and the struggle between them and the Republicans "by conviction" and "by resignation" will become sharper than ever. There seems good reason to believe that Bonapartism has made great progress in the ranks of the Army, and that the sudden removal of the Duc d'Audunet Pasquier from the list of the new Cabinet was partly owing to a warning from General Bataillon and Bourbaki that the troops would not stand a policy of active hostility to the Empire. Marshal MacMahon, it is thought, can no longer count on the unconditional support of the army against all comers, and Marshal Canrobert is known to be ready to head an Imperialist movement should a favourable opportunity offer itself.—*Tablet.*

The Berlin Post, a Ministerial journal, has a leading article saying that recent events unfortunately render it too probable that the present French Assembly, fearing there will be a Republican majority in the next Assembly disposed to peace, are anxious to precipitate a war of revenge under the dangerous auspices of Marshal MacMahon and the Orleans Princes, while a strong body of Royalist deputies will be placed in a position to profit by the restoration of the Monarchy; war accordingly is coming on, although the clouds gathering on the horizon may yet be dispersed. Austrian Conservatives are endeavoring to oust Androsy from the Cabinet with a view of participating in the coming events. The greater part of the upper classes in Italy are ready to join any allies against Germany, considering her attitude hostile to Italian interests; yet it is by no means certain France will be able to procure an Austro-Italian alliance just yet. If her endeavors fail, war will probably be delayed; but things have reached a pass when German people should be better acquainted with the realities of the situation. The Berlin correspondent of the London Times says this is likely to have a strong effect and alarming rumors are rife. The same correspondent states that since the meeting of the Emperor Francis Joseph and King Victor Emmanuel, there is even less prospect than before in Berlin of concerting common measures with Austria and Italy in relation to the personal responsibility of the Pope.

SPAIN.

SOLDIERS FOR CUBA.—MADRID, April 8.—The Government has decided to send 25,000 soldiers to Cuba. **BANISHMENT.**—Senor Salmeron, a professor of the Madrid University, and formerly President of the Ministry, and Professor Azzarte, also of the Madrid University, have been arrested; the former has been sent to Lugo, and the latter to Miranda; other arrests are expected. The Government declares its intention of exiling all professors who protest against the recent educational laws, or who resign chairs on account of their promulgation. Senor Castellar has resolved to go to Rome. The Holy Father has sent, by Canon Manterola, his most cordial Apostolic Benediction to the King, Charles VII. (Don Carlos), and to all his army.

GERMANY.

BERLIN, April 8.—The Bishop of Breslau has refused to resign his See; legal proceedings will be commenced immediately to enforce compliance with the decree of the Court.

There are fought, every day, in the Landtag at Berlin, pitched battles in the "Religious War." In the sitting of March 9th, Baron von Furth spoke of the appointment of the Old-Heretic professor, Dr. Menzel, as Professor of Catholic Dogmatic Theology at the University of Bonn. It was settled, by an agreement between Frederick William III., of Prussia, and Archbishop Spiegel of Cologne, in the year 1825, that in the faculty of Catholic theology at Bonn nobody could be appointed, or allowed to teach, without permission of the Archbishop of Cologne. In spite of that, Dr. Menzel has been appointed by the Minister of Public Worship, not only without permission of the archbishop, but also in opposition to his remonstrances; therefore, the behaviour of the Minister has been a direct breach of the contract as well as a breaking of the promise of the King, by which he made the contract. The Minister could not deny that there was such a promise and contract but defended his measure as introduced with the consent of the Emperor, who is not bound by a contract, which a former monarch made with his subject. The reply of the Minister was given by Dr. Windthorst, the celebrated deputy of Meppen. "If a treaty with subjects does not bind the King," Windthorst says in his speech, "it may be asked of us some fine day, 'what do we care about the Constitution?' The Constitution is a treaty with subjects. Therefore, away with the Constitution! I shall see whether the Liberals will be able to refute that conclusion. I do not think so; it is too striking. But I think we may leave for a while the question of right, and put the question simply 'If the King made such a promise, is it becoming in a Minister to ignore it?' Gentlemen, there is somebody who says in an undertone: 'The King gave permission.' Gentlemen, we are not speaking about the King, but about the Minister only. The Minister only is responsible for the appointment and not the King whom I affirm to have not been properly informed in this case, nor in many others. Such a breach of royal promise, I think, has not been possible in

Prussia until the present era—the era of Bismarck and of Falk.

The following day the Bill of Dr. Petri, according to which the Old-Heretics shall participate in the property of the Catholic Church where they are, in the minority, and receive it altogether where they are in the majority Dr. Reichensperger showed, in a beautiful speech, that the Old-Heretics do not any longer belong to the Catholic Church, and cannot be considered as Catholics, even though called so in the Prussian Parliament.—*Catholic Times.*

The Berlin correspondent of the *Liberte* (Fribourg) says that the German Catholics have decided to send to Rome, in place of the Embassy suppressed by the Prussian Government, an Ambassador from the Catholic people, charged with delivering to the Holy Father an address of fidelity, signed by the Catholics of all parts of the Empire.

PURE AND SIMPLE TRANNY.—The *Univers* of Tuesday has the following:—"Everything is hateful in the persecution now being waged by the Berlin Government against the Church, but the High Court has pushed hate almost to the verge of cynicism. A priest of the diocese of Posen has been condemned by that Court for not choosing to violate the secrecy of the confessional. Bismarck's police pretended that this priest had learned, in the confessional, the name of the Apostolic Delegate for the diocese of Posen, and wished to drag from him an avowal of the name. He refused to answer them, and he was dragged before the High Court, at Berlin, and condemned there for persisting in his refusal. The judgment is one worthy of the Tribunals of Dahomey!"

THE STRENGTH OF THE CHURCH.—REMARKABLE TESTIMONY.—The chief organ of the German Protestants, the *Gazette de la Croix*, published last week a remarkable article on Church and State, which has attracted much attention in France as well as in Germany. Commencing with the first centuries, the *Croix* reviews the combats the Church sustained with the State for her liberty and for her very existence, from which combats she, of course, came out victorious. Her existence is ineffaceable. States come and go, but the Church remains, and always will remain immovable. The kingdom of Christ has not a mere temporal base, yet it is extended over temporal things. The fate of States depends on the attitude they assume when face to face with the Church. In this is to be found the reason why the domination of the Roman Empire disappeared, for it was not the domination of this party or of that, but of the whole State in opposition to the Church. Such domination formed the fundamental base of the Pagan State, and it is impossible to conceive any such State without an omnipotent government. It fought against the Church to defend its own existence, but that very existence had no reason to be at all. The Church signified the commencement of a new era, an era of Christian civilization, which recognizes its only master in the Church. This master, with its laws and its eternal and universal system of order, is above all States. If they attempt to re-establish the omnipotence of the State, it cannot be done by the work of only a party. Our duty is to defend our country against all such attempts, for during eighteen hundred years they have been made, and have failed under the glance of the eternal Christian truth. God knows what will come to us and to Germany in this contest. He has given to nations as to men their free will—but all their plans, both good and bad, lead only up to the result which God has already appointed. It is, then, evident that the party who desire the triumph of the Pagan Idea—the omnipotence of the State—in our country, are striving directly after the impossible, for the State will never triumph over the Church.

BELGIUM.

A despatch from Paris to the *London Times* says the Prussian note to Belgium, concerning the pastoral of the bishops, and other matters of offense, after enumerating their causes of complaint, adds: "It is scarcely possible that the laws of Belgium cannot enable the Government to stop undertakings which might alter its relations with neighboring States. Neutral States, which wish to preserve the advantage of their position, should carefully avoid anything which might alter that principle of neutrality which is the basis of their existence. If the Belgian laws do not contain the authority necessary to obtain the legitimate satisfaction claimed by the German Government, the latter hope that Belgium will supply the deficiency by fresh legislation. The *Times* correspondent gives the substance of Belgium's answer, which refutes the claims put forward, and reminds Germany that the pastoral letters complained of were published at the beginning of the struggle by Germany against the Pope, and ought now to be forgotten. The address of sympathy to the imprisoned Bishop of Paderborn, another grievance alleged by Germany, Belgium insists was the act of individuals, not of an organized society. The answer continues:—"Germany previously thanked the Belgian authorities for their conduct in the matter of the Duchesse plot, an investigation into which is still going on. Belgian laws are sufficient for the suppression of actual offenses, but offenses of intention cannot be repressed. The liberty enjoyed by Belgium is drawn from the very vitals of the nation, the attitude of this people has always excited general admiration; they have given an example of liberty allied to order. Independent and neutral Belgium has never done anything, notwithstanding incessant intercourse between the two countries, that could alter its relations with a friendly nation which guarantees her independence."

FURTHER ON SAME SUBJECT.—The *Times* Paris correspondent states that Prussia sent notes to other powers on the subject of the correspondence with Belgium and declared she would await the result of the Duchesse investigation. The correspondent vouches for the trustworthiness of his information, but it is probably incomplete as the triviality of the German complaints does not seem to justify the subsequent significant expressions. The gravest feature of Prussia's notes is that the complaints are directed against the Belgians generally, whose attitude is therein considered hostile towards Germany.

ITALY.

PRINCE DORIA.—Prince Don Philip Andrew Doria Pamphili was one of the very few Roman aristocrats who gave adhesion to those who entered Rome by the breach of Porta Pia. He was offered the posts of Syndic of Rome, Senator of the Kingdom, and Prefect of the Palace. He refused the first of these appointments, but accepted the other two. He resigned the office of Prefect of the Palace some time ago, and lately has given up the post of Senator of the Kingdom. It is said that he has the intention of presenting himself at the Vatican to pay his homage to Pius IX.—*Tablet.*

EMPEROR AND THE POPE.—The *Opinion* confirms the rumor that the German Government has applied to the Quirinal to ascertain "whether the law of the Papal guarantees excludes absolutely every means of action, direct or indirect, on the Councils of the Vatican." The Bull *De Solenne amissionis*, which some say is not nullified by the recent spoliation of the Catholic Church in Prussia, is virtually abrogated. That Bull provided for the payment of Bishops and clergy out of State revenues, in exchange for property taken by the Government, and by the late suppression of the payments the whole efficacy of the Bull is destroyed.—*Id.*

The Italian Parliament has been trying its hand at religion and contemplation, elaborating a mild dose of Bismarckism for the churches of Italy. They have, however, too much faith (Bastian faith) to attempt the German Chancellor's undiluted administration, one of them declaring that the State as it cannot give, we cannot control ecclesiastical ad-

ministry. Another says it is of no use imprisoning bishops. "A bishop is always a bishop, in prison or not, and if you afflict him," his superior sends him the *pallium*; if he is already archbishop he makes him a cardinal." All the speakers deprecated the introduction of anything like Prussian rigor, but at the same time urged the necessity of watching over and correcting abuses. Then they were puzzled to say who was to decide where use ended and abuse of office began. It was the knottiest piece of discussion they have had for a day. Though Catholics it was necessary for them to talk like Infidels or Pagans, and they had to contrive many an awkward periphrasis to steer clear of such words as Pope, Faith, Sacraments, Church. It was nothing but *culto* and *religione*. No mention was made of Catholic or Christian except once, by Menabrea, who had the courage to remind the Senate that we live in the days of Christianity; but his words found no echo, and fell flat and unprofitable.

Meantime, as a consequence of disregard of the true religion, a plentiful crop of false religions is springing up; we have

The (so-called) English Church, outside the Porto del Popolo.
Trinity Church, in the Piazza San Silvestro (Low Church).
The American Church, in the Via Condotti (Episcopal).
The American Chapel, outside the Porto del Popolo (Methodist).
The Presbyterian Church, outside the Porto del Popolo.
The Waldensian Church, in Via delle Vergini.
The Evangelical Reformed Worship, at the Prussian Embassy.
The Italian Methodist Church, in Via della Scrofa.
The "Cathedral of St. Paul" in Via Nazionale (American Episcopal).
The Baptist Church, near San Lorenzo in Lucina.

Long as this list is, it is probably incomplete—at all events we may add to it the newly constructed Masonic Temple, solemnly inaugurated quite lately by representatives of Freemasons from every nation and people, and we may also reckon the four Jewish Synagogues.—*Catholic Times.*

DISCOVERY IN ROME.—A remarkable and very important discovery has just been made in Rome, at the cemetery of Domitilla, by Signor de Rossi. That gentleman had already shown by the examination of the monuments, that in that catacomb must have been laid, in apostolic times and those immediately subsequent, the bodies of Christians of the noble Flavian family, relations of Vespasian, Titus, and Domitian. But, in order to complete his proof, it was desirable to discover the inscriptions referring to the tombs of persons of that illustrious race. This discovery has well recompensed the labours of Signor de Rossi. On the 5th inst., they found in one of the galleries of the catacomb a Greek inscription, in beautiful characters of the most ancient period of Christian epigraphy, to the memory of Flavius Sabinus and Titiana, brother and sister. Now it is precisely among the descendants of Flavius Sabinus, brother of Vespasian, that the genealogy of the Flavii shows grouped together Christians and martyrs of that august family. Signor de Rossi announces that, with the help of certain other inscriptions, he will prove that the name of this Titiana, sister of the Flavius Sabinus of the inscription, is also the name of a person of the family of the Augustus Flavii. It is thus, in the hands of Signor de Rossi, that archeological science works to confirm, by irrefragable facts, the traditions of the first ages of Christianity.—*Catholic Opinion.*

SWITZERLAND.

A RETURN TO THE FOLD.—The *Botschaft* (Swiss) reports from Oeschon some very consoling news. The congregation at the latter place decided, in December, 1872, to join the Old-Catholic schism, on the grounds that they could not accept the dogma of the Infallibility, though otherwise they wished to remain faithful. This unfortunate error, of course, speedily engendered others, and at last the congregation, seeing that in refusing one dogma they were falling away altogether from the Church, have now repented them of their sins and have, *en masse*, returned to the Fold.—This is one very tangible fruit of the Jubilee.

BRAZIL.

The *Mundo* learns from Paris, under date of the 7th ult., that the persecution still rages bitterly in Brazil. As is already known Mgr. de Macedo has been suffering cruel imprisonment, and now his Vicar-General has also been made prisoner. The correspondent adds, that the sufferings of the clergy and of their people increase day by day, and that no one can foresee the end of this sad time of trial.

The Influence of Orthography Upon Crime.

The importance of education as a means of preventing crime is universally admitted, and for that reason the present popularity of spelling bees is likely to have a marked effect on criminal statistics. The grounds of this opinion are not difficult to find. The reason that so many persons write badly is that they cannot spell correctly dare not write plainly, but must use an affected carelessness to hide a real ignorance. This is why the majority of people always write Mississippi with capital M and a tail of little essences and isees, like a comet; why nobody writes Cincinnati or Massachusetts or Tennessee as plainly as we print them, and why no one can tell in manuscript whether Mediterranean is written with one or two ts. The ignorant speller is wrecked upon the multitudinous seas, and bad writing is used to make the green one seem well read. Thus bad spelling leads directly to chirographical delinquency, one of the worst offenses known to the moral code. Hypocrisy is thus made an element of penmanship; but the evil does not stop here. It passes from the writer to the reader of the scrawl. Bad writing is productive of cursing and who can tell how much Horace Greeley, Rufus Choate, and Colonel Forney, public men with extensive correspondence have done to make swearing a national vice? Every letter these great statesmen wrote went forth as a missionary to promote profanity. Colonel Forney, on the occasion of one of Mr. Choate's great speeches, wrote a complimentary letter, in which he said, in his poetical way, "You sum an heathen heaven in yourself and top high crowned Olympus." Mr. Choate read the sentence thus:—"You seem an heathen in heaven, you wretch, at top a fly blown bumps," and in a fit of anger wrote a most abusive reply, which Colonel Forney still keeps in his album as a cordial invitation to dinner. Now, is it not an inevitable conclusion that all of these great statesmen purposely wrote bad hand, because they were a little shaky in their spelling? We attribute to the enormous amount of their literary labors and correspondence, the notorious prevalence of blasphemy among the composers, the moral ruin of many a pious reader and the habitual cursing of which American life is accused.

Bad results of bad spelling ended in the rejection of bad writing and swearing we should be rejoiced; but alas! it does not. Cursing always leads to anger, and many a fierce quarrel has been provoked by abusive language. "An oath is generally answered by a blow," and thus assault and battery becomes the next step in crime. You receive a letter which you cannot read, written by a man who cannot spell. Your passions are aroused, and to give vent to your anger you swear at your unoffending wife. That high-spirited woman responds with the shower, and you are hanged. After that it is unnecessary to continue the story. Thus does one vice create another. It is a subject for mathematical demonstration.—*Id.*

as tobacco smoking is to rum, drinking so is bad spelling to bad writing; as intoxication is to burglary so is bad penmanship to profanity; as burglary is to arson so is profanity to strife; as arson is to cruelty to animals so is strife to bloodshed; and, finally, as cruelty to animals is to Bergh so is bloodshed to murder.

The philosophical mind thus tracing the causes of crime from their effects feels a profound relief in the efforts now being made to purify the fountain-head of society. The spelling match at the Cooper Institute last night is a part of the great reform which will be one of the glories of our time. The school-boys and proof-readers who spelled the longest words so well will be good members of society. "Let me spell the words of a people," said Montesquieu—or was it De Tocqueville—"and I care not who pays their taxes." These golden words from one who is acknowledged to be the profoundest of modern thinkers should be cherished by all, and particularly by those who harden themselves in crime by the daily murder of the English language. Brothers, we have had enough of war and strife, now let us resolve to have a long spell of peace.—*New York Herald.*

THE SPELLING MANIA IN BOSTON.—It is terrible this mania! You are stopped on the street and invited to spell pedlar, or pedlar, or pedlar, or some other word. Your wife wakes you up in the middle of the night to spell, "sarcophagus;" your children hasten to breakfast-table to ask you to spell "corymb," and devote all their spare time to the dictionary; your eldest boy comes home late at night in a weeping mood and explains it thus: "I went to see Mary, (his sweetheart,) this evening; she sat me at the door with 'Spell erysipelas, Tom! I spell it with two 'f's and no 'y,' and she said 'Sir, our engagement is at an end; I cannot love more a bad speller.' Her father, on being appealed to, says, 'Give Tom one more trial. Spell consanguineous, sir.' I spelled it with four 'n's and two 'w's,' and then he bade me leave the house and never hope to be his son-in-law." This spell of weather is a bad weather for spell, surely.—*Boston Traveller.*

PASTURES AND MEADOWS.—Every farmer should now look closely over his pastures and meadows, to crowd out, if possible, all unprofitable plants, and introduce the best grasses known to modern agriculture in their places. By harrowing the surface and scattering fresh seed, timothy redtop, blue-grass, orchard-grass, or oat-grass, you may greatly improve your pasture or meadow. Fight bushes, briars, sedge, and all weeds, with grass seed and clover seed, as well as with axe, scythe, hoe and plow. Southern farmers have yet to learn the true value of grass seed to kill all bad stuff on a farm. It is worth more than its weight in gold if properly handled. Orchard grass and oat grass alone will work wonders.

There was an old couple at the central depot yesterday, waiting to go through to the West, and they seemed loving enough until the old man went out and returned smoking a five cent cigar and with his hat slanting over his left ear. The wife looked at him twice before she could recognize him, and then opened her mouth and said: "What'd I tell ye, Philetus Remington, before we left New Jersey? Didn't I say you'd go and make a fool of yourself the first chance you get?" He tried to pacify her by saying that the cigar cost only five cents, but she shouted: "You teased and teased till I let you go and get your boots blacked; then you wanted some soda water; then you bought apples on the train, and here is another five cents thrown away! It all counts up, and if you don't die in the poor-house then my name is not Sary."

BREAKFAST.—EPPS'S COCOA.—GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING.—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. It is a Civil Service Gazette. Made simply with Boiling Water or Milk. Sold by Grocers in Packets only, labelled—"James Epps & Co., Homeopathic Chemists, 48, Threadneedle Street, and 170, Piccadilly; Works, Euston Road and Camden Town, London." MANUFACTURERS OF COCOA.—"We will now give an account of the process adopted by Messrs. James Epps & Co., manufacturers of dietetic articles, at their works in Euston Road, London."—See article in *Cassell's Household Guide*.

BEARS.—Since Messrs. Perry Davis & Son commenced the manufacture of Bearine, the Canada trapper has found a lucrative business in capturing old Bruin. Messrs. Davis & Son pay a good price for the grease, and the skins are always sought after. Messrs. Davis & Son have a mode of refining the grease, perfuming it, &c., making it superior to any others we have over seen.

Premature Loss of the Hair, which is so common nowadays, may be entirely prevented by the use of *Burnett's Cocaine*. It has been used in thousands of cases where the hair was coming out in handfuls, and has never failed to arrest its decay, and to promote a healthy and vigorous growth. It is at the same time unrivalled as a dressing for the hair. A single application will render it soft and glossy for several days.

INFORMATION WANTED OF THOMAS MCGOVERN, SON OF Edward McGovern, of Glangevin, parish of Templeport, Co. Cavan, who came to this country about thirty-four years ago; got married about four years, afterwards, to Mary McGarr, Young street, Toronto, Canada West. Last heard from, about twenty years ago, was living in Georgetown, Canada West. His sister Bridget would like to hear from him. Address JAMES MCGOVERN, Rochester, Olmstead Co. Minn.

THE DOCTRINE OF PAPAL INFALLIBILITY STATED AND VINDICATED; WITH AN APPENDIX ON THE QUESTION OF CIVIL ALLEGIANCE.

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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 from word from letters recently received, simply add our testimony to the rest, in saying that this plant is properly prepared, we know that it is a truly curious 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 suffer, the Cannabis Indica to different persons, and continue the same in good conscience, knowing the effects by experience. Please find enclosed 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., Oct. 31, 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 excels everything and anything of its kind I ever saw or tried; in many cases it acts like a charm.

Patently 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. FULM.

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 \$5 worth of the Hemp.

Wm. Hoxst, North High Street. P.S.—It is my opinion that an agent at this place would sell considerable for you.

W.H.

Desford, Franklin, Tenn., Sept. 12, 1874.

Send three more bottles of your consumption and bronchitis cure. My son began taking the Hemp last night three weeks ago, and he is improving rapidly. The last ten days have made him look and act like another person. I have great hopes.

J. M. BRATTON.

DEER RIVER, POWERSHOCK, IOWA, Jan. 3, 1874.

I have just seen your advertisement in my paper I know all about the Cannabis Indica. Fifteen years ago it cured my daughter of the Asthma. She had it very bad for several years, but was perfectly cured.

JACOB TROTT.

N. B.—This Remedy speaks for itself. A single bottle will satisfy the most skeptical \$2.50 per bottle, or three bottles for \$6.50. Pills and Ointment \$1.25 each. Sent at our risk. Address CHADDOCK & CO., 1032 Race Street, Philadelphia.

An English journal, the *Christian World*, of Feb. 12, contains the following advertisement, in which religion and business are pretty well mixed: "Wanted, in a Wesleyan family, a middle-aged, pious servant, willing to make herself generally useful. No washing, baking, or brewing. Apply by letter only to A. B. C., post-office, Litchfield, stating where converted to God, also age, and what wages required."

BEARINE, Prepared From the Pure Grease of THE CANADA BEAR.

This delightfully perfumed preparation imparts a soft glossy finish to the Hair, inclining it to remain in any desired position. It gives the Hair not only a luxuriant growth, but arrests gryness, Baldness, and other diseases of the head and scalp.

Genuine Bear's Grease has long been held in high esteem as a valuable article for Dressing the Hair. It has been highly commended and used by eminent Chemists and Physicians of every country.

Each bottle is enclosed in a card board box surrounded by a finely engraved wrapper, forming a package both ornamental and useful on every Ladies' Dressing Table.

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GAMPHOR. (GENUINE ENGLISH REFINED), none other sold.

For preserving Furs, Flannels, Woollens, &c., &c., from Moths.

B. E. MCGALE, Dispensing Chemist, 301 ST. JOSEPH STREET, (Between Murray and Mountain Streets) Montreal.

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