in excess of the imports.

The French Minister of Justice has just received a report of a very sad and extraordinary affair, which is not unlikely to create some sensation. Thirty years ago a young girl named Marie Guer-Thirty years ago a young girl named lante duernie was found poisoned in her bed. She had been betrothed a short time before to a young man, with whom her younger sister Madeleine was said to be desperately in love. The poor girl was at once arrested, tried and finally condemned to death, which she suffered calmly and valiantly without uttering a word of complaint or of justification: Everybody felt the greatest sympathy for the poor father of the two girls, who was giving signs of the most violent grief. He had come into possession of some money which the girls had inherited from their mother, but this grief did not seem to be lessened thereby. A fortnight ago the old man died, and before his death confessed to his parish priest the Rev. Abbe Barreau, that he was himself the murderer of his elder daughter. He had, morcover, allowed suspicion to rest on the younger in order to inherit the money of both. The poor victim had died innocent without uttering a word in her defence, because she knew who was the murderer, and rather choose to die than to denounce him to instice.

A PARIS SWINDLES.—The Paris Figure tells a story which would seem to show that there are "young men from the country" even in Paris. Two people were dining at a fashionable restaurant on the Boulevard Montmartre, the one with white hair and beard, and a most respectable appearance, the other evidently a provincial. Conversation ensued. "May I ask," said the provincial, "to whom I have the honour of speaking?" "I, sir, am the Lord Mayor of London, and am here to take part in the opening of the opera," "Ah, yes, my lord; I saw in the papers that it was to be so." "Yes, sir, I pay for my place like the rest of the world. I have got a box, and my party will fill three places in it."
Silence for a few moments. Then the Lord Mayor speaks again-" I may remark that I would have no objection whatever to sell the fourth seat." " How much?" eagerly asked the provincial. "Two hundred francs. Would you like to take it?" "1 should think so. How can I sufficiently thank you my lord?' "Well, well, give me the money, and ask for me at the opera to-night. I have only just time to dress." The victim paid, and has since been

teiling the above story to the police.

A Dunn's FREAK.—The following curious anecdote is related by M. Aurelien Scholl in the Evenement:— "Some young men were conversing in a private room of the Maison d'Or. Amongst them was the Duke de Gramont-Caderousse, deceased at the age of 32. Some one reproached him with being two much in favour of the people and with being imbued with the new democratic ideas. After having replied according to his conscience, he exclaimed: Well, gentlemen, I will wager that, without having done anything to merit it, I will get myself arrested before an hour!' 'Without having done anything to deserve it?' 'Nothing' The bet was taken, fifty louis. Caderousse, jumped into a cab, drove to the Temple, and soon returned in a sordid costume. A tattered cap on his head, trousers in rage, bobnailed boots, torn, muddy, down at heels. He rubbed his face and hands over with dirt, and then begged some one to follow him. Thus prepared he entered a cafe on the Boulevard Poissonniere, seated himself at a table, and called out: Waiter! a bottle of cham pagne? The man hesitated an instant, and then said in an undertone: 'That costs twelve francs.' 'Well!' replied de Gramont, 'I have money to pay with!' And he drew from his pocket forty bank notes of a thousand france each, which he laid on the table. The master of the establishment sent at once for some sorgeants de ville, and in a few minutes the pretended vagabond was saying to the commissary of police :- I am the Duke de Gramont-Caderousse. I had laid a wager that I should be arrested without havand I have now only to thank you." g"ITALYES 148 (2)

PARS, Jan. 21.—A statement of the revenue and expenditure of Italy during the last year has just been published. The receipts amounted to 1,294. 348 949 lire, an increase of 3,463,671 lire over those of 1873. The expenditure amounted to 1,396,733 318 lire, being an increase of 12,115,297 lire as compared with the previous year, and the increase would have been much greater but for a diminution of 25, of the actual disbursements, but this difference is attributed not to economy, but to delay in the payment of claims: (17.56)

Rome Jan. 18.—Yesterday the Pope received a German deputation to present congratulations to His Holiness The Abbe Wall read a speech expressing affection and devotion towards the Popel and assuring him that nothing that might occur could detach Catholic Germany from the Holy See. The Pope, in reply, praised the fidelity of which Germany had given such striking proofs.—Times Cor.

THE IMMU DEPUTATION TO THE POPE. At the re-Rector of the Irish College read an address stating, that there were everywhere machinations against the Church, and conveyed the expression of Ireland's devoted affection towards the Church, and the Pope; His Holiness, in reply, praised the sentiments and is delity of the Irish laity, and gave the deputation his blessing. He at the same time requested them to tell thoselfrom whom they came, and who were absent in distantislands, that if they entertained a warm affection for the Common Pather of the Faith-

ful he loved them no less dearly in return. the Academy of the Catholic Beligion; the text of which has been republished by the Journal of Foregot.

In the course of it the Holy Father made, the following remarks on the question of infallibility:

"Among the different subjects which you will have to treat there is one which seems to me_of_special

importance and that is to bring to nothing the off forts that are being made to falsify the idea of Poncolinities This Hollet of malice to falsify the idea of Poncolinities This Hollet of malice consists in attributing the false of the right of deposing eles, but it never had anything in common with the property of the same of the strength and of most of the little with the li

more distinguished for rank whose position gives them a special claim, the Pope continues to receive public deputations almost daily, and to reply at length, and always with fitness, to the addresses presented. We have heard so much from time to time of his maladies and his gradually failing health that this might appear little short of the miraculous; but those who have been present when in years gone by he pronounced the blessing from the balcony of St. Peter's over the thousands assembled in the Piazza below will remember that clear, strong voice, heard by all who filled that immense space, and distinctly, word for word, by those too distant to have caught the sense from any ordinary speaker. It gave evidence of a strong, vigorous mechanism within, to which his outward aliment only acts as a

preservative safety valve .- Times Cor. PROTESTANTISM IN ROME.—In all the hotels frequented by foreigners placards are affixed inviting the reader to Divine Worship in various chapels or conventicles. The traveller may choose either the English chapel, or the Scotch chapel, or the Scotch Free Church; the Methodist, or the Baptist, or the Wesleyan Church, or the American Church; or the defendants that, being in a christian country, to American Episcopal Church: or the American Baptist, or American Presbyterian, or the American Methodist Church. In the various schools attached to these denominations—excepting the English chapels—food, clothes, and books are freely distributed to the scholars. On the Pineio tracts are distributed while the promenade lasts, and they are also sometimes left in the Catholic churches of Rome. These tract distributors and school managers seem to live well, to drive about in carriager, and

to have no lack of expensive amusements.—Tablet. CRIME IN BOME.—The report upon the administra-tion of justice made on the 4th of January, 1875, by Commendatore Ghiglieri, Procurator-General of the King, in his inaugural discourse on the opening of the legal year, contains the following table of the crimes committed in the province of Bome from 1871 to 1874, both years inclusive. The statistics for the first year, 1871, contain only the crimes of the second half of that year :--

Homicides, Assassinations, Robberies committed in the province of new Rome, the capital of Italy, from the first of July, 1871, to the 1st of Decem-

#	Homi- cides.	Wound- ings.	As- saults.	Rob- beries.
1871	101	945	159	1,085
1872	183	1,695	263	2,823
1873	141	1.495	180	2,982
1874	161	2,078	349	4,705
Totals	586	6,213	551	11,595

These figures reveal a terrible state of society in Rome. One of the latest outrages was a brutal assault made by one of the new masters in the Hospice of the Termini upon one of the pupils. This master, or prefect, under the influence of sudden passion, gave a kick to a poor boy of 12 years of age, causing death in a few minutes. This crime occurred two months ago, but it is only lately the prefect was apprehended and sent to prison, there

FREEMASONRY.-A Masonic temple will be inaugurated in Rome during this month, probably under the auspices of Garibaldi, the perpetual honorary president of the Italian Freemasons.

THE BISHOPS OF PADERBORN AND FULDA.—The German authorities have proceeded to extremitles with another prelate, the excellent Bishop of Paderborn. Summoned to show cause why he should not be deprived of his see for persistent opposition to the Falck Laws, Mgr. Martia naturally replied that the State had no power to take away that which it had not given, and "the Court for Ecclesiastical Causes" proceeded to pass sentence of deprivation on him. The chapter have been ordered to elect an administrator, which of course they will not do; and a lay administrator of temporalities will be appointed by the Government. As for the Bishop, whose term of imprisonment is just expired be has been conveyed by the police to the fortress of Wesel, where he is to be confined or 'interned." At Fulda the whole of the Bishop's property has been sequestrated, and the ecclesiastical seminary has been closed in consequence of the Bishop's refusal to submit it to Government inspection.

The Bishop of Strasbourg having issued a charge to his clergy, in which he alleges that the church is persecuted, the German authorities have seized the copies and forbidden the promulgation of the doon-

The Burgermeister (Mayor) of Frier has inaugurated a new kind of persecution. Nearly a year ago the seminary in Frier was dissolved and not long afterwards the professors were driven from their homes and threatened with a fine if they gave theological lectures. In consequence of this many of the Alumni of the seminary went to the Universitie of Bonn or Munster, but some of those who had nearly finished their studies preferred to complete their course under their former professors, and for this reason remained in Frier and took private lessons from them. But the Mayor stepped in and forbade the professors to give any kind of lessons whatgoere: under penalty of a fine of 100 thalers (£15), or imprisonment for four weeks. The professors appealed, thinking that the Mayor had exceeded the limits of his jurisdiction, but it seems he was acting under instructions from the higher power as there is no redress we Catholics must again acknowledge the power of the newly adopted motto. "Might" hefore Right." All such despotic acts against the Catholic Church pass with scarcely a slugle comment from the Liberal papers: These weigh with very different scales, and if any other churches or religious bodies are attacked keep silence.

In the diocese of Munster, afty three priests have been fined or imprisoned, and many parishes have been deprived of a priest. The following sad account shows to what a pass they have already come; and transports us far back from the 10th account. transports us far back from the 19th century. ["Six moi to ago the priest rightfully appointed to our parish by the bishop was removed by the Government to the infallibility of the Pope the right of deposing keep a lay service as well as possible. Every Sunsoverleigh and of absolving subjects from their alless day and Restival we meet in the chutch at the usual giance. Without doubt this right has sometimes hour for afternoon service, in larger numbers than; ever heretofore, and join together in humble despite but it necessited another to the control of th and since that time we have tried to set on foot and ever heretofore, and join together in humble deyo... tion and praise to the Lord, with carnest prayer and, supplication for our beloved, Mother the Chirch; and by these means we try to gain oursely espritual strength and comfort. Our dead we bury ourselves,

are to be taken, and the military stations of the place is to be reinforced. Should the Guicowar then show a disposition to insubordination there will be forces to deal with him. The other Princes are still restless, and probably will need some di-plomatic handling. On Wednesday evening very alarming rumours were in circulation as to the ac-tual position of things in India, but no information on the subject had reached the India Office up to a late hour, and the reply given to inquiries at that department was that the disquieting reports were without foundation .- Freeman.

A WELSH STIPENDIARY AND THE JEWS.—At last Pontypridd petty sessions (before Mr. Gwilym Williams, stipendiary magistrate), two Jews were charged with working on Sunday. Police constable Owen found the defendants engaged in glazing some windows at Dinas. In reply to the constable, they told him that they could not afford to keep two Sundays in the same week, and " the other day," they said, " we had to keep Christmas." The magistrate told the which probably they had come uninvited, they should obey the law of that country. If they wanted to break a Sabbath they should have broken their own Defendants—But we are Jews, sir. The Magistrate—you need not tell me that. I regret I am not able to inflict a heavier fine upon you. Each must pay a fine of 5s, and costs.

Drink .- Some extraordinary instances of the in-

satiate desire, or rather morbid impulse, to drink are mentioned in a paper on "The Insanity of Insbriety," by Dr. George Burr, published in the New York Psychological and Medico-Legal Journal of December, 1874. Dr. Bush records a case in which he says, in reference to an habitual drankard in Philadelphia, who, when strongly urged by one of his friends to leave off drinking, replied, "Were a keg of rum in one corner of a room, and were a cannon constantly discharging balls between me and it, I could not refrain from pussing before that eannon in order to get at the rum." One of the cases described by M'Neish in his "Anatomy of Drunkenness," as quoted by Dr. Ray, also illustrates this feature. A friend of the subject of it painted to him "the distresses of his family, the loss of his business and character, and the ruin of his health," to which he replied, "My good friend, your remarks are just; they are indeed too true; but I can no longer resist temp-tation. If a bottle of brandy stood at one hand and the pit of hell yawned at the other, and I were convinced that I should be pushed in assure as I took one glass, I could not refrain." The late Professor R. D. Mussey, of Cincinnati, relates another case A few years ago a tippler was put into an almshouse in this State. Within a few days he had devised various expedients to procure rum, but failed. At length, however, he hit upon one, which was successful. He went into the wood-yard of the establishment, placed one hand upon the block, and with an axe in the other, struck it off at a single blow. With the stump raised and streaming, he ran into the house and cried, 'Get some rum! get some rum! my hand is off." In the confusion and bustle of the occasion a bowl of rum was brought, into which he plunged the bleading member of his body; then raising the bowl to his mouth, drank freely, and ultimately exclaimed, 'Now I am satisfied.' Dr. J. E. Turner relates the case of a gentleman who, while under treatment for inebriety, during four weeks secretly drank the alcohol from six jars containing morbid specimens. On asking him why he had committed this loathsome act, he replied, "Sir, it is as impossible for me to control this diseased appetite as it is for me to control the pulsations of my

WHY FARMENG DOES NOT PAY .- The impression that farming does not pay is fast gaining ground among farmers, said Mr. Willard, of New York, in the Dairymen's Convention. But the question, he thought, may be asked, whether the extravagant and wasteful styles of living which many farmers have of late adopted, together with the inattention to business, and the trusting of work too much to hired labor, has not something to do in the matter. The income from a \$10,000 or \$20,000 farm will hardly pay for a style of living afforded by those of large wealth. He gave several instances of dairymen, who had attended strictly to business and practiced economy, had accumulated large properties, and had denied themselves none of the substantial and solid comforts of life. He thought there was need among farmers and dairymen of more accurate information and experiment. It is no wonder, that we have conflicting views when theories are built on "gresswork," and conclusions arrived at from false premises. A good deal that makes up our current agricultural literature is opinion rather than fact. Some people are incapable of making an accurate experi-ment, because they will not properly weigh all the circumstances connected with it, and because they allow prejudice to warp facts. They do not seek to learn truth for its own sake, but are looking only for those points which seem to fortify a preconceived opinion. They are like Douglas Jerrold's conservative "A man that will not look at the new moon"

out of respect to the old one." A second state SIMPLE DYSPERSIA REMEDIES - Dyspepsia arises from great variety of causes, and different persons are relieved by different remedies, according to the nature of the disease and the condition of the stomach. | We know of a lady who had derived great benefit from drinking a tumbler of sweet milk—the richer and fresher the better-whenever a burning sensation is experienced in the stomach. An elderly gentleman of our acquaintance, who was afflicted for many years with great distress after eating, has effected a cure by mixing a tablespoonful of wheat bran in half a tumbler of water, and drinking it half an hour after his meals." It is necessary to stir quickly and drink immediately, or the bran will cadhere to the glass and become pastry. Coffee, and tobacco are probably the worst substances persons troubled G. F. N. E.R. A. L. J. O.B.B.E.R. be avoided. Regular eating of nourishing plain food, and the use of some simple remedies like the above, will effect in most cases quicker cures than modi-cine.

cine. stand more than we suppose. The way II came in possession of this choice bit of knowledge, Tim and I used to sing to our cows. They knew very quick have tried them repeatedly. When we sang sober church hymns, they'd lop their ears down, look serious, and chew their oud ware the look serious, and chew their oud ware the look serious.

AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.—FEB. 15

AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.—The presention is in most in the special of the presention in the case and the process of the contribution of the companion of t ing straw five miles, and the hay also five miles, would buy grain enough to more than make the straw equal to hay, for stock, and the \$5 per ton difference would be lost. With a little ground grain.

O. S. B., both assistant pasters of this church, and

PHYSICAL AND MENTAL DISEASE. - A writer in Chambere Journal speaks of the facts as decidedly noteworthy, thet the common opinion that excessive mental occupation gravitates towards insanity is not only verified by facts, but that, on the contrary, one of the foremost of living physicians doubts whether alienation of mind is ever the result of overstrain; it is to physical, not to mental derangement, he thinks, that excessive work of the brain generally gives rise. Insanity, he points out, finds the most suitable material for its development among the cloddish, uneducated classes, while the worst forms of physical diseases are originated and intensified among the educated, overstrained brain-workers.

CURING HAMS .- A good recipe is to rub the hams with fine salt and sugar and lay in a dry place. After five or six days rub again, putting on some new salt, as the old becomes dry and does not penetrate. At the end of eight or nine days, apply the salt again. Use sugar only at the first rubbing. Keep the calt on them until the shank looks white and the skin drawn tight; when this is the appearance the hams are ready to smoke.

"Governor" Volney Voltaire: Smith is known as the "Arkansas Firebrand." As his name indicates, he doesn't belong to any church. His religious opinions are confined to the belief that when good men kick the bucket that's the end of them, but when wicked ones die, their spirite are eternally tormented by an ambition to be Governor of Arkansas.

Our old friend Mrs. Partington asks, in her wellknown sweet-toned simplicity, if there "isn't some claws in the revived statutes of Massachusetts cats ?" and acds: "It seems to me there ought to be, for my poor Paul once got terribly torn in his flesh and trowsers by one, and for nothing at all efther, but just sitting down on her—and the cleth cost a dollar a yard!"

The Arkansas negro formula of divorce is brief and to the point. The coloured justice applied to remarks, "As I jined you, so I bust you suitder. So go, you niggers. You go!" This at once clips the knot "there's Lo untying."

"The child has since died." is the laconic remark which a Pennsylvania paper affixes to an account of a 12-year-old girl, who had already mastered logic, rhetoric, geology, botany, and the mysteries of mental and moral science.

Among the gifts to a Pennsylvania bride, a few days since, was a broom, to which were attached the following sweet, sentimental lines:

"This trifling gift accept of me, Its use I would commend; In sunshine use the bushy part, In storms the other end.

"What on earth made you get so drunk, and why oh why do you come to me in this dreadful state?" "Because, my darling, all the other place are shut up."

The obituary notice of a much-respected lady concludes with: "In life she was a pattern to be followed; and her death-oh, how consoling to her friends!"

A private in the army sent a letter to his sweetheart, closing with "May Heaven cherish and keep you from yours truly, John Smith.

BREAKFAST-EPPS'S COCOA-GRATEFUL AND COMFORT ma.—" By a thorough knowledge of the natural law 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 Grocors in Packets only labelled-"James Epps & Co, Homœopathic 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.

Dr Lloyd, of Ohio, surgeon in the army during the war from exposure contracted consumption. He says in a letter addressed to Messrs. J. N. Harris & Co., proprietors of Allen's Lung Balsam, I have no hesitancy in stating that it was by the use of your LUNG BALRAM that I am now alive and enjoying

health To the Consumptive — Let those who languish under the fatal severity of our climate through any pulmonary complaint, or even those who are in decided consumption, by no means despair. There is a safe and sure remedy at hand, and one easily tried. Wilbor's Compound of Cod Liver Oil and Lime," without possessing the very nauseating flavor of the Oil as heretofore used, is endowed, by the phosphate of lime with a healing property which renders the oil doubly efficacious. Remarkable testimonials of its efficacy can be exhibited to those who desire to see them. For sale by A. B. WILBOR, Chemist, Boston.

How Seldom, we see a splendid head of hair From sickness, excessive labor or neglect, thousands find their hair gradually wasting away, Burnell's Cocoaine will repair this waste. The Cocoaine is a perfect Hair Dressing—a promoter of the growth of the Hair—a preparation free from irritating matter.

It has great affinity for the human skin—is rapidly absorbed and imparts lustre and strength.

The Hair—a preparation free from irritating matter.

The Hair—a preparation free from irritating ma

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1 A sel'T LOCK-SMITH, mit mait and Suga

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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 allent and let it speak for 'tself-'through other' lips than lours, believing that those who have suffered most can better fell the story we will here duote word for word from letters recently received simply add. ing our testimony to the rest, in 'saying "that when this plant is properly prepared, we know that it roservers course consonerion, and will break up a fresh cold in twenty-four hours.

MARY'S CHURCH, Allegheny City, Pa

The East India Hemp has been taken by Rev. added, straw is well worth \$5. When straw is cut, so far has given relief to both. They suffered from and two quarts of wheat bean; or one quart of corn-affections of the langs and bronchial organs. We meal is mixed with one bushel of the straw, cattle have recommended, through charity to sufferers, the will winter better upon it than upon the best hay. Cannabis Indica to different persons, and continue It takes but a small portion of grain to make up the 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.R. 87 Washington Street.

> CHINA GROVE, ROWAN Co., N. C., 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 cases it acts like a charm.

> 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 bet. ter, 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.

DECHERD, Franklin, Tenn., }

Sept. 12, 1874.

: Send three more bottles of your con sumption 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.

DEEP RIVER, POWESHICK, 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 oured. JACOB TROUT.

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 Chandook & Co., 1032 Race Street,

PAIN-KILLER.bar

After thirty-five years' trial, it is still receiving the most unqualified testimonials to its virtues from persons of the Highest character and responsibility. Physicians of the first respectability recommend it as a most effectual preparation for the extinction of pain. It is not only the best remedy ever known for Bruises, Cuts, Burns, &c., but for Dysentery, or Cholera, or any sort of Bowel complaint, it is a remedy unsurpassed for efficiency, and rapidity of action. In the great cities of India, and other hot climates, it is become the standard medicine for all such complaints, as well as for Dyspepsia, Liver Complaints, and other kindred disorders. For Coughs and Colds. Canker, Asthma, and Rheumatic difficulties, it has been proved by the most abundant and convincing testimony to be an invaluable medicine.

It is used INTERNALLY and EXTERNALLY. Sold everywhere. Price 25 cts.

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off Paris who like the Liberty Street, New York City H. L.

Montanlet horsey is the Becond continued the Christina can, the discussion was the distribution of the carly church. It had not existed here before it