TELEGRAMS.

AUSTRIA. Andrassy's Besignation Accepted - The

New Ministry. BRUSSELS, August 14.-The Independence Belge announces that the Hosperor Francis Joseph has accepted Count Andrassay's resignation on the condition that he remains in office pending the nomination of a successor.

LONDON, August 14.—A Vienna despatch reports that the new ministry does not appear to have any character of permanency. A Vienna despatch says the new ministry will maintain the army at its present strength, and will fulfill the occupation project and strengthen the tendencies towards protection.

Turkey.

CONSTANTINOPLE, August 14 -It is reported that at a family council at the sultan's palace, attended by the sultan and all the princes, the general opinion was that Mahmoud Nedim Pasha was the only man capable of saving the empire from destruction.

FRANCE

A Democratic Tendency-Panama Canal Shares.

Paris, August 14 .- M. Rouher's organ, the L'Ordre, has completely broken with the legitin.i 's. It says it is time to return to allegiance with the democracy.

It is stated that De Lesseps has received proposals from respectable American quarters offering to take up the shares of the Panama canal not subscribed for in France.

SPAIN.

Incendiaries-Indemnity from Mexico. Madrio, August 14.—Several fires, some incendiary, are reported in the Spanish provinces. In one case thirty houses were destroyed, and thirty-four persons perished in the flames.

The minister of foreign affairs has requested an explanation from the Mexican government respecting the recent assassination of Spanish subjects in Mexico. It is said Spain intends to demand payment and indemnity to the families of the deceased and punishment of the guilty persons.

ENGLAND.

Reduction in Wages-American demand for Euglish Iron-The International Conference - Failures - Grissell Imprisoned.

London, August 14.—The reduction in the wages of the Chumley cotton operatives came into force at many of the mills yesterday. Many weavers have called a meeting for to protest against repeated reductions. of the principal firms of Dale district, Glasgow, employing 1,000 hands, have given notice of an extra 5 per cent reduction, making a total reduction of 20 per cent since the commencement of the depression. These are the only mills which have been running on full time. It is feared that the rest of the mills running only four days in the week will tollow suit, which will reduce the operatives to the lowest ebb.

The I'arl Malt Gazette says, in consequence of active American demand, every large ironmaking district in the kingdom is showing unmistakeable signs of revival in the iron

At the international law conference, to-day, Raimsen, of Amsterdam, in discussing the law of affreightment, said there would be very material differences in regard to questions of freight on the continent and England and the United States. The conference then discussed a paper on the uniform standard Weights, which proposed that a stone consist of ten pounds, a hundred weight of a hundred pounds and a ton two thousand pounds. Ruggles, of New York, supported the proposition in the paper. The matter was reierred.

Simeon Bergheim, iron merchant, has failed. Liabilities, £40,000. Thomas Driver, cotton spinner, of Black-

burn, has failed. Liabilities, £39,000. The house of commons, to-day, committed Grisssll to Newgate prison until the prorogation of parliament, as a punishment for hav-lt is in the silent toil in the ing evaded the warrant of the speaker for his bidden galleries of the mine that arrest. He will be liable to arrest at the there is born the multitudinous sound next session of parliament on the original charge of breach of privilege of the house.

THE ZULU WAR.

Cetywayo Wants to Surrender. PORT DURNFORD, July 24 .- Cetywayo has made another effort to-day to ascertain whether his liberty would be granted him if he submitted. He said he had been com-

pletely deserted. A Cape Town despatch, July 29th, says Cetywayo has sent word he wished to surrender, but fears being killed. A reply was returned promising him safety and good

London, August 14 .- A Durban despatch July 24th, reports that the Zulus generally acquiesce in the deposition of Cetywayo.

Sir John Macdonald Dines with the Queen and is Sworn in as a Member of the Imperial Privy Conneil.

Tononto, August 14.—The following is a special cablegram to the Globe:

LONDON, August 14.-Sir John Macdonald left London this morning for Osborne, to be sworn in a member of the privy council. The Dominion ministers dined last night with the lord mayor of London.

Sir Leonard Tilley and Sir Charles Tupper sail by the Circassian on the 21st inst. Sir John Macdonald will remain in England four weeks longer. Sir Alexander Galt goes to Spain to negotiate a commercial treaty.

Mr. Pope, minister of agriculture, has directed Mr. Dyke, the government agent at Liverpool, to place himself in communication with tenant farmers in various parts of the United Kingdom, and in cases where a number of agriculturists are found to entertain the idea of emigration and are able to satisfy him that they are possessed of a fair amount of capital he is authorized to send out to Canada any one of their number whom they may select to report upon the character of the country, the terms upon which an improved farm may be acquired and other matters of value. The expenses of these delegates will be defrayed by the Dominion, and every facility will be offered them in Canada for acquiring information of a reliable character and communication with those whom they represent. The following is a special cable to the

London, August 14.—This afternoon the Right Hon. Sir John Macdonald, the premier of Canada, was summoned to Osborne house and sworn in as a member of the queen's privy council. Six John was appointed a member of the privy council in July, 1872. The right hon, gentleman was introduced to her majesty and leading members of the Government, who were in attendance, by Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, secretary of state for the colonies, and after the ceremony he had a long interview with the queen, and subsequently dined at Osborne house with her ma-

THE VICE-REGAL TOUR. Honored by the United States Warship Kearsage-A Warm Reception.

PICTOU, N. S, August 13.—A charming morning favors the vice-regal reception. The only merchant vessel of any size is the barque Queen Victoria. This vessel was launched on one of the anniversaries of the illustrious lady after whom she is named. She lies close to the public wharf, covered with bunting and swarming with people from the maintop to deck, prepared to welcome the distinguished daughter of the queen to this port. The balance of a commercial shipping in port consists of a few schooners. The U. S. steamer Kearsage lies out in the stream with colors displayed and decks manued in honor of the event of the day. The steamer Albert lies in the dock between the landing place and the railway wharf, completely covered with people in all parts, from which a view of the public wharf could be had. About balf-past 10 the Druid, with the viceregal party on board, is observed steaming up the harber. As she passes up to her anchorage she is greeted with hearty cheering from the Kearsage, followed by the roar of welcome from the vast crowds on shore. The Druid, coming to anchor opposite the public wharf, the Hulifax Co.'s tug Dragon steamed out to her to convey the party ashore. Almost precisely at 11 o'clock the Dragon left the side of the Druid and came alongside the landing place. The marquis and princess, followed by their suite, landed on a carpeted stage, and were received by Col. Laurie, Major McLeod and members of the reception committee. A guard of honor, consisting of about 70 men of the 78th bighlanders, saluted the party as they were being escorted to their carriages. His excellency inspected the 78th highland ers' guard of honor at Pictou landing, and addressed them briefly, warmly praising them for the precision of their movements. On the instant that the marquis and princess stepped ashore the Pictou battery of garrison artillery began thundering a royal salute from the battery hill. The vice-regal party were escorted to a spacious raised dais in front of

addresses. His excellency replied as follows:-To the Mayor and Council of the Town of

the custom house. John D. McLeod read the

Pictou: MR. MAYOR AND GENTLEMEN,-You assume with perfect justice that our best wishes are yours in our desire that returning prosperity may visit this district, where so large a population represents many of the most vital interests of the country in the industries connected with farming, with shipbuilding, and with the fisheries. The vast mineral reports of this part of Nova Scotia vid fair to give to your houses a degree of wealth, or, at any rate, of material comfort, for which we should be most grateful. At a time when in Europe and America there is much distress, and when we have been looking in vain for better times, the way in which you have been able to avail yourselves or your position, and the way in which your mining population has allowed no disunion to operate to your disadvantage, gives promise of enhanced wealth and a permanence of the good you have attained. In expressing my gratitude, as the queen's repre-

sentative, for your welcome to the "black country" of the Dominion, I sha!l not be accused of undue partiality to my own countrymen if I give utterance to my satisfaction at finding so many highlanders among your people. Even if you had not mentioned the circumstance, I should have had some suspicion that you are not devoid of this element, which has contributed to the progress of Canada. For whereever I go and find evidence of successful energy, whether it be in the counting house or in political office, or if it be in a coal mine that it is to be found, there is very often a Scotsman at the bottom of it. The labor undertaken by the miner is hard, and accompanied by many risks. Be assured that our fullest sympathy is united to the respect we feel [for the successful toil of men who thus provide the sinews of commerce for a long time to come. It is to the coal fields in your neighborhood that we must look for the illustration on Canadian territory of one great source of our national wealth. which is heard from the cities, whose streets are filled with the talk of men and the roar of traffic, telling that to them a share of the prizes of the world has fallen. The endeavors of those employed in such tasks, and with. out whom so much activity would be silent, merit for them the respect and gratitude of their fellow-citizens. To them, to you, and to all in this district, whether merchants, agriculturists or artizans, we return our hearty thanks for the greeting given to us, and which

you, Mr. Mayor, have been so good as to convey in your address. After the reading of the reply, a number of the citizens and others were presented to his excellency and her royal highness, after which the procession started to the public wharf. cheering the governor-general and his illustrious spouse at all points The Dragon proceeded to the side of the Druid and from thence to Pictou landing. The princess was left on board the Druid, and did not go to Stellarton, being somewhat wearied with her travels. The marquis was greeted at Stellarton with great enthusiasm by large crowds of people who assembled at the railway station. Great disappointment, however, was felt when it became known that the princess did not accompany her husband

Pond's Extrac... The Household Remedy for Pains, Cuts, Burns, Bruises, etc. always rejable. It never fails. Give it a trial. 561

MANY YOUNG PERSONS FROM 16 TO 20 YEARS of age are greatly annoyed with roughness of the face, the skin being covered with unsightly pimples, blotches, discolorations, and flesh worms. To all such we advise the use of Bristol's SARSAPARILLA AND Pills, which, if persevered in will so thoroughly cleanse and purify the humors of the system that the skin well become smooth,

soft, and beautiful. MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER.-The most delicate invalids, the greatest sufferers with sea-sickeness, and those whose nervous systems are more sensitive, prefer it before all others, not for a time only, but always and continuoualy. The sense of smell.never tires of its soft, refreshing odor.

It is noticed that some of our farmers in gauging the mowing machine cut too close. This is something that the practical farmer ought to take into consideration, as close cutting is injurious. There are few lands that will bear shaving, as the action of the hot sun and dry weather of July and August affects the roots unfavorably when they are left with no protection.

The liquid yieldings of animals are worth more-good authorities say one-sixth morepound for pound, than the solid excrements, and are saved with greater care by the best European farmers and gardeners. All the leaks in the stables are not in the roof; those often in the floor are quite as objectionable horses, cattle and sheep, as well as for soften-and are the cause of a great deal of waste. ing hard or contracted hoofs. It has been

AGRICULTURAL:

zone to the The Farme !! We call the following from the American Agriculturist for August:

WHHAT .: :

requires a fine and mellow soil—it is best if compact below and roughish on the top. If there are any clods, these should be brought up from below by repeated harrowings and broken by the roller or the disk harrow. If they cannot be broken up completely they are better on the top than below the surface. A roller will break many.

DRILLING WHEAT.

Many farmers are testing the practice of cultivating wheat. We hear of frequent experiments in this direction, and these have generally turned out satisfactorily. Cultivating or hoeing is easily done by drilling the wheat in 16-inch rows, by stopping every alternate spont. It is not difficult to construct a simple cultivator that will work the spaces between the drills. There are two different wheat hoes in the market that do the work effectively. Wheat that is sown broadcast cannot be cultivated. This fact, and the better condition of drilled wheat, should be sufficient inducement to use the drill, if the great saving of seed and the lessening of labor are not.

Where the soil is not good enough for wheat, rye will be sown; but, as a general thing, soil that will make a good crop of rye can be made sufficiently rich for wheat by careful preparation, and the use of 250 or 300 lbs. of artificial fertilizer.

LIMING LAND.

Lime is an old-fashioned fertilizer, but it should not for that reason be neglected. It is cheap, and rarely fails to pay well for its use when land is to be seeded to grass and clover. Forty bushels per acre of air-slaked lime is usually spread from the waggon with a longhandled shovel upon the ploughed ground, aud harrowed in with the seed. It will do no harm to put on the lime immediately after the manure if it is harrowed in at once.

can often be procured for the taking away, at any gas works. It is at least worth the cost of carting a moderate distance. But it should not be used while it is fresh. If hauled now it may be laid in heaps on land to be ploughed in next spring or on land to be fall plough d and spread either in next fall or spring. A few months' exposure is needed to free it from injurious gases, which pass off in time. After three or four months it becomes carbonate of lime, or mild lime, with a considerable portion of sulphate of lime (gypsum) mixed with

No better time than the present offers for the clearing of swamp lands. To cut off the thick growth of weeds and coarse grass and sedges, and burn these on a dry windy day, will leave the surface clear, while it is dry enough to plough or break up. We find a disk harrow, such as the Nishwitz, or new modifications of, the old but excellent idea of, sharp steel disks, to be very effective for such work. The ground, when cut up fine, may be seeded to grass at once, with a good chance for a successful catch. On swamp lands, a good dressing of lime will be found generally useful.

Cut these while the ground is dry. If they have been marked, or laid out previously, the work can be done now, at half the cost of doing it when the ground is full of water. This season is better than any other for reclaiming swamp meadows.

FODDER CROPS

that have not been used should be cut and cured for winter. Sweet corn stalks, from which the ears have been pulled for market, should not be left to waste, but cut up and cured as soon as the crop is off. The ground may be ploughed at once and sown to white turnips. There should be no waste of forder or of ground, and every little saving that is possible should be made.

WHITE TURNIPS.

may be sown this month and yield a valuable crop. The cow-horn, white Norfolk, Grevstone and other quick growing varieties will make a good growth before the ground ; frozen up.

FALL FALLOWING.

Experience proves, every season, the wisdom of ploughing as much as possible, for spring sowing. Early fall ploughing has the benefit of fallowing to some extent, and the earlier it is begun the more advantages are derived from it; it is more beneficial on heavy land than on light, but light land cannot fail to be improved by it. The better the preparation of the ground the better the crop. The high averagely ield of the English farms is no doubt largely due to the thorough preparation of the ground before seeding. Our climate is superior to that of England for wheat growing; yet a yield of 64 bushels per acre is not at all infrequent among good farmers there, while here 40 bushels per acre is an unusual yield. Two ploughings, several barrowings and in many cases rolling or crushing; and the excellent preparation of the soil by a previous root crop must have a much better effect upon the soil than one ploughing, very poorly done done because of the hardness and dryness of our soil in midsummer, and very imperfect harrowing. It might be well for us to lay out more labor on our wheat crop, and so prepare the ground better, and raise our average from 12 to at least 20 bushels per acre. The difference in the amount of wheat at harvest would pay for a good deal of extra work in ploughing, etc., and yet leave a profit; besides, the soil would not forget the generous treatment in one year nor two. MANGLES AND BEETS.

Root crops and field cabbages need frequent cultivation during this month and up to the time when the rows become nearly closed by their growth. So long as the horse can pass slong the rows the soil should be stirred deeply. Sugar-beets are sweeter the deeper they are covered in the ground; white sugarbests may be earthed up, but mangles and globe beets do not need; this a mere stirring the soil is sufficient. Thin when needed, and pull all weeds that start in the rows.

CLOVER-REED.

Clover that was mown early for hay may be ready to cut for seed that month. If cut early, the sod may be prepared for wheat. A clover sod after the seed has been taken off furnishes rich soil for wheat crop. The sod should be ploughed with a jointer, such as the Syracuse Chilled Plough, and the ground well rolled; the surface may be then loosened up with a cultivator before sowing.

WOUNDS AND BRHISIS in horses and cattle should be washed and dressed with some emollient application. The veterinary cormoline, a preparation of crude petroleum, has proved an excellent dressing for damaged skin, sprains, or bruises, on

found to serve a useful purpose for mankind as well as for animals.

HORSES. A run at pasture at night will be useful for

a team, but either the pasture should be good or the horses should receive a feed of grain before being turned out; pasture slone will not be sufficient for a tired horse that is kept at work every day.

CARE OF THE FEET.

Work horses are subject to have dry and brittle hoofs while ploughing on hot dry ground. Occasionel washing and application of glycerine or cosmoline to the moist hoofs will soften the horn and remedy the brittleness. At this season mischief is done by keeping old shoes on too long. It is necessary to remove shoes to accommodate the growth of the hoof; otherwise there is danger that the hoof may become bound.

AGRICULTURVL NOTES. Daisled meadows, fields of clover, Grasses juicy, fresh and sweet, In a day the wild bees hover Over many a fragrant heap;
Windrows all the meads do cover,
Biossoms fail a d farmers reap;
In a month and all is over—
Stored away for winter's keep.

Land-draining goes ahead in the West especially in Indiana and Illinois. The former State has now 500 tile factories, each of

which turns out 240,000 tiles in a season. Farmers should have a diversity of crops so that if there is a failure in one there may be a hit in another. The intelligent farmer lays his plans as much as the leader of military. He looks ahead to see what will make him money; and he doesn't put all his eggs under one hen, for she might leave the nest and all would be addled.

A Kentish farmer is said to have condensed his practical experience into these rules: "Feed your land before it is hungry, rest it before it is weary and weed it before it is

A farmer in Holden, Me., who had placed a large umbrella in his cornfield to frighten away the crows, says that on a wet day he found a large flock safely sheltered under it from the rain!

Have a spade or thin chisel and cut under ground every plant of burdock, poke weed or other biennial or perennial plant found growing in the fence corners or other places likely to be infested, and you will soon find your yearly crop of weeds diminished.

The practice of dairying, as well as the theory, is thaght at the Iowa Agricultural College, where a sixty-cow power creamery, with all modern improvements, has been completed of late, and is successfully carried on supplying the dining-room with butter of excellent quality, the work from the milking onward being all done by the students them-

It is stated that with nearly a third of the number of cows in the United States, the butter and cheese made in Great Britain and Ireland are worth but \$67,500,000 at the high rate which they command. Almost twice that value, or \$130,000,000 is produced by the fresh milk sold, which realizes high prices. The estimated average annual yield per cow is 262 gallons. Not quite half of the supply of butter and cheese is of home production.

The richest food is not always the cheapest for milch cows, though too little food, however, is even worse than too rich food, a fair mean being the best. A butter cow cannot be made a cheese cow by change of food, though food to a certain extent influences the milk production. For quality of milk, select proper breeds; for quantity good milkers, and feed well, but not with too much highly-con-

ADVERTISEMENTS.

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PRICES MODERATE.

A visit is respectfully solicited. EYE AND EAR. DE. L. O. THAYER,

Of L. S. A., LONDON, ENGLAND, Surgeon to Regent's Park Eye Imfirmary, OCULIST AND CURIST. May be consulted daily at

No. 49 Beaver Hall Terrace. Mr. Decarle, Montreal College, oured of squint in one minute; Mr. Pegnev. St. Ann's Market, squint removed; Rev. Pere Desnoyers, of Hacre Cœur, c red of deafness; Mrs. Wilson, of Farnham, 2) years blind, went home cured in three weeks.

April 26. 37-g*

DE LA SALLE INSTITUTE, DUKE STREET, Terente, Ont. DIRECTED BY THE

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This Establishment, under the distinguished patronage of his Grace the Archbishop, and the Rev. Clergy of the Archdiocese, affords every facility for a thorough Educational Course.

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solutely die unly Article that will Restore Hair on Baid Heads. And Curea all Diseases of the Skin and Scalp.

What the World Has Been Wanting for Centuries

What the World Has Been Wanting for Centuries

The greatest discovery of our day, so far as a large portion of bunnaity is concerned, is CAR. P. J.I.N.E. an article prepared from petroleum, and which effects a complete and radical core in cases of baldness, or where the hair, owing to diseases of the scalp, has become thin and tends to fall out. It is also a speedy restorative, and while its use secures a luxuriant growth of hair. It it also brings back the natural color and gives the most complete satisfaction in the using The talling out of the hair, the accompilations of dandruff, and the premature change of color, are all evidences of a diseased condition of the scalp and the glands which nourish the hair. To arrest these causes the article used must possess medic i as well as chemical virtues, and the change must begin under the scalp to be of permanent and lasting beneft. Such an article is CARBOLINE, and, like many other word derful discoveries, it is found to consist of elements almost in their natural state. Petroleum oll is the article which is made to work such extraordinary results, but it is after 1 has been chemically treated and completely de dorized that it is in proper condition to the rollet. It was in far-off Rusria that the effect of petroleum upon the hair was first observed, a government officer having noticed that a partially bald-headed servant of his, when trimming the lamps, had a habit of wiping his oil-bes ueared bands in his scanty locks, any the result was in a few months a much finer head of black, glossy hair than he ever hab be fore. The oil was tried on horses and cattle that had lost their hair from the cattle plague, and the results were as rapid as they were marvelled to the world: but the knowledge was practically use of refined petroleum as a dressing for the hair. But the skill of one of our chemists has every the skill of one of our chemists has corrowed the skill of one of our chemists has corrowed the skill of one of our chemists has corrowed the skill of one of our ch The greatest discovery of our day, so far as a

THE GREAT AND ONLY

Hair Restorative.

READ THE TESTIMONIALS

DAVISVII LE, Cai., Nov. 8, 1878.

CHAS. LANGLEY & Co., San Francisco:

DEAR SIR—I take great pleasure in informing you of the most gratifying results of the use of CARBULINE in my own case. For three years the top of my head has been completely hald and smooth, and I had quite given up any hope of restoring the hair. Four weeks ago I noticed the advertisement of CARBULINE, and on the recommendation of a friend I concluded to tree recommendation of a friend, I concluded to tr recommendation of a friend. I concluded to try
a bottle without any great nopes of good results;
however, I have now used it less than a month,
and, to my most agreeable asionishment, my
head is completely covered with a fine, short,
healthy groath of hair, which has every ap
pearance of continued growth; and I confidently
believe it will restore it as completely as ever it
was in my youth.

believe it will restore it as compared was in my youth.

I take great pleasure in offering you this testimonial, and you have my permission to publish the same. Yours truly, CHAS. E. WHITE, Davisville, Cal.

monial, and you have my permission to publish the same. Yourstruly, CHAS. E. WHITE,
Davisville, Cal.
Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 8th cay of November, 1878. JAMES D. KING,
North Attleboro', Miss., says: For more than twenty years a portion of my head has been as smooth and free from hair as a billiard ball, but some eignt weeks ago I was induced to try your CAR-40 LINE, and the effects have been simply wonderful. Where no hair has been seen for years, there now appears a thick growth. It is growing now nearly as rapidly as hair does after it is cut. You may use the above testimonial if you choose, and may refer to me for its truth.
MR. W. S. G. LD. No. 76 River avenne, Allegheny City, Pa., writes to us that he had his head badly scalded by hot water and that CARBO-LINE not only cured his head but caused his hair to grow luxuriantly.
ALF-KED PHILLIPS, Druggist. Gloversville, N. Y., says: My wife has tried CARBO-LINE, and she has now a coating of hair over the top of her head an inch long where her head has been entirely BALD for years

BONGOLA, Ill., March 19, 1878.
SIRS,—By the persuasion of a friend I began to use CARBO-LINE on my head last September, which had been bald for twenty years, and now I have a nice grow h of hair on my head that surprises everybody that has observed the fact.
A. G. WILLIAMS, M. D.
THOMAS LAWRENCE, M. D., Mill Creek, Ill., says: I can cheerfully recommend CARBO-LINE and now have a fine suit of hair growing where there was no appearance before I began using CARBO-LINE.

U. H. MOELHANY, Druggist:

W. H. MOELHANY, Druggist:

CARBO-LINE

**W. H. MOELHANY, Druggist*

CARBOLINE Is now presented to the public without fear of contradiction as the best Restorative and Beau-tifier of the bair the world has ever produced.

PRICE ONE DOLLAR per Bottle Sold by all Druggists. KENNEDY & CO., PITTSBURG, PA.

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Que., Can.
BROWN & WEBB, Halifax, N. S., Can.
THOS. B. BAKER & SON, St. John, N.B., Can. . l-mwf H, HASWELL & CO.,

MONTREAL, Que., General Agents for Canada.

THE BALD HEAD'S FRIEND. D. R.E.M. U.M.S. The True Witness For 1879.

PRIZES FOR EVERYBODY

The True Witness is the weekly edition of the Evening Post. It is now in its twenty-eighth year, and has been recently enlarged and reduced in price from \$2.00 to \$1.50 a year. Being the leading Catholic paper in the Dominion, it will maintain a vigilant and defensive attitude in regard to the rights of the Catholic Church, and will be a paper essentially for the Catholics of the Dominion at large. It is our intention not to spare expense in making it a first-class family paper, and particularly interesting to the farmer

22 There is not a Man, Woman or Child anywhere, in all the Country, who reads this, who cannot easily get two or more others to Join him or her in taking the Paper and thus secure, FREE, one, or more than one, of the desirable articles described below.

There are from 25 to 500 families, or more, in the vicinity of each rost office, every one of whom would be benefited by having this paper for a year at a cost, postage included, of 3 cents a week. From one to a dozen Premium clubs, small or large, may be gathered in the vicinity of each Post Office, and as many premiums be obtained. You may get one or more of them.

A GENERAL PREMIUM.

A FREE COPY to the sender of a Club of 5 subscribers, at \$1 each, without other Premiums. A PRIZE FOR EVERY SUBSCRIBER.

A PRIZE FOR EVERY SUBSCRIBEB.

Every subscriber whose name is sent in by those working for premiums or otherwise, will have the choice of the following:—

Ist.—Six Pure Nickel-Silver Teaspoons, beautifully finished. Nickel Silver is a white metal like Silver, and being solid cannot wear down to brass like a silver-plated spoon. They are easier to keep bright than silver, and the six would sell in any rotall store for 50 cents.

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