Life-Dream.

We are dreaming in the shadow of anothe better life, better life,
On the Sunlit hills of Time,
With bright sandals on our feet treading
thro each pearly street,
On the altar stairs of labor that we climb.

We are dreaming by a sea-by the margin of And we look into its deep;
With the castle walls of years looming thro'
our flood of tears.
We are sinking like each shadow into sleep.

We are dreaming of the stars with our feet upon the earth; And the secrets of the sky, Ah, our souls would vainly read; reap the harvest in the seed, Reap the golden grain of heaven ere we die.

We are dreaming of the past with our hands stretch'd towards the shore, And we dream so filled with care That the flowing of our tears robed in accents of our fears

Are the voices of our prayer!

-Thomas O'Hagan.

THE HOLY SEPULCHRE.

Aided by his servants and by Nicode-Anded by his servants and by Nicode-mus—the Syriac employs the plural ad-volverunt—Joseph rolled a great stone to the door of the monument, and went his way (St. Matt., xxvii, 60), for the Sabbath drew on (St. Luke, xxiii, 54). The stone with which Joseph closed the door of the sepulchre had undoubtedly been prepared for that purpose and cut to fit the entrance from the beginning, since it fitted so exactly as to be sealed, as was done soon afterwards by the chief priests.

It was still to be seen in the same place

It was still to be seen in the same place in the time of St. Cyril: ". . This sepulchre which is here, which is close by," says he to the catechumens; "this stone placed at the entrance of the monument, and which to-day we still see in the same

In the time of St. Jerome, in order, no doubt, to facilitate entrance to the tomb this stone was placed in the interior of the grotto of the Holy Sepulchre, near the stone bench upon which the body of our Saviour had reposed. This is what St. Jerome says of it in speaking of St. Paula: "Having entered the Holy Sep-ulchre, she kissed the stone which the angel had removed from the door of the tomb." In fine the tomb of Leve Cheir. In fine, the tomb of Jesus Christ was at first a grotto cut into a double rock, was at first a grotto cut into a double rock, the first serving as a vestibule to the other, according to the ancient usage of the Hebrews (Gen., xxiii, 19; xxv, 9). The first grotto was open. It is of the latter that the poet Juveneus speaks (Hist. Evang., l. iv, v. 729) "Limen concludant immensa volumina petræ." (Paschal Rathbert.)

This cavern, serving as an ante-chamber to the tomb, remained a natural and unwrought grotto tili the time of Constantine; it was then leveled, as it interfered with the plan of the basilica which that onarch erected there, as we learn from monarch erected there, as we learn from St. Cyril, who says (Catech., xiv, 9): "Whence did the Saviour arise? We read in the Canticle of Canticles (ii, 10, 14): "Arise, make haste, my love, my love the beautiful one and love, my dove, my beautiful one, and come. the clefts of the rock.' He designates here the cavern of the rock through which it is necessary to pass in order to arrive at the entrance of the tomb, as we still see in other sepulchres.

At present we cannot recognize this are which served as a vestibule; it disappeared to give place to the architectural decorations we now admire. For, ral decorations we now admire. For, I repeat it, before the piety and munificence of our emperors had constructed all that surrounds the Holy Sepulchre, it was necessary, in approaching it, to enter into the rock. But where is this rock which formed a vestibule situated? Is it around the ramparts, ancient or new? It is in the cavern situated near the exterior wall. In spelunca petræ juxta antemurale." (Ibid. 14; see the Sep-

tuagint.) Paschal Rathbert, "presented the form of a circular ante-chamber cut out under an immense rock, which a man standing could hardly reach with his hand. The entrance to the monument looks to The body of Christ was laid at the north side in a recess, cut into the rock, three palms (or two feet) above the ground, and seven feet long. The opening of this lateral grotto fronted the south." Such is the description of the given in the ninth century Paschal Rathbert, a monk of Corbie (lib.

The reader may also consult the travels of Paul Lucas in Asia Minor (t. ii. p. 12 et seq.), who frequently visited this holy place, and gave an exact description of it in its actual state. "It is," says he, "a kind of little chamber, almost square within, eight feet one inch high from the and fifteen feet ten inches wide. The door is closed by a stone of the same rock as that of the tomb, and it was to this stone that the chief priests applied their

The stone which closed the tomb of our Saviour, and which the angel rolled back and sat upon, is, I believe, one of the most authentic relies of the Passion of our Lord. Besides its mention in the texts of St. Jerome and St. Cyril, as given above, we find it spoken of by Bishop Arculf (A. D. 700) in these terms: "The stone that was laid at the entrance of the monument is now broken in two; the lesser portion standing as a square altar before the en-trance, while the greater forms another square altar in the east part of the same church, covered with linen cloths." I have also found it mentioned in the relations of many pilgrims of subsequent ages; but not having taken any notes on this point, these details have escaped my memory. It is now in the possession of the schismatic Armenians. It is seen and wenerated by pilgrims in their church of Mount Sion beyond the walls, where it serves as an altar-stone. A fragment of it, however, is preserved in the Chapel of Imitating the piety of St. Paula, the pilgrims kiss it on entering. Rev. J. J. Begel.

Bright's Disease of the Kidneys, Diabetes. No danger from these diseases if you use Hop Bitters; besides, being the best family medicine ever made. Trust no other.

Sore Throat.

Apply Hagyard's Yellow Oil and take inwardly according to directions. Yellow Oil is the best remedy for Rheumatism, Neurolgia, Bruises, Burns, Frost Bites and all lameness, inflammation and pain. No household should be without it.

THE OCTOPUS "MONOPOLY."

A dark and heavy cloud is rapidly over-spreading the sky. The social conditions of Europe, which have so long excited our indignation and scorn and evoked our thankfulness for our own happier lot, are rapidly taking root in this once fa-vored soil, and the men who are planting the baneful upas trees are the giant Mono-polists, while they who are preparing the points, while they who are preparing the ground and watering and manuring the plants are our criminally apathetic fellow-citizens. Those who made this country what it has hitherto been, who suffered which should support a man, is rapidly being absorbed by the selfsame men by means of those very millions, for the pur-pose of still further taxing the nation to whom the land of right belongs. These are stern and bitter facts, and if united action be not promptly taken, the power of the Monopolists will be so consolidated that no efforts will be of any avail to break their hold upon the nation, and a state of things will be established here to which an Imperial despotism were liberty itself.

Let us take the case of the Railroads. Let us take the case of the Railroads. The original principle upon which these were permitted to be incorporated was that they should be allowed to charge what would yield a fair profit upon investment, and no more, the object being, of course, to secure transportation at such a programment of the second of the course of the second of the course of the second of t rates as would encourage manufacture and open up the country. What has been done? In 1867-8 the New York and Hudson River Railroad got bills passed increasing their stock by forty-seven mill-ions—millions not one penny of which exists except upon paper, and heavy dividends are paid. Again, the advantages of railroad transportation should be open to all, that the small trader may be enabled to compete on terms as equal as possible with his col-ossal brother. The Railroad Monopolists ossal ordiner. The rainted absorborses make one rate for one man and another for another; they encourage whom they choose, and crush whom they will, and fair trade is at an end. An attempt to obtain a Commission to stand between the Railways and the people has been made only to be defeated; and the explanation of this has been given by Mr. Depew in six words—"The old man won't have it. The old man won't have it! What Imperial ukase, what Sultanic firman can be perial ukase, what Suttain illiman can be more curt or more despotic than this dic-tum of Railroad King? And this is the American Republic! The New York Central Railroad is now running a literary bureau for the purpose of sending editor-ials hoodwinking the public to any paper ials hoodwinking the public to any paper that will print them at 15 or 20 cents a line. Bribes are offered to Senators, all those "in power" are sought to be cor-rupted, and the Monopolists have every—

thing their own way.

Then the public lands. These which should be reserved for the settlers who are to make the bone and muscle of the country, are granted wholesale to Corporations, who will let them out at rents and create a landlordism in America more disastrous because more difficult to combat or control, than that which has laid Ire-land low!

The telegraph system is another wound through which the nation's life blood is being sucked, with an actual original investment of not more than \$6,000,000 of stock on which the people have to pay interest!

There is a Monopoly press controlled by these vampires whose business it is to throw dust in the eyes of the public and prevent the dark ways by which colossal fortunes are built up from becoming ap-parent. For this the only remedy is— Don't read them. Read those papers, and those only, that are honest and out-spoken about these men, and that are working for the public good.

Organization, and prompt organization is necessary. The anti-Monopoly League which was started about a year ago, is do-ing good work. It has among its founders men of wealth and position. It is as vitally necessary here as the Land League is in Ireland, and only by prompt action can the measure of success that has been obtained by the latter be possibly secured to the former movement.—Buffalo

THE TRUE GENTLEMAN,

The following "Fortrait of a True Gentleman" was found in an old manor house, in Gloucestershire, written and framed, and hung over the mantlepiece of

a tapestried sitting room:
The true gentleman is God's servant, the world's master, and his own man; virtue is his business, study his recreation, contentment his rest, and happiness his reward. God is his father, Jesus Christ his Saviour, the saints his brethren, and all chaplain, chastity his chamberlain, sobriety his butler, temperance his cook, hospitality his housekeeper, Providence his steward, charity his treasurer, piety his mis-tress of the house, and discretion his

porter to let in or out, as most fit. Thus is his whole family made up of irtue, and he is the true master of the He is necessitated to be in the world on his way to heaven; but he walks through it as fast as he can, and all his business by the way is to make himself and others happy. Take him in two words—a man and a Christian.

Cancers and other Tumors are treated with unusual success by World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y. Send stamp for pamphlet.

Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam. Cures coughs, colds, asthma, croup, whooping cough, sore throat, bronchitis and all lung complaints that lead to consumption.

HAPPINESS OF CONFESSION.

The following authentic story has lately been circulated in France, and may be of use in our country, where the dread of the confessional is one of the weapons most employed by the devil to keep Protestants from being reconciled to the Church of their fathers.

One evening, during the gay and busy reign of the late Emperor of France, a well known priest in Paris left his presbytery about eleven o'clock at night, to administer the last Sacrament to a dying man. On his return home he was accosted by a gentleman, quite a stranger

the day of the great judgment.

Several hours passed, and many a street and boulevard was traversed by the earnest talkers, till at last the torrent of con-

fidences ran dry, and the man of the world took the hand of his newly-found "I fear," said he "that I have too long

duty dear to the Heart of the Great Con-soler Whom I serve; there is only one thing which would complete my satisfac-tion, that is to be able to couple your name and its associations with the remembrance of one of the most memorable nights of my life."

able nights of my life."

The unknown one turned his face earnestly to his questioner, and after an instant's hesitation, replied: "I will tell it to you, and I feel sure you will pray some-times for the frivolous, unhappy child of romance,—Alexander Dumas?"

How curious that the author of so many

columnious lives of fictitious persons should have suffered so much in keeping silence about his own? wrote so lightly of the confessional should have supplied such an argument in its favor? Surely the greater the genius and the keener the intuitive faculty a man posesses, the more does he loathe the sinful past to which he may be chainedas Mezentius chained the living to the rotting dead—and more, does yearn to cast from him. No one has known the human heart so well as its Maker, human trouble is beyond the reach of the Sacraments He has provided for its cure.—Donohoe's Magazine.

WHAT CATHOLICS HAVE DONE FOR SCIENCE.

It is well to call attention from time to time to the services which Catholics, clerical and lay, have rendered to science. Something of what is now being done among the stars and stones all over the which is baked by the hot fire in the fur-It is well to call attention from time to world by our co-religionists is thus commemorated in a letter from the Bishop of Salford: "When the English government determined to have the fruits of the scientific expedition of the Challenger thoroughly examined and analyzed, two Catholic priests, Monsignor Castracani, of Rome, and Father Reynard, a Belgian Rome, and Father Reynard, a Belgian Jesuit, were engaged to give their services, as being the two most competent men of science in Europe, the one in the department called diatomes, and the other in the microscopic analysis of the deposits of rocks brought up from the bed of the ocean. Science in various branches is still largely indebted to Catholics priests; the name of Secohi stands in the first line. the name of Secchi stands in the first line of modern astronomers; F. Perry, of Stonyhurst, has twice been named head of the national astronomical expedition to Kerguelen and Madagascar; F. Denza, a Barnabite, is the most eminent astrono-mer and meteorologist in Italy; and Don Antonio Stoppani the most celebrated geologist. At the head of the astronomical Observatories at Kalosca, Louvain cal Observatories at Kalosca, Louvain, Puebla, Cuba, Manila, Calcutta, Tchangkia-Tchouang in China, and at Zikawei, near Shanghai, are stationed Catholic priests. A considerable list might be given of Catholic clergy on the Centinent of Europe, who have made a name for the eminent services they have rendered, and are till rendering to science, in high and are still rendering, to science, in bio-logy, diatomes, electricity, chemistry, mineralogy, botany, conchology, and the highest branches of mathematics. the new American science of atmospheric currents and storms, we are told that one side of the Atlantic is a Catholic priest.

Fits. Fits. Fits.

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Ingenious Invention.

ne shrewd Yankee has invented a key that will wind any watch; it is a neat attachment to a charm. And it is said to act like a charm. So does that grand Key to Health-Burdock Blood Bitters, the greatest discovery of the age. It unlocks all the secretions, and cleanses and invigorates the entire system. Sample bottles 10 cents; large size, \$1.00 of all medicine dealers.

Apply flannel saturated with Hagyard's Yellow Oil and administer the Oil internally on a little sugar as directed on the bottle. Yellow Oil cures Rheumatism, Burns, Scalds, Chilblains, Lameness, and all flesh wounds. All dealers supply it, price 25 cents.

THE PRUSSIAN MINISTER TO THE VATICAN.

Doctor Corrado von Schloezer, the new Minister from Prussia to the Holy See was born at Lubeck fifty years ago; his present appearance, however, is that of a man of 40. He began his career as a literary man; his publications, especially those on history and diplomacy, brought him into notice, and the Prussian Government into notice, and the Prussian Government offered him a position in the office of Foreign Affairs, and after a short time sent him to the embassy of St. Petersburg, where Herr von Bismarck, now Chancellor of the German Empire, held the chief post. Herr Bismarck had special opportunities of intimately knowing the capacities and the promise of his subaltern. Herr von Schloezer afterwards returned to the Ministry in Berlin, and a little before the breaking out of the war of Prussia and Austria against Denmark, he was sent to Copenhagen. In 1864, he what it has hitherto been, what it has hitherto been, what it has hitherto been, privation, persecution and death to secure to their descendants their God-given heritage—the land—have had their toil and suffering in vain. They dethroned the king and banished the hereditary rulers; they asserted the right of the people to rule themselves and to hold the land for the common benefit, and now their descendants are giving up all their fathers gained, and placing over themselves typrants more despotic and more greedy than added to the lateness of the total the hour.

True, "replied his interviewer; "I have been in bed and risen again from it; there is something on my mind that prevents my sleeping. It is not care or anxiety for the morrow. I am rich, and have a great name; indeed I pass for a spoiled child of fortune; youths who have Ireland a wreck and Russia a land of slaves. The Railroads and to to and the Telegraphs are in the hands of a and the Telegraphs are in the hands of a metho make use of them who make use of them or make use of them who the secrets of my heart. I would give all I possess in exchange for one to whom I could reveal without fear of indiscretion the trouble that is eating into my soul!"

These words were the preface of a long story, in which the stranger told, with the poignant eloquence of sorrow and genius, things that will never again be known till the day of the great judgment.

Sevaral house of the most delicate missions, in all probability, that has yet been intrusted to him. In Rome is be truly said that the serious diplomaticareer of Herr Schloezer begins.

On the frequent occasions when Count Harry Arnim, then Minister to the Holy See, was absent from Rome, Herr Schloezer acted in the capacity of charge d'affaires, and being obliged by the duties of his office to consult daily with Cardinal Antonelli, and even with Pius IX., he had tience; but I will never forget what you have done for me to-night: you have brought back to me a peace of mind which was long departed."

"Sir," replied the priest, "I have not only a share in your present happiness, but also a pleasure in having performed a duty dear to the Heart of the Great Con. Like most educated and studious Germans, he is enamored of Rome, of its monument its history, and especially of the people and he has always spoken of them with an affection which seems enthusiastic. There is little reason to fear that he will grow weary of his task in Rome under pres circumstances; while, on the other hand Roman society is quite inclined to show all respect to the qualities and character of the new Prussian Minister to the Vati-

A POET WHO CAN WRITE PROSE.

The Rev. A. J. Ryan contributes to Donahoe's Magazine this article, which he puts under the heading "Some More of our Weak Points:"

Well, we know that it is very disagre able to write as, in honesty, we are obliged to write. But some one must do it.
"This is the best Government the world

ever saw"—a fine political phrase, but false. "The Catholic Church is better off in these United States than anywhere else —a fire ecclesiastical phrase, but somehow meaningless. There is political persecution masked, in every political party, against our persons and our beliefs, but not against our votes. Ah, no! votes tell even when the voter is the object of prejudice, that is, the vote is better than the voter. Republican or Democrat, why it is all the same pace of religious prejudice, to keep themselves and their families alive. In the natural order, we Americans are the sharpest, shrewdest, smartest, most enlight-ened people on the face of the globe; but in the supernatural order we are the dullest and blindest of people, save the heathens and Pagans. In spiritual matters we are always guessing. The American religion always guessing. The American religion is a guess of the mind or a gush of the heart. The guess and the gush are always against our Church. Direct persecution

would be much better for us. Persecution makes men brave. Its absence makes them lax, and cowards. This country is full of unpractical Catholics. An unpractical Catholic in the logic of error, is a living syllogism against his Church; for error never did, and never will, because it never can, reason logically. The unpractical Catholicity of tens of thousands is one of our very greatest weaknesses. It is an evidence of the weakening of faith. Whenever and wherever faith grows weak, true charity begins to fail. When charity fails, selfishness complacently sits on its ruins. Go from Catholic to Catholic in any city or congregation (the exceptions, if any, are few) to collect money for the Church, or the orphans, or any Catholic interest, and what? Some will give gladly, and at ence, God bless them! The most will listen, with an awkward hesitation, to your appeal, and give, if they give at all, grudgingly; and many will first rebuff, and then refuse.

Then, organize a fair, with all its pleasant enjoyments; have a picnic, with its pretty fascinations, or a grand ball with its sensuous dances, and lo! come a throng opening their purses, not out of pure charity, but out of natural generosities, in charity, but out of natural generosities, in proportion as you open to them the gates of worldly, and sometimes questionable attractions. Everyone knows this. It shows the weakness of charity, as the unsacramental life reveals the faith that is

Putting the Chief on His Feet.

The Hamilton, Ont., Fire Department under the training and supervision of Chief A. W. Aitchison, is not excelled in efficiency by that of any other city in the Dominion. Chief Aitchison, by the way, met with a very severe accident in driving to a fire not long ago. His head, shoulders and back were injured in a terrible manner. Being asked how he accounted for his rapid recovery he replied: "Sim-THIS NEW

THIS NEW

THIS NEW

THE PROWN'S HOUSEHOLD PANACKA" has no great and back were injured in a terrible manner. Being asked how he accounted for his rapid recovery, he replied: "Simply enough; St. Jacob's Oil can put any man on his feet, if there is any life in him at all. I used that wonderful medicine from the start, and the result is, that I am to-day in prime health and condition. St. Jacob's Oil, the panacea that comes to St. Jacob's Oil the St. Jacob's Oil the St. Jacob's Oil the S

the relief of the Fireman for rheumatism burns, etc., served me in my trouble and cured me quickly, completely and per-manently. It is the standard medicine here in the Fire Department."

Be Tidy.

"Keep your drawer in order, Mary; remember that is your work." "Oh, aunt, it is such a little thing, I can't re member it: if I had a great many drawer member it; it had a great many drawers, to keep rice, I should then attend to it." So Mary answered, and so she thought, perhaps; but Mary was mistaken. It is only he who is faithful in little that will be "faithful also in much." Do all your little duties faithfully if you would inspire little duties faithfully if you would inspire your friends with confidence in your ability to do greater things. Do all your little things faithfully if you would give evidence that you can be trusted with doing more important things. Do all your little works faithfully, or you will never be sought for to fill higher posts. He only that is faithful in little will be faithful also in much.—Chimes.

Wolves in France.

For a country so long settled and well peopled as France, to be greviously af-flicted with wolves, which not infrequently attack men and women, seems a little But the secret of their persistent life may possibly be found that the killing of wolves is deputed to certain officers whose woives is deputed to certain officers whose business would fail if the wolves were ex-terminated. The country folk do not hesitate to charge the official wolf hunters with more discretion than vigor in the performance of their duty. The position of "lieutenant de louveterie" is much of "lieutenant de louveterie" is much coveted, and it is a pleasant one, both for the holder and his friends, as regards hunting, shooting, and social intercourse in the lieutenant's district. The rewards for killing a wolf are now very small, ranging from one to three dollars. The departments most infested demand an increase to fifty or a hundred dollars, so as to make it worth the while of good shots and expert poachers to devote themselves to wolf-destruction. Elisee Reclus has computed that there are 3,000 or 4,000

For Weakness and General Debility. FROM ITHIEL PEASE, of North Searsmont,

Me.

"It gives me very great pleasure to inform you of the benefit received from the use of PERCUIAN SYRUP in my own family. My wife, for the past ten years, has been in feeble health—very much has been in feeble health—very inten-debilitated generally. Last spring she concluded to try a bottle of PERUVIAN SYRUP, and was so well pleased with the result she continued its use until three or four bottles had been used, and she is now in better health than at any time for ten years, and has increased in weight from years, and has increased in weight from 110 pounds to 126. I have employed physicians, and used a great variety of patent medicines, to the extent of hun-dreds of dollars, and I know she received more benefit from the PERUVIAN SYRUP than all the rest together. My sales of the Syrup are very large and constantly increasing, and I do not hesitate to recom-mend and even warrant it to give satisfac-

tion. Sold by all druggists.

F. Burrows, of Wilkesport, writes: that he was cured of a very dangerous case of inflammation of the lungs, solely by the use of five bottles of Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil. Feels great pleasure in recommend ing it to the public, as he had proved it (for many of the diseases it mentions to cure) through his friends, and in nearly every instance it was effectual.

The proper slope in writing is at an angle of fifty-two degrees, and the proper pen for the purpose is one of EsterLrook's. Samples free on application to the Esterbrook Steel Pen Co, 26 John St., New

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AYER'S HAIR VIGOR is colorless contains neither oil nor dye; and will not soil or color white cambric; yet it lasts long on the hair, and keeps it fresh and vigorous, imparting an agreeable perfume.

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"Send another \$12 box of CANNABIS
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now to the grave is now, we are glad to think, becoming rarer every year as the use of Cingalese Hair Restorer becomes more general. By its use the scanty locks of age once more resume their former color and the hair become thick and luxuriant as ever; with its aid we can now defy the change of years, resting assured that no Grey Hair at any rate will come to sadden us. Sold at 50 cents per bottle. For sale

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Mothers! Mothers!! Mothers!

Mothers! Mothers!! Mothers!
Are you disturbed at night and broken o, your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with the exeruciating pain of cutting teeth; If so, go at once and get a bottle of MRS, WINSLOWS SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately-depend upon it; there is no mistake about it. There is not a mother on earth who has ever used it, who will not tell you at once that it will regulate the bowels, and give rest to the mother, and relief and health to the child, operating like magic. It is perfectly safe to use in all cases, and pleasant to the taste, and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicans and nurses in the United States. Sold everywhere at 25 cents a bottle.

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