6 1875 TRUE TRUE WEINESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE — OCT. 15, 1875.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE:

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Baltange bolthe . FRANCE: The Duc de Broglie, speaking at an agricultural gathering at Beaumesnil, recently, warmly eulogised Marshal MacMahon as a man who had served his country under various regimes, conferring on each able to the Government. The foreign policy more glory than he received honors. The soldier of France in war, he had been the soldier of order and Conservative principles; in the unexpected apprenticeship of political life, succeeding by a majority of 14 an eminent Statesman, a veteran of European politics, whose talents and services the Assembly recognized. Parting from him with regret, through irreconcilable political differences, he would row, had the Chamber to vote again, be almost unanimously elected. After a panegyric on the Assembly, whose dissolution, though not fixed, could not be distant, the Duke admitted that it had failed in restoring those fine constitutional institutions which reconciled authority and liberty, but attributed the failure to the hereditary differences of a country tora by 80 years of revolutions. Failing in what it had wished to effect, the Assembly would leave imperfect but well-considered laws in which the Conservative element had powerful means of action. One of the Legislative bodies was elected almost exclusively by the delegates of rural communes placed on an equality with the large manufacturing towns, and the Executive Power, though deprived of the prestige of an hereditary character and duration, retained the rest of its essential prerogatives, while the security of France was guaranteed against the agitations of the capital. With courage and patriotism these laws would prevent the sad alternative of the horrors of anarchy or the hazards of absolute power. There was no institution whose defects could not be surmounted by good sense and patriotism. Let us cease, then, said the Duke, to recriminate as to institutions regretted and hoped for. Let us make use of those we have, leaving the future to satisfy the hopes reserved to it by the law. Let us accomplish the task of the present hour, rallying round the Marshal and his Government and silencing the discordant voices which would weaken by dividing us. Drink with me to "The Health of Marshal MacMahon, President of the Republic."

A correspondent of the Augsburg Gazette says that the Empress Eugenie recently asked Marshal Mac-Mahon to be allowed to pass 24 hours at Paris in the strictest incognito, and that a categorical refusal was given to the request.

The Pays, denying the report that Prince Louis Napoleon was about to sail round the world,

"Your Orleans and Bourbon Princes may visit China and Japan without inconvenience, for they are not wanted, but at this moment a Prince of the Imperial Family must respectfully hold himself at the disposal of France, which, may at any moment summon him, and this is probably why you would not be sorry to find him absent."

On this a Republican paper remarks that if the Prince waits for France to call him he will have to wait a long time. M. Granier de Cassagnac evidently does not share this opinion. Reviewing in the Ordre M. Lanfrey's "History of Napolean," he speaks of the name "Napoleon" as still, after falls and exiles, guiding the people as the pillar of fire did the Hebrews. He also describes it as a lighthouse of civilization, which heaps of pamphlets cannot hide or extinguish, and says only those born blinddeny its existence because they have never seen it.

BOMBARDMENT OF SAN SEBASTIAN RESUMED .-- HEN-DAYE, Oct. 8 .- The bombardment of San Sebastian was resumed by the Carlists yesterday.

THE CARLIST WAR .- The following letter has been addressed by Don Carlos to his friends in France :-

"Your eyes fixed on this noble land Spain, fatal to all errors, you follow with anxiety the vicissitudes of the struggle, a outrance which I have undertaken against the revolution. Your sympathies and the fears which may be inspired by the lying news spread abroad by impotence and spite make it my duty to dissipate your doubts, and to reassure you. Champion of the Catholic faith and Monarchical right, now alone in arms for the defence of those essential principles of every Christian society, I am thereby the representative of legitimate claims, and the realization of your hopes is closely bound up with the success of my enterprise. This grand mission which I have accepted from the hand of God, I will fulfil to the end without hesitation, compromise, or failing. My people are with me, prepared for every sacrifice, resigned to every suffering. Those whom I have been able to are are erect, compensating inferiority of number by their enthusiasm and courage, which generally keep victory under our colours. Others are waiting for muskets to rise en masse and in a rapid campaign decide the issue of the war by the annihilation of the hostile army which we have vanquished, and which we must destroy. All have beforehand sacrificed their comfort and life for the triumphs of their beliefs and convictions. Come and visit these Provinces and judge for yourself of the certain result of this crusade which I have undertaken after the example and invoking the sacred name of one of my ancestors. The devastations committed in cold blood by order of revolutionary Royalty will excite your indignation, and the smouldering relics of fire will testify before you all to the impotent rage of our savage adversaries. The enthusiasm of our population and the ardour of our soldiers will arouse in you the remote recollection of the Vendean device. and in the districts subject to my rule you will find the civil and military organization which I mean for its good to apply to the rest of Spain. You will contribute to making me known, and public opinion -always just when enlightened by truth-will thenceforth be able to judge more impartially than hitherto of the situation of the country, my acts, and intentions. Events are hurrying on. The cos-mopolitan revolution lets loose all its violence against me. Fear nothing. A Bourbon never breaks his word. I have promised to quell the revolution. It will die. Ask God to protect me as I ask Him to guard you."

GERMANY.

Herr Gustav Taube, the responsible editor of the Germania, has been sentenced by the Berlin Municipal Court to five months' imprisonment for the publication of an article insulting the Chancellor of the Empire and inciting disobedience to the laws of the

State.

The department of the Imperial Chancellor and is inthe settled the Imthe Ministry of War have jointly settled the Imperial War Estimates for next year, which will be shortly submitted to the Federal Council. The demand of the War Minister for an increased sum for the purpose of augmenting the railway battalions by two has been acceded to.
THE EASTERN QUESTION.—The Official Imperial

Gazette of Berlin publishes the following :-

"A number of prominent newspapers, in particular several of those journals which as a rule support the Imperial Government in its internal policy, have for some time past openly given expression in their leading articles, letters, and other political re-flections to their views upon the latest phases of the Eastern question. The Foreign Office of the German Empire is in no way responsible for these observations, nor has it in any manner given; either

tion, so, likewise, we do not believe that the remarks of any German paper correspond with the views of either of the two Empires in alliance with Germany, or that it would have been desirous for any one of the three allied Courts to see the burning question discussed in the manner it has been by the German Press, especially in those journals favourof the German Empire is not in the first line affected by these even(s, but rather constrained by the geographical position of the country to a re-served and expectant attitude, which confines itself to supporting the wishes of the friendly Powers directly interested in the matter. This position of things is so transparent to everybody that we consider ourselves well justified in assuming that the articles of even the most respected German papers will not give rise to apprehensions in circles friendly to the Empire, whether at home or abroad, that the policy of Germany may avail itself of the present situation to either pursue or form plans springing from other than undoubtedly direct German interest. The policy of Germany is far from claiming purely for the sake of prestige or from a sense of power a leading position beyond the measure of German interests. To remain the friend of one's friends comes certainly within the domain of German interests. The newspaper articles, however, which are specially intended to be referred to at the commencement of our remarks now no longer aim at the support, but at the tutelage, of the policy of friendly Powers. It will therefore be of use to state that the Imperial policy is completely foreign to such utterances, and that for several months past no semi-official communications have been received through Foreign Office channels by any of the public newspapers."

THE CATHOLIC CONGRESS AT FREIRURG.—The following general resolutions were carried with acclamation at the recent Coogress of German Catholics

at Freiburg in Baden :1. The Church is a perfect empire, endowed by God with special rights in the field of teaching, consecrating, and jurisdiction. According to divine and positive law it does not depend upon the State for the exercise of its functions, and entire liberty must be accorded to the Church for all its actions. 2. The State as well as the individual is subject to the law of God. Unconditional and unlimited obedience to the laws of the State is therefore an

above the Constitution and the law of the State. 3. It is an attack upon the existence of the Church to try and limit the Pope, the supreme Head of the whole Church, in the execution of his unlimited power as to his teaching and as to his

jurisdiction over the whole Christian world.

offence against the divine moral law, which stands

4. This Congress repeats its protest against the suppression of the temporal power of the Pope as a violation of the Apostolic See and of Christianity. 5. It is an offence against the laws of God and the rights of the Church for the State to undertake to decide questions in regard to the education, appointment, or removal of clergymen, or about the constitution and administration of the Church. It is also an offence against the Catholic faith and against a notorious truth to recognise as Catholics persons who who have separated themselves from the authority of the Church, and who, as a matter of fact, are simply Protestants.

6. The abolition of congregations and religious orders is a violation of the rights of the Church and

of personal liberty.
7. The Catholic Church received from God power and authority to teach its doctrines. It has, therefore, an inviolable right of establishing schools in which the Christian youth shall be taught and educated according to the principles of religion. Under no circumstance whatever could the Church grant to the secular power the right to make enactments for instruction in religious matters. Catholic teachers can give such instruction only by authorization from the Church, and Christian parents can confide their children only to such schools as are approved by the ecclesiastical authority.

8. All Catholics look with admiration upon the sublime attitude of the Holy Father and the dutiful German clergy undergoing now the most cruel sufferings. Theirs is a struggle for the existence of the Catholic Church, for the conservation of religion, and the liberty of the Christian faith. The olic Church never can or will submit to a sys tem of laws which is in contradiction to its constitution founded by God. Peace can only be restored when the Catholic Church receives back its rights and powers, which it claims by virtue of Divine and public law.

ITALY.

Count Cantelli, the Minister of the Interior, has addressed two Circulars to the Prefects, requesting them to caution intending emigrants to Brazil and Venezuela. The first of these documents is based upon official intelligence received from South America, describing the misery that exists in the emigrant districts, especially at Rio Grande. The second is similar to the Circular issued by M. de Menux, the French Minister of Agriculture, on the 31st of August last, prohibiting emigrating agencies from enlisting French citizens for Brazil and Venezuela in consequence of the deplorable condition of the emigrants in those localities.

The Italian papers announce to be sold by auction, at the close of the year, a number of unredeemed pledges deposited at the Monte di Pieta the public pawnbroking establishment at Rome. They consist of 1244 pictures, many by the first masters -Carlo Dolce, Bronzino, Paolo Veronese, Titian Francia, Claude, and others-estimated at above £32,000 in value.

TURKEY.

PAYMENT OF THE PUBLIC DEST .- CONSTANTINOPLE Oct. 7 .- The Porte has decreed that during the five years from the first of January next, the interest on and redemptions of the public debt will be paid half in cash and half in five per cent, bonds.

THE INSURRECTION. - MOSTAR, Oct. 7 .- Server Pasha has proclaimed all the reforms recently promised to insurgents, and which have already been made public.

London, Oct. 8.—A special to the Daily News

states that Lubabratich, the leader of the Herzegovinian insurgents, is at Ragusa ill with fever. Lubabratich estimates that the Herzegovinians

have lost one thousand killed and wounded during the campaign. He declares they now number 25,000, and are determined as ever. PROVOCATION .- BELGRADE, Oct. 8 .- The journals

here state that the Powers have issued a note declaring that they will not prevent the occupation of Servian Territory by the Turks if Servia provokes it. WAR NEGATIVED BY SERVIAN DEPUTIES .- LONDON,

Oct. 9 -A special despatch to the Morning Standard states that the Servian Deputies have met at the residence of Prince Milan, and rejected a motion for war by a vote of 62 to 21.

BRAZIL. The Bishops of Para and Olinda have been set at

THE FIRST LORD CROMARTY.—A curious discovery has just been made at Dingwall, in Rossahire. North of the town, but in an enclave of the county of Cromarty, and on a grassy mound, stands an obelisk, about 50st. high. It leans some 15in. from the perpendicular, and is rent in all directions, the stones of which it consists' being held together by strong iron clasps. It is said to have been shaken directly or indirectly, cause for such an expression by an earthquake in 1816, and it looks as if a breath of opinion. As up to the present none of the mani-

and, indeed to be the monument of the first Earl, the table and finished the pie, " His appetite was t) a Dingwall school master, and that the Earl was known to have been buried at Wemyss, in the South of Scotland. All doubt on the subject has now, however, been removed. A Scotch antiquary has recently been collecting materials for a memoir of the first Lord Cromarty, who was one of the most distinguished lawyers and statesmen of his time. It appears that he was a man of versatile genius, described by contemporaries as a brilliant talker and a delightful companion. Late in life he married the Dowager Countess of Wemyss, who was younger than himself, and to whom he became passionately attached. She predeceased him, and he bitterly mourned her death. He not only commemorated her virtues in excellent Latin verse, but obtained permission from Lord Wemyss, her son, to be buried as near as possible to her body in the burial place at Wemyss, where she had been interred. A formal document was even drawn up under which a penalty of £500 was to be incurred for non-observance of the obligation. He afterwards entered into written agreements with London sculptors to erect a marble monument to the Countess. and it was in consequence assumed that he had been buried at Wemyss. It was found, however on examining the documents of the period that no direct evidence existed of his interment there, and it was then suspected that tradition was right, and that the Dingwall Monument was after all the burial place of the first Lord Cromarty. The "oldest inhabitants" were consulted, and their evidence supported this view. Accordingly, with the authority of the Duke of Sutherland, who, in right of the Duchess, represents the Cromarty family, excavations were made near the base of obelisk. Four wooden coffins were first discovered and then a leaden costin, with the initial letters "G. E. C."-evidently George, Earl of Cromarty, with the date 1714, the year of his death. In short, the fact was established beyond all doubt that the Earl had not been buried as he at one time desired at Wemyss, but in the mound on which the obelisk stands, and that tradition was right in describing it as his monument. The graves, after, having been inspected by those interested, were carefully restored to their original condition. VEGETARIANISM A CURE FOR INTEMPERANCE .-- A pre-

per read before a section of the British Association recently may perhaps call attention anew to one of a tolerably comprehensive series of specifics recommended for the cure of intemperance. Unfortunately they partake 100 much of the nature of those "love potions" and "beauty powder" which beguiled the faith of our forefathers. The notion of making a person possessed with the passion for drink temperate by feeding him exclusively on vegetables is ut first sight so amusing that it amply justifies the pleasantry about a forthcoming proposal to prescribe "intemperance as a cure for vegetarianism." Without doubt the consumer of huge quantities of succulent edibles or of food which promotes the absorption of a considerable amount of water when it is eaten is not likely to drink copiously between meals as an individual who feeds differently. In so far, therefore, as the propensity to drink is called forth by the sensation of thirst which is seldom the case with the genuine drunk ard, the vegetarian may be less prone to irregular and uncontrolled indulgence than the cater of meat. It is also possible that the vegetable feeder, living, as it were, an octave under the consumer of flesh, may not require the same amount of stimulant to recover him to his habitual tone when he falls below from exhaustion; and it is his need that usually incites to drink. Meat is a stimulating diet and in excess it is well-known to elevate the pitch of organic life to a point of high tension. The artificial stimulant required by the excessive meat eater is alcohol; the sufficient stimulant of the man who lives whoily upon vegetables may possibly be milk. There is something in this, though we state it thus broadly. Nevertheless, to attempt the cure of a propensity for the excessive use of stimulants by changing the whole character of the dict is so startling and unscientific that it reads more like the nostrum of an enthusiast than the conception of a sober practitioner. It entirely ignores the enferbled by over-stimulation. We venture to hope considered and abundantly secured from a peril neither imaginary nor of small proportions; and we venture to think few who have bestowed as much thought on the prescription as these precautions imply will put in practice .- The Lancet.

Don't Let Your Child Tattle.—Never listen to small unpleasant statements made by your child, if ever be made to feel that he has no sympathy in his small troubles, but it is just as easy, and even ea ier, to teach him a chivalrie sentiment of endurance while he is in the beginning of his childhood, as it is afterward. If his companions be selfish and arrogant, show him how disagrecable and despicable a quality it is, and instruct him to abhor it in himself. Complaining is in itself a mean spirited thing, and tattling is still worse, and a child cannot to soon comprehend its baseness. And here a wise, strong and careful distinction must be made. While the child is brought to feel the fall sympathy of the mother, and an entirely confiding habit is encouraged about things that relate solely to himself, the small faults of his fellows are not subjects to be included in this confidence—they are to remain forever unspoken to her or to anybody. Of course, we do not mean that a knowledge of criminal conduct in a companion: should not be shared with the parents, but even such relations should be told in the most sacred trust and secrecy, as one would confess their own sins to their Maker. The small petulances, trifling misdeeds, arrogant assumptions, demands for the best positions when at play, greed for sweetest pleasures by playmates, very naturally rouse dissensions among small people, just as they do among maturer ones. It is the mother's duty to discover these unpleasant habits in her child's companions; and while not encouraging a statement from him in regard to them, she should not permit the principles involved in them to pass without making them subjects of useful conversation. But the names of the children who are involved in the talk about misdeeds should never be spoken by the mother. The principles of justice and honor are enough for a proper amount of dis-cussion and instruction. To make the noble qualities of manhood and womanhood beautiful, their charms should be familiar to the child, and so interwoven in his young theughts that selfishness, petulance, complaining, disapproving of others to make his own way seem light, should all seem sentimen is unworthy of him.—The Metro-

He was a solemn looking Friend with all the con scientious scruples against permitting anybody to get the better of him in a bargain that are supposed by the world's people to be characteristic of his society. Being an hungered he went into one of our restaurants two or three days ago and indicated to the waiter his desire for bodily nourishment. Meat vegetables and a piece of pie were set before him in such abundant quantities that before he got to the pie his hunger was satisfied. He arose deliberately and solemaly asked the walter, "How much have I to pay thee?" "Fifty cents, sir," was the reply. The Friend looked down on the table

Another statement, however, is that it was erected satisfied before, but his conscience wouldn't until he had consumed everything he could get for his half dollar,-Newport News.

Number Seven in the Bible .- On the seventh day God ended His work. 40 On the seventh month Nonh's ark touched the

ground. In seven days a dove was sent out from the ark.

Abraham plended seven times for Sodom. Jacob mourned seven days for Joseph. Jacob served seven years for Rachael And yet another seven years more.

Jacob was pursued for a seven days' journey by .. A plenty of seven years and a famine of seven

years were foretold in Pharoah's dream of seven fat and seven lean beasts, and the seven cars of full and seven ears of blasted corn. On the seventh day of the seventh month the

children of Israel tasted seven days, and remained seven days in their tents. Every seven years the land rested.

Every seventh day the law was read to the people In the destruction of Jericho seven persons bore seven trumpets seven days, on the seventh day they went around the walls seven times, and when

they had completed the last circuit the walls fell. King Solomon was seven years in building the temple, and fasted seven days at its dedication.

In the tabernacie there were seven lamps. The golden candlestick has seven branches.

Naaman washed seven times in the Jordan. Job's friends sat with him seven days and seven nights, and offered seven bullocks and seven rams for atonement.

Our Saviour spoke seven times from the cross, on which he hung seven hours and atter his resurrection, He appeared seven times.

In the book of revelations we read of seven churches, seven candlesticks, seven sticks, seven stars, seven trumpets, seven plagues, seven thunders, seven vials, seven angels, and a seven headed monster.

AN OLD STORY WELL RETOLD .- " Hafe you got some of dot kind of eysters what have been sphiled ?"

"Spiled oysters! Yes, we have a few cans left over from last week that I think will fit you." "How you solt 'em a dozen ?"

"Oh, l'il sell 'em right; you may have all you want for a nickle."

"Vell, den, mine goot frent, vill you be so kind to pring me four dozen for dot damaged lot?" The oysters were brought, and the customer put them quietly down into the pit of his stomach,

and, having finished the job, he said to the restaurateur: "Now, my very kind frent, you have got some good oysters, ain'd it ?"

"You're mighty right, 1 have!" "Vell, I takes a hafe dozen raw und some

pickles, These were in turn served and quickly put down on top of those gone before. But the resturateur was troubled, and when the patron came to settle

the bill said to him: "Look here, pard, I don't like to be too inquisitive, but blowed of I wouldn't like ter know why you have took a fancy to so many spiled oysters

and so few good ones?" "Vell," replied the man, "you have been a good frent to me, und so I told you something. You see, it was this way. Now, I hafe got a tape-worm, my kint frent, you understand, und efry time dot is the way I hafe to do. You see dot last hafe a dozen vas for me mineself; but dot damaged lot, dem was for de tape-worm. You know do I ain'd dot kind of a Comodore Vanderpilt what I can afford it to preak up mine whole peesness to feed a tam tage-worm on goot oysters."

There was a heathen king once, named Philip of Maccdon and a very wise king he was, though he was a heathen, and one of the wisest of his plans was this: He had a slave whom he ordered to come unto him every morning of his life, whatever he was doing, and say to him in a loud voice, " Philip, remember that thou must die!" He was but a heathen, but a great many who call themselves Christperil of lowering the vital tone of a system already | ians are not half so wise as he, for they take all possible care not to remember that they must die, one will have recourse to the expedient, even | but to forget that they must die ; and yet every by way of experiment, except under conditions well living man has a servant who, like King Philip's puts him in mind, whether he likes it or not, that this day will run out at last and his twelve hours of life will be over, and then die he must. Every little pain and illness is a warning, a kindly hint from our Father in heaven, that we are doomed to death; and have but twelve hours in this short day of lite, and that the twelve must end, and that we they relate to his fellows. Not that a child should must get or work done and our accounts settled and be ready for our long journey.

Dr. Sumner once held a canon's stall in Durham Cathedral, where he frequently performed service. The students of the University attended service in the centre of the church. One morning an undergraduate coming in whilst the organist was playing the voluntary, made haste to get to his seat. Hurrying past the lecturn his gown caught and began to tear. As is their wont, the students tittered; the unfortunate undergraduate, becoming confused rushed on, splitting his gown into halves, and by the very noise made with the tearing drawing universal attention. Before he had got to his scat the Canon rose abstractedly and commenced the service with, "Rend your hearts and not your garments," etc. The whole congregation, already with difficulty suppressing its amusement, burst in!o laughter.

The following is from the will of a mariner of Bristol, England proved 1795:- "My executors to pay out of the first moneys collected, to my beloved wife, if living, one shilling, which I give us a token of my love, that she may buy hazel nuts, as I know she is better pleased with cracking them than she is with mending the holes in her stockings."

Epp'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 by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—Civil Service Gazette. Made simply with Boiling Water or Milk.—Sold only in Packets labelled—"James Errs & Co., Homeopathic Chemist, 48, Threadneedle Street, and 170, Piccadilly; Works, Euston Road and Camden Town,

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In the human family it is guaranteed to cure Rheumatism, Sprains, Bruises, Frost Bites, Chilblains, Scalds, Itch, &c., &c., and can be taken internally for Croup, Influenza, Asthma, in connection with HAGYARD'S PECTORAL BALSAM, when used according to directions on circular accompanying each

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We would caution parties wishing to use our PECTORAL BALSAM that owing to the large sale our medicine has attained there are many small dealers getting up Balsams under other names which do not contain one particle of Balsam in their composition Ash for Hagyard's Pectoral Balsau and take no-

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