

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

THE FRANCO-PRUSSIAN WAR.

PARIS, Aug. 23.—Le Gaulois reports that the Procureur of Marines, who commanded a company of sharpshooters, was captured by the Prussians and shot because he did not belong to the army.

The subscription for the Sword of Honor to be presented to Marshal MacMahon has been closed. A large sum of money has been raised and many jewels given for the purpose.

Credible authorities assure me that Steinmetz and Frederick Charles lost over 100,000 men, which leaves them no more than 150,000 to hold the line of the Frontier to Metz.

The feeling in Berlin is one of undeniable horror, and depression as the war threatens to last.

The railways are taken up with wounded soldiers, which delays the movement of reinforcements.

NEW YORK, Aug. 24.—The details of the battle of Gravelotte are received. It is described as one of the greatest battles of modern times.

A reconnaissance made the day previous showed that the French army was retreating on Verdun, a column was cut in two by the advance of the Germans, and the last part was driven back between Gravelotte and Metz. It was resolved to attack there as the retreat of the French to Verdun was cut off.

PARIS, Aug. 24.—The morning journals publish a despatch that the Prussians had fired upon and killed some Belgian soldiers on the frontier.

The Presse says the ambassadors from Russia, Italy and Austria, in reply to their offers to negotiate for peace, have been officially informed that peace is impossible so long as a Prussian soldier treads French soil.

Figaro urges the placing of electric lights on the fortifications of Paris.

LONDON, Aug. 24.—Privated advices from Paris dated the 22nd, say the Crown Prince of Prussia is near St. Dezier, and going towards Paris with 150,000 men, uncertain whether they will be able to avoid a fight before getting farther.

The following despatch from Paris contains the very latest from the Seat of War:—Metz is entirely isolated, the Prussians are strong west of that place. Gen. Failly, who was in command at Chalons, is still there; but by the new disposition of troops, is superseded.

More Prussian spies were arrested yesterday taking plans of the works along the river Soire. Others were also arrested here and some detected with Gen. McMahon's army.

Remittances have been received from Dublin to aid the wounded. The Empress acknowledges the contributions in a note in which she says: This offering to the wounded French is received with gratitude.

The French army of the Prince Royal, which reached St. Dezier some days ago, has not passed that place, but on the contrary, has fallen back.

The same journal adds that it knows from reliable sources, that the loss of the three Prussian armies has thus far been as follows:—Killed, 35,000; wounded 85,000.

A convoy escorting a large number of Prussian prisoners has arrived at Soissons. Another is expected there to-day.

The process of incorporating the National Guard with the regular army has commenced.

LONDON, Aug. 25.—The preparations for the siege of Metz seem formidable.

The Paris papers are persuading themselves that Marshal Bazaine is realizing a deep laid strategy.

The following official despatch from Berlin, has been received. The government received a despatch dated from Bar Le Duc, last evening, to the effect that Chalons had been evacuated by the French, and that a Prussian column is west of Chalons, advancing rapidly.

NEW YORK, Aug. 25.—A special from Paris to the N. Y. Times says:—"I saw a letter to-day from a person high in office in St. Petersburg stating that the Russian government is seriously alarmed at the state of affairs in Poland.

It is reported that the Prussians are at Sessane to-day, 65 miles from Paris.

lied, in self-defence, Russia will be compelled to take part in the war.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 24.—The St. Petersburg Journal denies that Russia is committed to prevent the dismemberment of France as has lately been published. She is, however, certainly unfavourable to that measure, and regards the agitation of the measure as premature.

The Minister of the Interior authorizes the statement that additional advices of a favorable character has been received from the armies in the field, but the information is purposely withheld, as the same journals indiscreetly give details which should be kept back.

The Constitutionnel answers the assertions by the London Times that the French are in a desperate condition, and asserted that the hostility of the Times is accounted for by the fact that the son of one of its proprietors is married to the daughter of the Prussian ambassador at London, and some persons say that in addition to this the journal has been heavily subsidized by Bismarck.

The Constitutionnel, in an editorial showing the improvement in the military situation, says it was reported that there was another engagement on Sunday, the 22nd, which resulted favourably to the French. It gives no further particulars.

A battalion of sharpshooters passed through Paris last night, and created great enthusiasm among the spectators.

The moral tone of the city has visibly improved. There is less singing and shouting, and more volunteering, all the citizens providing themselves with arms. The wounded who return from the field are well cared for.

PARIS, Aug. 25.—The Figaro has just issued an extra with the following news:—A person who arrived in Paris at 8 o'clock to-night, coming from Epemay, reports he heard in that city that the Prussians were defeated to-day between Verdun and Chalons. Groups of Prussian stragglers, Cavalry and Infantry, were coming into Chalons. The combat commenced this morning at 3 o'clock, and the news reached Chalons and Epemay about 3 in the afternoon.

Nothing definite is stated as to the number of men engaged, but, according to rumour, the entire army of Prince Charles was in the fight.

A despatch from Rheims on the 23rd says the armies of MacMahon and Bazaine had effected a junction, and supported by the quadrilateral, composed of the fortresses of Montmedy, Verdun, Thionville and Metz, would await an attack. It was not expected any important engagement would occur within two days.

The Emperor quitted Courmelles last night, and goes to Berne, in the Canton of Rheims.—Yesterday the Imperial headquarters were at Chalons.

The defence of Toul by the National Guard and Guard Mobile is described as very gallant. At St. Marie aux Chenes, Marshal Cambrert threw himself before his troops, and after a short sword combat with a Prussian officer drove the enemy back.

It is said the garrison at Brussels has received orders to march to the frontier immediately.

The Figaro of this afternoon contains the following:—A person who arrived from the vicinity of Epemay this evening states that he was informed there that the Prussians were defeated to-day between Verdun and Chalons.

The Opinion Nationale says, that to all who think more of any other thing than of driving the Prussians from the soil of France it recommends the perusal of the following passage of a published Prussian plan of attack:—"Paris will never be in our power unless it is owing to political circumstances or moral reasons, which will oblige the defenders to open to us its gates."

Political circumstances, says the Opinion, means revolution, and moral reasons means treachery.

The French Government is taking measures to cause Belgium to arrest the transportation of the munitions of war or wounded soldiers across her territory.

A large part of the citadel and arsenal in Strasbourg is destroyed. Many fires occurred in that city on account of the vigorous bombardment.

The French battery located at Marivieu was captured by the Prussians without loss to them.

The French fire destroyed about 20 houses in Kehl.

A letter to the Univers says a cry of horror rings throughout Alsatia, which has been so tried by the war. Our magnificent cathedral of Marienthal no longer exists. The Prussians burned it after profaning the statue of the Virgin by covering it with mud and breaking it to pieces.

Sedan, Aug. 26.—McMahon is trying to reach Bazaine, by way of Mezieres, Montmedy and Thionville, but the Prussians have cut through Varennes and Dun. There is fighting going on between Dun, Bazaine and Monssay. According to all probabilities there will be an important action before long not far from Montmedy.

Belgium denies having permitted wounded Prussian soldiers to be sent across her territory.

Accounts from Strasbourg represent the Faubourg National suffered severely from the fire. The besiegers reported the cathedral slightly damaged, but this is doubtful.

The town of Kehl on the German side of the Rhine, is nearly razed to the ground by shells thrown by the French from Strasbourg.

BERLIN, Aug. 26.—The French stories that the Prussians were checked yesterday between Chalons and Verdun are false.

THE FOURTH ARMY under the command of the Prince Royal of Saxony, is forming to co-operate with a third army in the movement on Paris.

main, two other German armies have entered French territory from Rheinisch Prussia, and reserves are ever increasing. It is no exaggeration to say that the conquered provinces will barely hold the troops which are poured into them.

Palabourg holds out. Gen. Lalhout received a flag of truce with a firm refusal to surrender, adding that he should, next day, the 15th inst., fire a salute of 21 guns in honor of the Emperor.

The "Tribune," Paris correspondent writes, that on Wednesday, before the camp of Chalons was raised to prevent the Prussians occupying it, a great quantity of stores were destroyed, which they could not remove. Telegraph clerks and other officials got orders on the previous evening to pack up.

The bombardment of Strasburg is said to have inflicted little damage thus far. Heavy siege guns are coming up from Landun, Rastadt, Mayence, and other Prussian fortresses.

The French war office privately asserts, nevertheless, that MacMahon and Bazaine are in full communication, and pursuing the Prussians, which any body may believe who likes.

The "Times" has the following on the situation:—"King William, leaving a sufficient force before Metz, where siege works rise like exhalations, joined the crown Prince, who was pushing on to Paris."

The movements of McMahon are now becoming intelligible. A fugitive from the north, he passed through the Vosges to Moselle, to Nancy, and to Chalons, where he was reinforced by the Garde Mobile and volunteers. His obvious aim has been to bar passages and prevent the advance of the Crown Prince on Paris.

Affecting to disregard him, the Crown Prince moved on his left flank past Chalons, and offered McMahon battle which the latter declined, retreating on Rheims, and leaving the Chalons camp all to the Prussians.

Since that time, Rheims itself has been abandoned. The obvious motion throughout on the part of the French has been to avoid a fight.

The Prussians are now within a short march of Paris, where perhaps some slight additional resistance may be met.

BERLIN, August 26.—One corps of the 1st and 2nd armies still confront Bazaine, while the remainder of the Prussians have marched on Paris.

Paris, August 26.—The environs of Metz have been inundated by order of the French authorities.

At a Council of Ministers, yesterday, favorable news was communicated from both of the French armies.

The "Liberte" says that, at Toul, yesterday the Gard-Mobile made a sortie, defeating and killing the greater part of two Prussian regiments.

PARIS, Aug. 26th.—Many arrests were made last night; over 1200 were occasioned by the order of Gen. Trochu; two hundred persons were arrested in the Faubourg Montmarie.

McMahon will undoubtedly be in battle to-day and there are fears that he will be defeated. Official circles are very silent, more so than at any former time this week.

The drawing of the conscription at Paris is fixed for the 29th inst. The call is for a corps of 140,000 mounted volunteers, instead of a corps of 90,000.

The gunboats for the defence of the city have just arrived. The chief command of the squadron has been confided to Capt. Thomassin, formerly chief of staff of Admiral Juvien de la Gravier.

The Committee of Defence have decided that upon the approach of the Prussian invading army the crops of farmers between the Seine and the Marne, and in the environs of Paris, such as wheat, oats and forage, that cannot be stored in the capital shall be burned.

PARIS, Aug. 26.—The bakeries of Paris were all visited yesterday by the authorities in order to investigate whether they had a supply of flour to last forty days, according to the average daily sales.

The man who attempted to assassinate Marshal McMahon was tried and shot to-day.

The couriers of the enemy have been seen at Brienne. The German Uhlans have also appeared on the arondissements of Lagre, but they soon fell back to the north side on the Corps d'armee, which is marching towards Chalons.

Yesterday Engineers were engaged marking the bridges over the Marne, which are to be destroyed on the approach of the enemy.

It is said that the Committee of the Corps Legislatif, charged with the consideration of military measures, have proposed to enroll all men between the ages of 20 and 35 years.

One-half of the troops which have been lately besieging Toul, have been marched to Nancy.

The garrison of Toul defend the place heroically. The Prussian bombardment has thus far put but 15 men hors de combat. The besiegers, on the contrary, sustain heavy losses. The Garde Mobile fight well and with great courage.

The enemy is marching towards Varennes, a town 16 miles west of Verdun.

People on the outskirts of Stenay, between Verdun and Mesurim are defending themselves against the raids of the Prussians, and have inflicted considerable damage on the enemy.

A large part of the citadel and arsenal in Strasbourg is destroyed. Many fires occurred in that city on account of the vigorous bombardment.

The French battery located at Marivieu was captured by the Prussians without loss to them.

The French fire destroyed about 20 houses in Kehl.

A letter to the Univers says a cry of horror rings throughout Alsatia, which has been so tried by the war. Our magnificent cathedral of Marienthal no longer exists. The Prussians burned it after profaning the statue of the Virgin by covering it with mud and breaking it to pieces.

Sedan, Aug. 26.—McMahon is trying to reach Bazaine, by way of Mezieres, Montmedy and Thionville, but the Prussians have cut through Varennes and Dun. There is fighting going on between Dun, Bazaine and Monssay. According to all probabilities there will be an important action before long not far from Montmedy.

Belgium denies having permitted wounded Prussian soldiers to be sent across her territory.

Accounts from Strasbourg represent the Faubourg National suffered severely from the fire. The besiegers reported the cathedral slightly damaged, but this is doubtful.

The town of Kehl on the German side of the Rhine, is nearly razed to the ground by shells thrown by the French from Strasbourg.

BERLIN, Aug. 26.—The French stories that the Prussians were checked yesterday between Chalons and Verdun are false.

THE FOURTH ARMY under the command of the Prince Royal of Saxony, is forming to co-operate with a third army in the movement on Paris.

Col. Verdy, the bearer of the flag of truce, and a trumpeter, were fired upon as they approached the walls of Metz, and both were wounded.

MENDLERSHAIM, Bavaria, Aug. 26.—Since last Tuesday evening the bombardment of Strasbourg by the Prussians has been incessant. The Prussian advance post, with a siege train, is within five hundred yards

of the city walls. The walls have been terribly battered, and several magazines have exploded in the city and at the forts.

CALDERON, Aug. 26.—Heavy fighting commenced last night at the town of Shensach, ten miles from Montmedy, in the direction of Bouliers. The Prussians cut the railway between Chauvauy and Lamouilly. The wounded are brought to Montmedy. The gates of the city have been closed, as an assault is momentarily expected.

A cablespecial to the New York Sun dated Paris Aug. 26, via Brussels, says: In spite of the Government assertions, there is no communications with Bazaine, the victory between Verdun and Chalons reported by the Figaro proves to be a hoax.

WHAT MAKES A GENTLEMAN.—The conventional idea of gentility is so intimately connected with riches, that we find it difficult to think of mere virtue, honor, education, and good breeding, without wealth, or the proper attributes of a gentleman.

It is easier to say what is not gentlemanly than to discover what is, and we commonly find the common acceptance of the word gentleman admitted by the world in preference to a higher standard of honesty and honor.

The idea that money makes the gentleman is exemplified every day of our lives, and in all manner of ways. Try it by a cheap experiment. Give a cent to the beggar who waylays you in the street with a professional drawl about hunger and cold, and you are overwhelmed with a torrent of thanks; refuse it, and you go home with acurse on your head. Assist an infirm old lady into a street-car—"you are a gentleman, sir," she says, in a grateful whisper. Give up your seat in front at a pantomime to a couple of noisy children—"Sir, you are a gentleman," says the gratified father. Refuse the customary extortion of the obsequious servant of a hotel at a watering place, and he tells you by his look that you are no gentleman.

Somebody has cleverly said that in every block of marble is concealed an unwhom statue; and so we earnestly believe that in every true and noble nature lies the germ and spirit of nobility, no matter what the merely worldly condition of that nature may be; but for one specimen of the true Carrera there are half-a-dozen counterfeit imitations in mere chalk and rubble. Your true gentleman is not a thing of purchase and sale, and can no more be manufactured than a diamond. It is a hard thing to say, but half your gentlemanly jewels—bright and polished, and well set in gold and silver, though they be—paste, sir, mere paste!—"A king can make a belted knight," says Burns, "a marquis, a duke, and a knight,—what a poor notion of manufactured nobility the unpensioned exciseman must have had when he wrote that song. But there's no bitterness in it, not a morsel; he merely felt, as all natures feel, whether clothed in velvet or sustain, that a man's a man for a' that."

No man need despair, if he be in the mind, of being thought a gentleman; for if a high standard of morality, an unflinching love and practice of truth, honesty unimpeachable, and virtue and justice untaunted, constitute, as I believe they do, the true signs by which a gentleman may be known, then there is a hope for every one of us; and if we possess not these attributes, we must strive to gain them.

There is erected in society an invisible standard of gentility; and, if we possess it not ourselves, we have within us a secret talisman by which to try the true from the false. Everybody knows a gentleman when he is encountered, though a black coat and kid gloves go but a short way in making one, and many a "Paris nap" covers a snob.

"What is it?" asks Thackeray, gentlest of critics, tenderest of satirists, sharpest of cynics, hardest of moralists; just as the mood takes him. "What is it to be a gentleman? It is to have lofty aims, to lead a pure life, to keep your honor virgin, to have the esteem of your fellow-citizens, and the love of your friends; to bear good fortune meekly; to suffer evil with constancy, and through evil or good to maintain truth always? Show me the happy man whose life exhibits these qualities, and him we will salute as a gentleman, whatever his rank may be; show me the prince who possesses them and he may be sure of our love and loyalty.

But, lest any of our readers should be in doubt as to the true gentlemanly metal, it may be as well to say that though a gentleman may possibly be a little "fast," he is neither a liar, a cheat, a scoundrel, or another man's religion, a loud talker, a showy dresser, a boaster, a trader upon philanthropy, a drunkard, a swindler, a hanger on at taverns, nor frequenter of gambling-houses. Whenever you are in doubt, ascertain if your acquaintance be any of these; if he be, then you may conclude he is not a gentleman.

Snake Fascination.—The power of fascination possessed by snakes has often been doubted. Mr. J. Bowker, of Alstonfields, district of Somerset, when walking one day in his garden, was attracted by the loud chirping of birds, and upon investigating the cause, discovered a large "tree-snake" coiled in the branches of a fruit tree, surrounded by birds, one of which was slowly approaching it. The bird fluttered around and hopped from twig to twig, gradually drawing nearer and nearer, until, when within some six inches of the snake's head, the latter quietly extended its open jaws, took its prey, and then, coiling its body around the little victim, crushed it, and afterwards devoured it. Mr. W. Stubb's, of Whittlesea, district of Queenstown, while crossing a cornfield, heard the plaintive cry of a rat which appeared to be in great trouble. He went to the spot whence the noise proceeded, and found a rat walking backward and forward, and yet constantly drawing near a point where lay a puff adder, motionless. With its mouth wide open, and its eyes fixed upon the rat. A few moments sufficed to bring the rat within the adder's reach, when it was quickly killed and eaten. In the summer of 1860, Mr. Bowker, of the frontier armed and mounted police, High Commissioner's agent in Basutoland, was stationed at Butterworth in the Trans-Kalun territory. One day, while indulging in a stroll, his attention was attracted by the squeaking of a mouse, which, to use his own expression "had evidently come to grief in some way or other." Upon investigating the cause he found a brown snake which was exercising its powers of fascination upon a mouse. He at once killed the snake, but the mouse still under the spell, continued to approach the snake. Mr. Bowker took the mouse in his hand, but it manifested no fear of him, seeming perfectly overcome by the power of the snake. He put it on ground, when, to his surprise, it actually crept to the spot where the dead snake was lying and sat upon its head. After a time it appeared to realize its position, and crawled away. Mr. H. M. Barber, of Highlands, near Graham's Town, discovered a green-and-yellow tree-snake in the act of fascinating a wood-rabbit. He called to his father, who came with a gun and the two watched the operation until they saw that in another moment the bird would fall into the open mouth of the snake. The father then raised his gun, and, by a well-aimed shot, killed the snake, and saved the life of the bird.

SOMEWHAT LIKE ABRE.—On the election in question, I was proposed by Mr. George Ponsonby, and upon Mr. Grattan rising next to vote upon my tally, he was immediately objected to as having been expelled on the report of Lord Clere's Committee. A burst of indignation on one side and a boisterous declamation on the other forthwith succeeded. It was of an alarming nature; Grattan meanwhile standing silent, and regarding with a smile of the most ineffable contempt ever expressed, his shameless accusers. The objection was made by Mr. Gifford. On the first

intermission of the tumult, with a calm and dignified air, but in that energetic style and tone so peculiar to himself, Mr. Grattan delivered the following memorable words—memorable, because conveying in a few short sentences the most overwhelming philippic—the most irresistible assemblage of terms imputing public irreverence, that the English, or, I believe, any other language is capable of affording:—"Mr. Sheriff, if I observe the quarter from which the objection comes, I am not surprised at its being made! It proceeds from the hired traducer of his country—the excommunicated of his fellow-citizens—the regal rebel—the unpunished ruffian—the bigoted agitator! In the city a firebrand—in the court a liar—in the street a bully—in the field a coward! And so obnoxious, is he to the very party he wishes to espouse, that he is only supportable by doing those dirty acts the less vile refuse to execute. Gifford, thunderstruck, lost his assurance, and replied in one single sentence. "I would spit upon him in a desert!"—which rapid and unmeaning exclamation was his sole retort. I called for the roll and, on inspection, Mr. Grattan's name appeared never to have been erased. Of course, the objection was overruled; my friend voted, and his triumph was complete.—Sir Jonah Barrington's Personal Sketches of His Own Times.

THE EVILS OF INTemperance.—Some one who has been investigating the subject says:—"There is a sufficient quantity of fermented and distilled liquor used in the United States in one year to fill a canal four feet deep, fourteen wide, and one hundred and twenty miles in length. If the victims of the rum traffic were there also we should see a suicide at every mile, and one thousand funerals a day. If the drunkards of America could be placed in a grand procession, five abreast, what an army of victims!"

If the above statements are true, and we do not think they are far from true—is it not the duty of every true physician to exert himself to the utmost to oppose, in every practical way, the social use of intoxicating drinks, for there is just where the evil commences.—Med. & Surg. Reporter.

Those who in the day of sorrow have owned God's presence in the cloud will find Him also in the pillar of fire, brightening and cheering the abode as night comes on.

MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER is rapidly sending to oblivion a host of toilet waters which have long been a disgrace to the dressing-room, and a nuisance to persons of refined taste. Less expensive than the European Extracts, it is as pure, delicate and lasting a floral essence, while it possesses superior cosmetic properties. Gentlemen, whose skin is the result of the manipulation of the razor, can immediately mollify the irritation of the surface, by moistening the "chin new roped" with this balsamic cooling and fragrant essence of tropical flowers.

Agents for Montreal—Devins & Bolton, Lamplough & Campbell, Davidson & Co., K. Campbell & Co., J. Gardner, J. A. Harte, H. B. Gray, Picault & Son, J. Goulden, R. S. Latham, and all dealers in medicine.

Beware of counterfeits; always ask for the legitimate Murray & Lanman's Florida Water, prepared only by Lanman & Kemp, New York. All others are worthless.

CONSTIPATION CURED!

Dr. C. W. Nelson, of Boston, Mass., author of "Clinical Observations on the Treatment of Abdominal Diseases," says, in a letter dated February 27th, 1862: "I consider BUSTOL'S SUGAR COATED PILLS the best remedy for Chronic Constipation at present known. With me they have never failed, and have prescribed them in at least fifty instances." He also states: "That for all irregularities of the digestive functions, the liver, and the bowels, they are by far the most useful medicine he has ever prescribed—perfectly safe, and eminently reliable." Similar testimony is volunteered by Dr. Lettomm, of Chicago, Ill., who enumerates thirty cases, with names and dates, in which he has administered the Pills, with entire success, for habitual costiveness and piles. Wherever they have been used as a remedy for liver and bowel complaints, the result has been equally satisfactory. In all cases arising from, or aggravated by impure blood or humors, BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA should be used in connection with the PILLS.

J. F. Henry & Co., Montreal, general agents for Canada. For sale in Montreal by Devins & Bolton, Lamplough & Campbell, Davidson & Co., K. Campbell & Co., J. Gardner, J. A. Harte, Picault & Son, J. Goulden, R. S. Latham, and all dealers in Medicine.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO ALL THOSE WHO SUFFER FROM PLEURISY!

Another of the respectable citizens of Quebec, Canada, has voluntarily addressed the following to W. E. BURNER, Esq., Druggist, &c., Pont St. Roch St., Quebec:

It affords me great pleasure to inform you that I have been completely cured of a very severe Pleurisy, which I had neglected, and by the use of only three bottles of the Bristol's Sarsaparilla, which I bought at your establishment in Valier Street.

I am, dear sir, very truly yours, J. B. ALEXIS DORVAL, Inspector of Timber.

Agents for Montreal—Devins & Bolton, Lamplough & Campbell, Davidson & Co., K. Campbell & Co., J. Gardner, J. A. Harte, Picault & Son, H. B. Gray, J. Goulden, R. S. Latham, and all Dealers in Medicine.

A HOUSEHOLD REMEDY.—No family should be without some efficacious remedy for the cure of affections, so universally prevalent, as coughs, colds, sore throat, whooping-cough, and croup—some remedy, too, which can be relied upon as safe, sure and certain. Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry combines this desideratum.

Who that has seen a dangerous disease arrested by an able physician or a good medicine but values both. Be it your family physician to whom you owe so many escapes from aches and ails, or Dr. Ayer's infallible remedies—his Sarsaparilla that renews your vitality or Cherry Pectoral that cured a painful cough, or his Ague Cure that expelled the creeping ague or burning fever from your blood. Who has been relieved by any of those agencies but feels grateful for them all?—Bangor Times.

In times past the Alexandre Organ has been considered the ne plus ultra of reed instruments; competition has been thought impossible since the Master Alexandre received the first premium, a gold medal at the last Paris Exposition. But we have the best reason to believe that in quality of tone the ALEXANDRE ORGAN is far superior.

WRIGHT & BROGAN, NOTARIES, OFFICE—58 St. FRANCIS XAVIER STREET, MONTREAL.