

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

Suppression of Ministers.—PARIS, Oct. 1.—Public attention is at present much occupied with the fact that the Official Journal has published the speech delivered by the Minister of Finance at the Ministerial banquet on the 29th of September. It is stated that M. Buffet prohibited the publication of the speeches on account of the following sentence:—"The coalition of the 24th of May is happily dissolved." M. Buffet thinks that Ministers should examine the matter in a special Cabinet Council to be held to-day. Should the speech not ultimately be published by the Official Journal, M. Leon Say, Minister of Finance, is expected to resign.

The Suppressed Speech.—PARIS, Oct. 1.—A Cabinet Council was held to-day. The question of the publication of Minister Say's speech came up, and after explanations incident thereto, was settled. Consequently there will be no Ministerial changes. The Journal Official will publish the speech to-morrow, with a letter from M. Say explaining the objectionable passage. The letter was read in the Cabinet meeting and approved.

Bogus War Telegrams.—LONDON, Oct. 1.—A telegram from Paris says that at a regular semi-monthly meeting of the Permanent Committee yesterday, the Marquis de Pléno called attention to the sham telegrams about the Herzegovinian insurrection, which he said were manufactured in the interest of unscrupulous stock-jobbers. M. Scherer thought they were concerted at Belgrade and Constantinople, as well by the sympathizers of either party. The subject was referred to the Government for investigation.

M. Louis Passy, Under-Secretary for Finance, speaking at an agricultural dinner at Gisors, dwelt on the prosperity of the country as evidenced by the price of Renten, the diminution of paper money, and the productiveness of the taxes, which for the past eight months had exceeded the estimates by 60,000,000, a surplus chiefly accruing from the indirect taxes—in other words, from voluntary imposts. After contrasting the 14,000,000 subscribed for inundations under the Empire with the 23,000,000 contributed this summer, he referred to the good fruit crops and the activity of agriculture and manufactures, and pointed out that while the imports and exports were 5,600,000,000 in 1870, they were 7,600,000,000 in 1874. He added that Europe, knowing the difficulties undergone and surmounted by France, rendered it justice. France had not the pretension of weaving those secret alliances leading to bitter deceptions and disastrous wars, which did not prevent it from being isolated in 1870, but it had deserved and regained the sympathies of Europe. On a recent occasion Russia and England cordially extended their hands, and he was amazed at the assertion (of Admiral La Roncière) that France could not enter into the European Council, an assertion made at a moment when it was invited to take part in the pacific settlement of the Eastern Question. Poor France had been too humiliated. Let not Frenchmen humiliate it through party spirit.

The Imperialist Party.—The Bonapartists' Council which met in secret session at Arnhem, Switzerland, at the chateau of the Ex-Empress Eugénie for the purpose of determining the future policy of the party in view of the present aspect of affairs in France, and the growing strength of the Republic has resulted in the following party programme. The first point decided is, that the Prince Imperial shall undertake, in person, the exclusive direction of the Imperialist policy; the Empress, who is unpopular with a large section of the party on account of her pronounced Ultramontanism has abdicated the regency conferred upon her by the late Emperor, and leaves the young Prince to be guided by counsels more in accord with the prevailing sentiments of the party. It is settled that the Prince Imperial will be guided wholly by M. Rouher, thus restoring to prominence in the party a section which steadfastly opposed all concessions to the constitutional party, and disapproved of the liberalized policy of M. Emile Ollivier, previous to the war of 1870. Should the party succeed in restoring the Empire, this choice of a leader leaves no doubt as to its character. It will be despotic in the full sense of the term; and the Council of A. N. berg has decided on the constitution of 1853, in all its rigour, as one of their choice. The policy agreed upon as best calculated to advance the interests of the party in the present Assembly, is a continuous demand for a plebiscite, which will, they think, flatter the masses by appearing to leave the final decision as to the form of the Government in the people's hands. They will also demand a revision of the constitution in accordance with Article 8 of the Constitution of February 28th.

The Army.—Family circles in France at the present moment are full of concern at the departure of their sons to join the Army Reserve. A law recently passed compels all young men to take part for a month annually in the manoeuvres of the regular army; and this being the first time that the law has been called into operation it is not surprising if it causes considerable emotion. In effect all our young men, without exception, are summoned into the ranks; the rich man's son takes his place side by side with the poor man's boy, and no doubt both will be benefited by the contact. It is a great step made towards bridging the different classes of society together, and it is hoped that it may have the effect of mitigating that social hatred when young Frenchmen of different ranks shall have been brought better acquainted with one another. On the other hand the new regulation must certainly tend to make us better prepared for that near outbreak of war which every one sees to be inevitable. The present Government does not mean to commit the same blunder as the Empire committed. Under the late regime the amounts paid for substitute by those who were drawn by conscription ought to have been devoted to the benefit of the service. Instead of that they were expended on the private pleasures of the Imperial Court. The days of speculation are over for the present, and the Minister of War means to labour energetically for the reorganization of France. General de Cissey's official exertions have been quickened by the disturbances in the Herzegovina, which cannot fail to suggest apprehensions of a serious nature. Up to the present moment the immediately exciting causes of the insurrection are utterly unknown to the public, while not a few diplomatists attribute it to Russian intrigues. Prussia would like to occupy Austria, and Russia with Turkish affairs, and would even encourage them to add to their dominions, and then when the annexations had been effected the German Empire would claim its turn. It would say: You have partitioned Turkey now allow me to proceed to the conquest of two or three more provinces of France. Such are the designs one constantly hears attributed to "M. de Bismarck." Most persons here consider that the war will go on with various turns of fortune until next spring, and then about April, 1876, war will be declared against France. While Prussia is preparing for a fresh campaign against us, the mischievous activity of Radicalism increases daily. The Catholic Congresses that have just taken place at Poitiers and at Rheims supply the Revolutionary press with a pretext for a fierce onslaught on the Church. The Government is bitterly reproached for allowing Catholics the liberty of forming associations and holding meetings. The complaint is indeed founded in fact, for there are at the present time three important societies carrying on the operations in every important town in France. These three societies are called "L'Union des Evêques," or "Central Bureau," of which Mgr. de Segur is the director; "Les Comités Catholiques," under the

presidency of M. Chesnelong, member of the Assembly, and M. Lallemande, the Editor of the *Monde*; and "Les Cercles Catholiques," of which the presidents of which are Captain Comte de Mun, and Commandant Comte de la Tour du Pin, Chambly. The Radicals accuse these societies, and their directors of breaking the law by the establishment of their committees in the great towns. M. Buffet, as Minister of the Interior, takes no notice of these complaints, and so long as he is in power, we are safe; but should there come a change of Ministry it is but too probable that the Catholic societies would be suppressed. The Radical papers are most furious against us; they heap calumnies upon us. One of their assertions is that our charitable and benevolent societies are merely a cloak for political combinations. This charge is certainly devoid of pretext, especially as regards the Central Bureau, which has no object in view save that of improving the condition of the working classes. The Cercles Catholiques have never even attempted to exercise any influence over working-men in regard to elections; and as to the Comités Catholiques it only concerns itself about politics during an election time. Is that any crime? Everybody is thinking and talking about the new Catholic universities. It is now almost a certainty that in the 'one' now being established at Paris the lectures will commence in October. The habit of the university will be the old Carmelite convent (Les Carmes) in the Rue de Valenciennes, where such a multitude of priests and monks were massacred on the 2nd of September, 1793. We shall also have universities at Avignon, at Toulouse, at Angers, and at Lille. In some of them there will at first perhaps be a scarcity of professors, but the students will be numerous and zealous. The Positivists are hoping to found a university at Paris by the assistance of some of their rich friends in England, but such a university will not be set up in a hurry. Sufficient funds will not, I expect, be forthcoming, and M. Buffet will not be disposed to tolerate its establishment.—Paris Corr. of Tablet.

An Episode of the Paris Commune.—In a book just published on the Commune of 1871, the Abbe Riche relates the manner in which the cathedral of Notre-Dame was saved from destruction. On the 25th of May he had been charged by the court-martial with the painful task of preparing for death the insurgents ordered to be shot. Amongst them was a young workman, who on learning the fatal news, was so overcome that he fell to the ground. He then struck his head with his hand and exclaimed "Ah, I knew that it would bring me ill-luck!" Surprised at that remark, made with an air of poignant sincerity, the abbe begged him to relieve his mind by stating what he knew. The man hesitated a few minutes, and then said, "I will confess all to you, but make haste, in an hour it will be too late. Yesterday evening I myself carried to Notre-Dame two barrels of gunpowder and two carboys of petroleum. I placed the powder in the pipes of the warming apparatus, one above and the other below; the petroleum I put, one jar in the large pulpit, not where they preach, but near where they sit (meaning the archiepiscopal throne), and the other in the left under the organ. But lose no time," he added, "in hastening to Notre-Dame to have them removed! What hour is it?" he asked. "Half-past nine," replied the abbe, looking at his watch. "It was between nine and ten that the place was to be set on fire." Not a moment was to be lost. The almoner at once informed the Provot-Martial of the revelation so made. A body of sergeants-de-ville left immediately for the cathedral, taking with them the condemned man as a guide. What he said proved exactly true, and some of the chairs and carver woodwork were already burning; but the danger was averted. Taking aside the provot, he said, "You cannot now shoot a man to whose disclosures we owe the preservation of Notre-Dame. Think that only a few paces off is the Hotel Dieu, filled with patients. If the church had blown up, what a terrible catastrophe might have occurred! You must spare this man." A council was held, and the abbe gained his point. The man was not executed.

SPAIN. A CARLIST SUCCESS.—LONDON, Oct. 1.—The Times Paris despatch says special information received there confirms the impression that the Carlists gained considerable success near San Sebastian on Tuesday. *L'Univers* reports that one hundred Alfonsists were killed and one thousand wounded.

MADRID, Oct. 1.—A Royal decree orders the organization of fourteen new battalions of infantry.

OPENING OF MADRID UNIVERSITY BY THE KING.—MADRID, Oct. 1.—King Alfonso opened Madrid University to-day with a speech, in which he said:—"I recognize the fact that the circumstances are difficult; education and enlightenment can alone regenerate Spain and restore peace. It is painful to me to see civil war still continue, notwithstanding my efforts."

MADRID, Oct. 1.—Martinez Campos has left Barcelona to reassume the direction of operations in Catalonia.

GERMANY. The Cologne Gazette reports that 117 buildings, including 97 houses, have been burnt down at Paderborn, and that 220 families, numbering 900 persons, are homeless. They are lodged in the Franciscan Monastery, the clerical seminary, and the vacant episcopal palace. There was an insufficient supply of water, and the manoeuvres prevented the assistance of the military from being obtained.

BAVARIA AND GERMANY.—Bavaria it would seem, has not commended herself sufficiently to Prince Bismarck's Government by her zeal in the anti-Catholic war. The German semi-official press has been calling upon the Cabinet of Munich to break off at once all official relations with the Holy See, and to expel the Nuncio. The Cologne Gazette denounces that personage with indecent virulence as a "Papal spy over Germany," and asserts that he holds and exerts superior authority over the Catholic clergy of North Germany, and encourages them to denounce and excommunicate their brethren, and is in reality the "centre of the North German Ultramontane faction." It remains to be seen what attention Bavaria will pay to this summons, the overbearing tone of which seems well enough calculated to fan the embers of any national spirit that may survive in the country.

The London Tablet collates the following on the persecution of the Church still raging in Germany:—"A letter which appears in the Germania gives a distressing picture of the religious condition of the diocese of Posen in consequence of the persecution. All persons engaged in religious instruction in the Gymnasiums (with the exception of a very few) have been dismissed for refusing to abjure their Bishop. The pupils of most of the gymnasia are without any Catholic religious instruction, in others it is given by unauthorized laymen. At the same time ample provision is made for Jewish religious instruction in the institutions frequented by young Jews. The ecclesiastical seminary at Posen, where there were 100 students, has been closed; the "practical" seminary at Gnesen is empty. The Catholic training college for masters has been transferred from Posen to Rawitzsch. According to the Clerical Directory of 1874 there were 818 priests in the united dioceses; there are at present only 768. Of the fifty some have died, others have been banished. Within the last two years the Cardinal Archbishop has had his revenues confiscated, and has been shut up in prison for two years. The same fate has overtaken the two Vicars-General, one of whom died from the effect of his imprisonment. The two assistant Bishops, Mgr. Janiszewski and Cybichowski, have been banished—the former for having once administered the Sacrament of Confirmation.

the latter for having blessed the holy oils on Monday, Thursday, without having received permission from the Governor of the Province. The successor of the Vicar-General in Gnesen was imprisoned for nine months, and then banished. The Prelate von Koszmin, after having been for a long time in solitary confinement, has lately obtained a companion in imprisonment, Canon Kurowski, who is suspected of being the "secret delegate." Besides these, eighty-seven other priests have been for weeks and months long in prison; and some have been released only to be banished. How injurious their imprisonment has been to many others is attested by the fact of their disabled condition from rheumatism, &c. Scarcely a number of the official journal appears, in which some priest is not declared an outlaw, although he will have been already judicially banished from the province. Thirty-two parishes are without priests. Twenty-one other parishes are destitute of proper spiritual assistance (owing to the imprisonment of their clergymen) during the great festivals of Christmas, Easter, Pentecost, Corpus Christi, and during the time for the Paschal duty. The sick are borne in wagons to outlying churches in order to receive the consolations of religion; stealthily, and by night, priests are brought to the bedside of the dying. The dead are committed to the grave without any religious rite (*ohne Sang und Klang*), a pile of stones being erected to mark the place where they lie until a happier time when the blessing of the Church may hallow the spot. About 400 parish priests have had fines of various amounts inflicted upon them. There is not a parochial residence in the two dioceses from which every article of furniture has not been carried off under legal process; and if anywhere anything is to be found it is sure to be the property of some private person. The usual objects which greet one on arriving at a parochial residence are summonses, Governmental notices, copies of decrees, &c. Almost all the members of the religious orders have been swept away. Their churches are administered by secular priests, who depend for subsistence on the charity of the people. And wihal, thanks be to God, there is only one Kubezank among us; for Kiek is a stranger who has wandered hither from Silesia. To conclude, it is not the clergy only who have to suffer; the laity also have their fair share of persecution.

It will be remembered that, towards the end of May, all the priests of the Gnesen portion of the Archdiocese of Posen-Gnesen, who were in prison for refusing to give information concerning the supposed "secret delegate," were suddenly liberated. The Government official paper of the district expressly declared that they were set free because the Government had obtained information on the subject. Somehow people began to talk about a certain Canon Suszczyński, who was parish priest of Mogilno Dean (corresponding to Vicar Foraneus) of Zuin, and this gentleman addressed a "declaration" to the Catholic *Kurier Poznanski*, in which he stated that he was wholly ignorant whether a secret delegate existed since the beginning of the year. As to who the delegate was during the latter portion of last year he was not certain and had no direct information; consequently, he said, he mentioned no name whatever in the course of his own judicial examination. Nevertheless the *Vossische Zeitung*, a Liberal journal, distinctly intimated that the Government had received the information they desired concerning the delegate from a priest of the diocese of Gnesen. It further said that this priest would shortly give up the clerical profession and become an inspector of schools. All this time the Catholic journals were silent as to the name or any precise indication of his person. At length the unhappy man has himself published another "declaration"; this time, however, in the Government organ. He says that "after a long and severe struggle he has resolved to take a most important step.... His studies have convinced him that the system of faith and morals which is directed from Rome requires reform." He goes on to refer to the moral branch of the system, and it is scarcely necessary to say, that the great blot here is, in his opinion, "the celibacy of the clergy." One of the Polish Liberal papers referring to the business, is ashamed of the man for "deserting the Church which he had sworn to serve till death. Such a circumstance is most unusual in the history of the Church of Poland."

TURKEY. The Tablet writes as follows on the difficulties the insurgents have to contend with in their struggle against the rule of the Moslem.—The very nature of the country in Bosnia and the Herzegovina renders it doubly impossible for the insurgents, however gallantly they may struggle, to make any effectual headway against the Turks now that these latter have been so powerfully reinforced, and so long as the undivided strength of Turkey remains available against its revolted provinces. Nothing like a regular army could subsist, even supposing it to be got together, in the poor barren and backward territories which are the scene of the present insurrection, and without a regular army amply supplied with artillery the reduction of the Turkish fortresses is quite out of the question. Even in Bosnia, which is by far the richer of the two disturbed districts, although it possesses luxuriant forests, and is said to be rich in mineral wealth, it is with difficulty that its hardy and frugal inhabitants find the bare necessities of life. As for the Herzegovina it is literally the poorest country in the world. It is a rocky, treeless wilderness, with here and there a valley of comparative fertility, like an oasis in the midst of a surrounding Sahara. It would be difficult to find even among the ragged Bedouins of the desert such extremes of poverty as are to be commonly met with among the miserable peasants of Bosnia and the Herzegovina. With no garments save a scanty tunic and drawers they expose their naked breasts, feet, and arms to the excesses of heat and cold which occur in their climate. They are plundered of the scanty earnings of their backward agriculture by their Turkish masters, and they are deprived of all chances of improving their position by any trade or commerce with the outward world through the timorous jealousy of Austro-Hungary, whose coast-guards and frontier-guards repel from their shores and borders every approach of western civilization. For generations the policy of Austria, and especially of Hungary, has sought the weakening and impoverishment of the Southern Slavs, and as regards the Serbs within the actual limits of the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy this policy has certainly produced, as might be imagined, results sufficiently satisfactory in point of poverty degradation. It is only in those border lands of Turkey which have to bear the scourge of Moslem fanaticism as well as Magyar hate that the full consequences of this regime of cruelty and cowardice are seen to be fully attained.

A COLLISION IMMINENT.—VIENNA, Sept. 30.—Seventy thousand Turkish troops are concentrated on the frontier of Servia, and a collision with the insurgents is imminent.

THE EASTERN TROUBLES.—LONDON, Sept. 1.—The Times special despatch from Berlin states that Turkey has informed the powers that the time may come when the Turks will be obliged to repel Servian and Montenegrin incursions. The Roumanian reserves are being gradually called in, and affairs are regarded here as verging on a collision. The Daily News telegram from Vienna announces that the Consuls at Mostar have been instructed by the powers to send the Porte a memorial embodying the result of their investigation, with proposals for thorough reform in Bosnia and the Herzegovina. A special telegram to the Morning Standard from Vienna, says a band of five hundred Slavonians, who invaded Bosnia, have returned to their homes in Southern Hungary, and dispersed. They were decimated by fighting and disease.

ROADS IN THE HANDS OF THE INSURGENTS.—LONDON, Oct. 1.—The Times has a special dated Ragusa, September 30, in which the correspondent says:—"I have just returned from Trebinje, no troops have passed for five days, and the roads are in the hands of the insurgents."

REPULSE OF TURKISH TROOPS.—Austrian official telegrams state that the Turkish troops were repulsed near Klek yesterday. Fighting was renewed to-day, but with what result is not known.

JUNCTION OF TURKISH AND AUSTRIAN RAILWAY.—CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 2.—Definite arrangements have been concluded to-day between the Sublime Porte and Austria relative to a junction of the Turkish and Austrian railway systems, fixing the period when the necessary works shall be commenced and terminated.

COUNT ANDRASSY ON THE INSURRECTION.—VIENNA, Oct. 1.—Count Andrassy, in answer to a question of the Austrian Parliamentary delegation, stated that the accounts of the participation of the inhabitants of Servia and Montenegro in the insurrection in Turkey were much exaggerated. Everything had been done to prevent the participation of the mass of the people. As far as human foresight went, he considered universal peace assured. The sole interest of Austria was the maintenance of peace for the development of her internal resources.

ENGAGEMENTS IN THE HERZEGOVINA.—VIENNA, October 1.—The evening papers publish the following:—"Several sanguinary engagements have taken place in the Herzegovina between a body of 1,200 insurgents and 4,000 Turks. The first was fought on the 28th ult., near Klepavitz, and two engagements followed on the 29th and 30th, near Prapratizza. The insurgents lost 56 men, and estimated the loss of the Turks at 500. On account of their inferior numbers the insurgents were obliged to retreat."

GATHERING FOR THE FRAY.—LONDON, Oct. 1.—A special from Vienna to the Daily News announces that Servia has summoned all her subjects abroad to return within three weeks, and join the landwehr.

THE KLEK DEFEAT.—LONDON, Oct. 2.—Accounts received of the fight at Klek are conflicting. The Daily News correspondent at Ragusa telegraphs that three battalions of Turks were totally defeated, and 65 were beheaded.

THE DEATH OF AN AGED MONK.—The death of a "veritable centenarian" is reported from Mount Athos. Father Nicephorus, of the convent Zitzta, has just passed away at the age of 117 years. A romantic souvenir, says *The Levant Herald*, attached to the earlier days of this venerable priest, he was the actual caloyer who, according to Mr. Echhouse, Byron's travelling companion, entertained the poet "in a warm chamber with grapes and a pleasant white wine, not trodden out with the feet but pressed from the grape by the hand," and who in gratitude was immortalized by his guest in "Childe Harold."

Here dwells the caloyer, nor rude is he, Nor nigard of his cheer, the passer by Is welcome still.

Father Nicephorus, it is said, preserved to the last years of his long life a lively recollection of Byron's visit to Zitzta. Mount Athos air seems to agree with the monks, for only the other day another caloyer died at the age of 103. Probably, however, it is not only the air, but the "absence of worry" on Mount Athos which is favourable to longevity. The monks who inhabit monasteries in that elevated situation are not much troubled with the cares that shorten life of so many secular householders. They are not pestered by dishonest and discontented servants, by extortionist tradesmen, or by morning visitors. They live, too, chiefly on herbs, fruits and fish, and keep regular hours. If Father Nicephorus had "dined out" six nights in the week, eating immense quantities of unwholesome food, breathing impure atmosphere, and only retiring to rest in the early hours of the morning, he would probably not have attained the ripe old age of 117.

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 EPPS & CO., Homeopathic Chemist, 48, Threadneedle Street, and 170, Piccadilly; Works, Euston Road and Camden Town, London."

WANTED. AGENTS in every Dominion, City, Town and Village in the Dominion to CANVASS for the "TRUE WITNESS." To energetic persons liberal terms will be given. Apply to J. GILLIES, True Witness Office, Montreal.

FOR SALE, AN EXCELLENT FARM, known as FOUNTAIN ST. COLUMBA FARM, West Williams, North Middlesex, Ontario, containing 130 acres, all enclosed, of which 110 are well cleared, and in a high state of cultivation, and 20 acres of woodland well timbered, plenty of good water, first class frame buildings, stone wall cellars under dwelling house, large bearing orchard, and well fenced all around, within a quarter of a mile of the Catholic Parish Church and Separate School; four and a half miles from Park Hill Station on G. T. R. Road; thirteen miles from Stratford; and twenty-eight miles from London; good gravel roads to and from it. Apply (if by letter, post paid) to the Proprietor on the premises, L. C. MCINTYRE, Burnish P. O., North Middlesex, Ont.

P. N. LECLAIR, (Late of Alexandria), PHYSICIAN, SURGEON, AND OBSTETRICIAN, 252 GUY STREET. CONSULTATION HOURS—8 to 10 A.M.; 12 to 2 P.M.—[4]

THE LORETTO CONVENT. Of Lindsay, Ontario, IS ADMITTED TO BE THE FINEST IN CANADA. The Sanitary arrangements are being copied into the New Normal School at Ottawa, the Provincial Architect having preferred them to those adopted in any Educational Institutions in the United States, or elsewhere. Charges, only one hundred dollars a year—including French, Address, LADY SUPERIOR, Lindsay, Ont., Canada.

S. M. PATTENGILL & CO., 37 Park Row, New York, and 701 Chesnut Street, Philadelphia, are our Agents for procuring advertisements for our papers. (See True Witness) in the above cities, and authorized to contract for advertising at our lowest rates.

HAGYARD'S FAMILY MEDICINES.

HAGYARD'S YELLOW OIL.

This valuable preparation is admirably adapted to the cure of all those diseases for which a counter-irritant or external remedy is required.

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 BALM, when used according to directions on circular accompanying each bottle.

No Horseman should be without it always in the stable in case they should require a reliable Liniment for the cure of Sprains, Bruises, Scratches, Wind-galls, or Lameness from any cause; and, when given internally, will cure Cramps, Colic, Influenza, &c.

There is no preparation offered to suffering humanity that has made so many permanent cures as HAGYARD'S YELLOW OIL.

We guarantee it to give satisfaction or refund the money. Price 25 cents per bottle.

HAGYARD'S PECTORAL BALM.

Has been thoroughly tested since first introduced for Bronchitis, Asthma, Catarrh, CONSUMPTION, and all diseases of the throat and lungs.

We mention all these affections because HAGYARD'S PECTORAL BALM is intended, in all respects, to meet them.

There are innumerable cases of Consumption, Catarrh, Asthma, Bronchitis, &c., which might have been prevented if a useful and timely remedy had been used. Where irritation exists, it soothes; where cough occurs, it mitigates the symptoms and establishes a healthy action where there is a large collection of phlegm or mucus to remove, it will be found invaluable.

We would caution parties wishing to use our PECTORAL BALM 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 Balm in their composition. Ask for HAGYARD'S PECTORAL BALM and take no other.

Price 25 cents per bottle.

HAGYARD'S ROYAL PAIN REMEDY!

FOR INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL USE. The Best Remedy in the World for the following complaints:

Cramps in the Limbs and Stomach, Bilious Colic, Neuralgia, Chills from Sudden Colds, Sore Throat, Influenza, Tooth Ache, Chapped Hands, Sour Stomach, Head Ache, Lame Back, Rheumatism, &c., &c.

All of which require either an internal or external remedy and we feel confident there is no medicine sold equal to HAGYARD'S ROYAL PAIN REMEDY for the speedy relief and permanent cure of the above complaints.

Full and explicit directions accompanying each bottle. Price 25 cents.

HAGYARD'S Anti-Bilious and Cathartic SUGAR-COATED PILLS.

FOR Liver Complaints, Gout, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Fevers, Nervousness, Erysipelas, Diseases of the Skin, Impurity of the Blood, Inflammation, Melancholy, Sick Headache, Costiveness, Pains in the Head, Breast, Side, Back and Limbs, Bilious Affections, Female Diseases, &c., &c., &c.

There is scarcely any disease in which purgative medicines are not more or less required; and much sickness and suffering might be prevented were they more generally used. No person can feel well while a costive habit of body prevails; besides, it soon generates serious and often fatal diseases, which might have been avoided by a timely and judicious use of proper Cathartic Medicines.

The proprietor can recommend these Pills with the greatest confidence, believing them far superior to those in general use, being more mild, prompt, safe and uniform in their operation.

MILBURN BENTLEY & PEARSON, Proprietors, Toronto, [3rd Ed. Aug. 13]