FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

The French Government has sent instructions to its consuls to summon for the last time French subjects living abroad who are liable to military service to have their names registered at the con-

Mgr. Leo Thomas, Bishop of Rockelle, had an audience with the Pope, for the purpo e or obtaining ing of one Hail Mary daily," replied the bishop.— " A single Hail Mary, interrupted the Pope, " scems to me to be too little. I remember once, when I was bishop, coming on a like errand to Pope Pius VII., the Pope asked me under what conditions the sailors were to obtain the Indulgence. I replied, that in spite of their continuous labors the sailors were ready to say three Hail Marys a day. The Pope sgreed; and I, too," continued Plus IX.,
"think that your sailors might do the same as their predecessors did, and everyone else. Moreover, it seems to me that they might pray with greater fervor than is the custom now-a-days."

EXTENSIVE HORSE CONTRACTS -The agents of the French Government have made contracts in Bohemia for 10,000 horses to be delivered next June.

CHILD MURDER IN FRANCE -A most horrible case of child murder has just come before the assizes of Bure-et-Loire. Marie Bigot is 27 years old. She was married to a bad character, who deserted and left her with two girls, one aged three years and the other six months. The woman, instead of taking to work, took to drink. At length her children became a burden to her. She resolved to get rid of them and go into service. With this object, she set light to the straw mattrass on which the children lay, shut the door of the room and left the house as usual. The smoke soon aroused the lodg-ers, but by the time the fire was put out the bodies of the two poor little creatures were burnt to a cinder. The unnatural mother first pretended the fire must have been an accident, but on being pressed and cross questioned, she confessed the crime. The court sentenced her to death, without extenuating

THE LEGISLATURE AT VERSAILLES. - The French Government evidently mean to stick to Versailles. The official architects are at present engaged in preparing plans for the accommodation of the new Senate. The Royal Theatre, where the Assembly now sits, is considered inadequate to so large a number, and it is intended-so it is reported-to give that up to the Senate, and to find a half for the Assembly in the left-hand wing of the palace towards the Orangery. There is also some talk of making a new railway direct from the Rue de la Concorde at Paris to close by the Palace at Versailles, so as to save the Deputies the roundabout curve of the Right Bank railway, and the out-of-the-way station of that on the Left Bank, as well as the long walk or drive from the present stations at Versailles. These projects look very much as if the Government contemplated what the French call a "permanent installation" at Versailles.

Dorne A Spouse .- At a late ball in Paris a very stout gentleman, proprietor of a bad catarch and a very charming wife, insisted very inconveniently, at the closs of a waltz, that madam should return to the bosom of her family. "Never mind," she said to her partner; "ask me to dance in the next quadrille all the same; I will find a way to stay for it." Slipping out while the sets were forming, she went in the gentlemen's dressing-room, found her husband's hat, and threw it out of the window. Then, returning, and requesting her spouse first to And his hat and call the carriage, she accepted pariners for the next six dances, quite sure of two hours before the hat could be found.

SPAIN.

A CARLIST SUCCESS-HENDAYE, April, 14 .- The Carlists have surprised Fort Aspe, near Santander, and carried off 200 prisoners and four guns.

The conflict between the Spanish Government and the University is becoming serious, and may cause the fall of the Ministry. Several more of the Professors were exiled on the 9th inst. The King's principal physician was offered the head position in the University, but refused to accept it.

THE CHURCH AND DON CARLOS .- The Telegraphie Carliste, published at Vergara, says that an agent, representing himself as an Alfersist official; has lately visited many of the Spanish prelates to beg of them to use their influence in favour of a union of the royal family, and to sign a declaration announcing their adhesion to the Liberal cause, and praying the Holy Father to interfere in favour of Don Alfonso. The greatest number of the prelates have refused to entertain his propositions, but on the other hand, have declared that Don Caslos is the legitimate head of the family, the eldest, the most able, that he is supported and serrounded by all the Princes of the Blood with the exception of Don Alfonso, and that the "Liberalism called Catholic" has been condemned in many Encyclical Let-

THE IMPANTE DON ALFONSO .- The story which has been going the round of the press about a demand made by Spain on Bavaria for the extradition of the Infante Don Alfonso on account of murder, arson. and other offences alleged to have been committed by him against the common law, seemed at first sight incredible. He can scarcely have been charged with having personally committed those crimes. But it seems to be perfectly true that the demand for his extradition was made, and that it only failed for want of a legal warrant of arrest from Spain. Don Alfonso appears to have left Bavaria in consequence. after a fruitless attempt to obtain an audience of the King, and he has gone to Frohsdorf, in Austria. The further statement that the Spanish Minister at Vienna had requested that he might not be allowed to remain on Austrian territory has been contradicted.

BELGIUM.

BRUSSRLS. April 16 .- In the Chamber of Deputies this evening the Minister of Foreign Affairs stated that the Government yesterday received Germany's reply to its last note. The reply cites no fresh facts. It descants on the principles of international law involved in the discussion, and expressed a hope that Belgium will seize the opportunity to dissipate the impression that Germany intended to attack the liberty of the Press in Belgium. The Minister, after informing the House of the contents of the note, said that in addition to this correspondence, courteous verbal explanation had been exchanged with the German representative, and in conclusion he assured the Chamber that the Belgian Government sincerely desired to strengthen their good relations with Ger-

A TRACEDYAM BRIGINA.—The Belgian Times re-cords and case of murder and swickde which has just taken place in the province of Namur. A young man of good family, and who was about to pass his examination qualifying him as avocate, was soon to be married to a young lady to whom he had been engaged some years. The wedding day was for the 6th of next month, and every one in the for the 6th of, next month, and every one in the little village was looking forward to the happy event for he was known and loved both by rich and poor. The young lady, whose name was Justine Vilor, was known to be one of the most modest and religious of the placet. One day, he met her as usual and accused that of meeting another. The accusation appeared to her so childish that she simply landed. This is the important assurance for will laughed. Taking her innocent assurance for guilt he shot her dead and then shot himself, and died within a few minutes. It is believed that the poor fellow was perfectly mad through over study.

GERMANY.

The same of the sa

TAE STATE GRANTS WITHDRAWAL BILL -BERLIN April 14—In the Upper House of the Prussin Diet to-day the bill withdrawing the state grants from the Roman Catholic clergy was under debate. Prince Bismarck made a speech in which he declared that since the Vatican Council, Catholic Bishops ware merely Pope's prefects. He said he was not an enemy of the Catholic Church; he warred only against the Papacy, which had adopted the principle of the extermination of heretics, and which was in enmity with the Gospel as well as the Prussian State.

ECCLESIATICAL BILL.—PERLIN, April 16 -The bill abrogating those clauses of the Constitution which grant the independent administration of ecclesiastical affairs and the unimpeded intercourse of religious associations with their superiors and freedom of clerical appointments passed its second reading to-day in the Lower House of the Prussian Diet -In the course of debate Prince Bismarck said the Government was loth to proceed to such measures, but they were unavoidable. Since the Vatican Council no one possessed the influence the Pope had with a compact party, a well organized press, and an army of obedient priests. This power would be serious even if it belonged to a native instead of to a foreign monarch. That monarch if he had the means would carry out his programme in Prussia, but he would first have to destroy the majority of the Prussian people. The Prince closed his speech with these words: "When all the breaches in the bulwarks of the State caused by granting too many rights to unworthy objects, are repaired, then will we be able to conclude peace."

REASSCRANCES .- The Government journals give tranquilizing assurances in regard to the relations of Prussia with foreign powers.

The Roman Catholic Bishops soon after their conference at Fulda addressed a petition to the Emperor William in person, remonstrating against the withdrawal of the State grants, to the maintenance of which they declared the honor of Prussia was pledged. They also protested against being required to obey uncond tionally the State laws. The Ministers, authorized by the Emperor, have replied expressing r gret that the Bishops should object to obey laws which are always obeyed in other countries, and adding that the Bishops would have preserved Fatherland from peace-disturbing confusion if they had remained faithful to their own convictions and to warnings which they proclaimed before the Vatican Council.

THE PROGRESS OF THE PERSECUTION.-The persecution is proceeding with unabated vigour in all quarters where the anti-Catholic party is dominant; the protest of the Archbishop of Cologne against the Bill for transferring the administration of the property of Catholic parishes from the Bishops and clergy to a lay council backed by the State is to receive no answer but the passing of the Disendow-ment Bill; the petition of the Berne Catholics in favour of the priests who have been expelled from their cures and banished from the Canton has been rejected; so has the appeal of the Bishop of Bale to the Federal Council against his so-called deposition from his see; and a general meeting of the "Liberal Catholics" of Berne has unanimously passed a resolution for the suppression of Catholic schools. In Prussia the Court of Appeal at Paderborn has sentenced the Bishop of that city to three months' imprisonment in a fortress for having issued a Pastoral Letter on the 14th instant, subsequently to his pretended expulsion from the see; and in Italy the Chamber of Deputies has passed a clause in the Conscription Bill abolishing all the privileges allowed to ecclesiastical students, though there was not a sufficient number of Deputies present on Saturday to enable the final vote on the Bill.to be taken.—

Dr. FALE AND HIS WEAPONS.—An esteemed cor-respondent sends us (London Universe) the following, which he recently received from a friend in Ger-

many:—
"As I do not see that the contradiction to this lie of Dr. Falk's (I can call it nothing else) has appeared in the English papers will you in justice to Bishop Liuz send it to the Catholic papers? I repeat word for word what passed: 'As soon as Dr. Falk had made this statement Dr. Reichensberger telegraphed to Bishop Liuz to know if this statement was true or not, and not a word of truth in it; he had never asked permission of the Pope (as was stated in the house by Dr. Falk) to submit to these laws, and he had not received any such permission in the short words of the telegram—it ran literally-

I have never asked or received anything from the Holy Father.'

"As soon as this telegram was received in the house Herr Windhorst got up and read it aloud to the full house. The Centrum called out loudly Hear, Hear! Soon after Falk left the house.

"I tell you just word for word what my husband (who is one of the Centrum) told me immediately on his return from the house, and seeing that no notice is taken as far as I have yet seen of this telegram, I think it worth while in justice to Bishop Liuz to mention it. We are here on routs for our homes for the Easter bolidays, let me hear if it is in the papers, and if it is I should be much obliged if you will send me one. Also one more little fact that perhaps you will hear nothing of in England; the government refused to have the Encyclical printed in the German newspapers, and one editor (Baron Went) has been condemned (and arrested) to a year's imprisonment for printing it in his paper Le Mercure de Westphalie: his brother also (Baron Went) was determined that it should be in all the government papers if possible. So in the middle of his speech the other day in the house he said, 'Now I am going to read through the Encyclical;' and he read it through frpm beginning to end. This insures it appearing in the papers. But my husband said the howling of the Liberals, and the loud voice of the angry president, made a scene that he shall not forget in a hurry. Baron Went stood it out like a crai soldat de Dieu as one of the members told me."

A brave old German priest, Canon Thissan, of Limburg, recently made a fine speech against one of the outrageous bills recently introduced in the German Parliament. He said he was one of those who and the people consume annually about 2,480,000 would have to suffer under the bill; he was now barrels of flour, 420,900 bullocks, 2,670,000 sheep, ready to make every sacrifice sooner than be unfaith- together with 5,200,000 salmon, besides other fish fal to his conscience. Among the canons he said no one would be found base enough to say. What ale and porter, 3,509,009 gallons of spirits, and will ye give me if I deliver you up this man?" Also the clergy in general as far as he knew them, and Cardinal Manning a short time ago thus describhe knew very many would be no Judases. None of them would be unsaithful to duty and honor, but like the bishops and clergy of France, at the time of the great Revolution would be prepared to sacrifice all things. And our people will not desert us, or leave conclusion, he reminded the House that majority of votes and majority of reasons were two totally different that miracles are impossible; that there is no resurthings, and that the latter it was that the people rection, no immortality, no soul, no conscience, no would regard and consider.

AWSTRIA.

MURDERED BY TURKS.—VIENNA, April 14.—It is reported that the Turks have murdered 270 Ohrishave been communicated to the foreign representa-tives in Constantinople. See the property of the property of

The progress of the Russians in the East is begincircles in London. The Standard remarks that the local authorities of Newton Abbott, the scene of the

certainty that the Russians will advance towards Herat upon any collision between the Turkomans and Afighans makes us feel that there is need of all Lord George Hamilton's assurance as to the vigil-

ance of the Government. The persecution of the Catholic Church in Russian Poland is not, as in Prussia, sneaking, insidious, and hypocritical, but, on the contrary, franche-ment brutale, rough and ready, cruel and bloody. The former is to the latter what the dagger of the assassin who murders in open daylight is to the slow poison administered by the hand of a vile caitiff who is afraid of a coroner's jury sitting on the dead body of his victim. Bismarck's poison consists in law, or rather in a series of laws by which he fondly hopes to put the Church to death slowly but surely. His friend Tolstoy's dagger, on the contrary, is no metaphor, but a hideous reality; nay, it is not with the cold steel alone, but with the warm shot and shell that this man delights in perpetrating the massacre of those who adhere to the faith of their fathers, and refuse allegiance to the heresy known by the name of the ot the Greek Orthodox Church. Last year we gave our readers an account of the sanguinary means employed by the Russians in Sziedliscze, Woyslawice and other places of South Eastern Poland, to make the Uniates of those districts abjure their faith. Since then, the same persecution has been going on incessantly; and the worst kinds of cruelty the most savage and depraved human mind is capable of divising have been resorted to with a view to the same end. The aim and object has been in so far achieved that the population now offers no further resistance, but being utterly exhausted by past sufferings, allows itself to be slaughtered in cold blood without even uttering a groan. Telstoy's henchmen, or rather hangmen, now give it out that they have induced 50,000 Catholic Uniates to voluntarily join the Greek Church. Such an assertion is worthy of the father of lies, whose auxiliaries are seeking in the cannon's mouth the bubble reputation of having "converted" a number of inoffensive and faithful Catholics into vile and traitorous heretics. None but birds of the same feather, their own kith and kin and miscreants like them, will ever believe their story .- London Universe.

Cardinal McCloskey's Genealogy.

In a recent number of the Brooklyn Eagle the following genealogical paper is given on the Mc-Closkey family which is of particular interest at this moment:—

"The McCloskeys are descended from the cele-brated Niale of the "Nine Hostages" monarch of Ireland about the commencement of the Fifth Century, who conquered not only Britain which had then been emerging from barbarism, but Gaul and France also, as south of the towering Alps before the legions of Rome under the command of Julius Cresar planted their footprints on the soil of either country. The ancient and extensive territories comprising the present Counties Tyrone and Derry, with a large portion of Donegal, between Lough Foyle Lough Swilly, namely, the Peninsula of Innisowen, and the greater part of Barony of Raphoe, were principally inhabited by the descendants of Owen, one of the sons of Niale, after whom that fertile region was called, and in which the McCloskeys were powerful chiefs of the same regal and illustrious ancestry, as the great O'Neills, the O'Quins, Mc-Loughlins, O'Kanes, of whom the celebrated Dr. Kane, the great explorer of the Aretic Regions and discoverer of the open Polar Sea, the O'Gormleys, O'Connors, O'Donnellys, of Meath; O'Farrells, Mc-McCloskeys were proprietary chiefs of the ancient Barony of Keanaught, in the County of Derry, which until the reign of James the First formed an integral part of the principality of Tyrone. They possessed the whole of the present parish of Dungiran, and were large land owners in various other parts of Ulster. The McCloskeys have preduced several eminent ecclesiastics, distinguished for piety and learning. Among whom may be mentioned the Cardinal Archbishop of New York. They participated in all the wars of the great O'Neils and O'Donnells against the English in the days of Elizabeth, William and Cromwell, and distinguished themselves particularly under the standard of the celebrated Owen Roe O'Neill, at the battle of Benburb, in which the Eng-Bishop Liuz immediately answered that there was they ever experienced. Donald McCloskey, from whom the name has been derived, is represented in the annals of Ulster, compiled by Cahill McGuire, Archdeacon of Clogher, one of the greatest genealogists and antiquarians Ireland ever produced, to have been a noble chief distinguished for his intrepid valor and heroism. He flourished in the seventh century, and at the head of his patriotic tribe fought many battles against the Danes over whom he gained many victories. The vast estates of the McCloskeys were confiscated like the rest of Ulster during the reign of James the First, and transferred to perfidious and mercenary satelities of the most barbarous and

inhuman government the world ever saw. Donald or Daniel McCloskey, the first chief who assumed the name after the general adoption of sur- saved a lady's hair in a desperate case, in which all names, the son of Aurtagh, son of Neill, son of Hugh son of Neill, son of Hugh, son of Neill, son of Farrell, son of Meldon, son of Muking, son of Hugh, son of Donnell, son of Murtagh, son of Tracha, son of Carbe, son of Cormac, son of Arb, son of Con of the 100 battles, son of Felim, son of Cahill, son of INFORMATION WANTED-OfJAMES MADDEN Farayig, son of Crintin, son of Lin, son of Evehy, a native of Tannaghmore, County Antrim, Ireland son of Fin, son of Finlogha, so of Ronin, son of Esmondson, son of Blahola, son of Larridy, son of Lore Sarah McCashion, a native of Sharvogues, County son of Enny, son of Angus, son of Eochy, son of Antrim, with three small children (I think two Olill, son of Conla, son of Iryon, son of Melga, son of Coohig, son of Hugony the great Recta, and others, the son of Heremon, the son of the renowned Milesius, Monarch of Spain."

GREAT BRITIAN.

The Marquis of Ripon lately took part in a procession of the Blessed Sacrament at the Brompton Oratory, and assisted as one of the bearers of the canopy which was held over the Sacred Host.

LIQUOR FOR LONDON .- According to the last Census, London has a population of 3,883,092. To lodge this vast multitude, 777,000 dwellings are required

Cardinal Manning a short time ago thus described the condition of England at the present period: "Christianity is being pushed out of public life; it is vanishing out of private society; the press teems with books against Christianity; the growing multitude of so called scientific men in all branches of us in the lurch but will assist us in every way. In literature and science are now telling the people that that there is no God, no Creator, no Redeemer;

law, no right, no wrong." Another horrible case of baby-farming, resulting in baby-murder, was tried at Exeter last week. The woman took in infants from the Workhouse as well lians in Boumelia and Bulgaria, during the last as from other quarters, and seems to have systemthree months, and that the names of the victims stically underfed them. Four died of starvation under that treatment, and the woman has been sentenced to twelve years penal servitude for the manslaughter of the last. The case itself is unfortunately, a very ordinary one, but it gains importance from the fact that though the law regulating the registraming to create considerable uneasiness in official tion of baby-farms came into operation in 1872, the

crimes, took no steps, whatever to enforce its provisions, and the woman was allowed to carry on her abominable trade unmolested. There has been gross neglect in this case—a neglect directly causing loss of life—and it should not be allowed to pass uninvestigated .- Catholic Times.

UNITED STATES.

DISMISSEB.—WASHINGTON, D. C., April 14.—All of the clerks in the Post Office Department implicated in the recent mail contract frauds have been dismissed by the Post Master General.

CHIEFS WANTED .- The Indian agent, J. J. Saville, telegraphs to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs from Red Cloud Agency, on 13th inst., that messen-gers have been dispatched for Crazy Horse and Black Twin, prominent Sioux Chiefs, whose pre-sence in Washington is desired in connection with the proposed negotiations for the purchase of the Black Hills reservation. Mr. Saville says it will require fifteen days to make the trip, and that he expects to reach Cheyenne with these Chiefs about the 1st May.

CAPSIZE AND LOSS OF LIFE-CHARLESTON, S. C. April 14.—The pleasure yacht "Ella Anna," containing eight persons, capsized and sunk in the harbour yesterday. Four of the persons were saved, and four are missing, suppos d to be drowned, named George E. Kent, New York; A. Davis, of Louisville, Ky.; John Kenslow and Gilman Burk, of Charles

KEEPING FAITH WITH THE SIOUX-YANKTON, Dakots, April 14.-Chief Justice Shannon, in charging the Grand Jury of the United States Court, said that the treaty with the Black Hill Indians should be observed with the same solumnity and should be as strictly carried out as if made with a strong and powerful nation.

U. S. TROOFS BEATEN BY INDIANS.—CHICAGO, April 14.- A Leavenworth, Kansas, special says unofficial but trustworthy advices from Cheyenne Agency say that the troops were badly whipped by the Indians at the fight among the Sand Hills on the 6th inst., and the loss is much greater than reported. It is now evident that the Cheyenne buried their best guns in the sand, and only turned over to General Niell old and worthless muskets. They left the agency without arms, but when attacked in the Hills had good rifles and plenty of ammunitions.— The soldiers charged recklessly, supposing them to be unarmed, hence the slaughter. There is great apprehension on the frontier; bout 2,000 Indians have escaped, and General Pope has no information of their recapture.

THE MINING TROUBLES-A SETTLEMENT IN PROS-PECT .- A despatch from Hazleton says the excitement seems to be rapidly abating. The troops are growing restless and want to go home. The action of the men in Shamekin District in resolving to return to work, and the adoption of the same course by a large number of men employed by the Wilkesbarre Coal and Iron Company, leads many shrewd observers to conclude that the strike cannot last many weeks longer.

THE TWEED RING .- Hugh Smith, one of the Tweed Ring, indicted in 1872, and who was concerned in real estate transactions with Tweed and others, is reported missing. He is a man of wealth, and his acquaintances say that he perfers exile to poverty, and in view of rumors that the ring prosecutors have a good case against him, he has thought it wise to step away from their reach.

MURDER.—Another brutal murder near the home of the James boys, near Kearney, Missouri, is credit-Sweeneys and several other noble families of the ed to these outlaws. Daniel Aiken, a farmer, was Heremonian line of illustrious Milesians. The yesterday found by his wife near the doorstep with three bullet holes in his head.

BREAKPAST-EPPS'S COCOA-GRATEFUL AND COMPORT ing.—" By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition and by a careful application of the fine proper-ties of well-selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills." —Civil Service Gazette. Made simply with Boiling Water or Milk. Sold by Grocers in Packets only, labelled-"James Fpps & Co., Homoopathic Chemists, 48, Threadneedle Street, and 170, Piccadilly Works, Euston Road and Camden Town, Loudon." MANUFACTURE OF COCOA. - "We will now give an lish forces suffered one of the most disastrous defeats account of the process adopted by Messrs James Epps & Co., manufacturers of dietic articles, at their works in Euston Road, London."—See article in Cassell's Household Guide.

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who, together with his wife, her maiden name was little girls and a boy) emigrated to Montreal some thirty years ago. Mrs. Madden died some fifteen or twenty years ago. Her husband wrote home to her parents, Mr. D. McCashion, her mother's maiden name was Margaret Shannon, both are now dead. He mentioned that he put the three children into one of the Convents in Montreal, but did not say which one. He nor the children have not been heard from since. If this should come under his notice, or of any one knowing anything of him in Montreal, they will confer a lasting favor by writing to his friend, REV. P. MEEHAN, St. Eugene, Ont., Mentreal papers please copy.

INFORMATION WANTED OF THOMAS Mc-GOVERN, SON of Edward McGovern, of Glangevupwards of sixty years old, and had worked in the 49,000 calves, 61,250 hogs—and one market alone lin, parish of Templeport, Co. Gavan, who came to ministry for more than thirty-six years, but was supplies annually 7,043,750 head of game. All this, this country about thirty-four years ago; got marlin, parish of Templeport, Co. Cavan, who came to ried about four years, afterwards, to Mary McGar, Young street, Toronto, Canada West. Last heard from, about twenty years ago, was living in George-town, Canada West. His sister Bridget would like to hear from him. Address JAMES McGOVERN, Rochester, Olmstead Co. Minn.

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