

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE

FRANCE

A FRENCH ADMIRAL CASBERED FOR BONAPARTIST SENTIMENTS—A despatch from Paris, dated 9th inst., says: "A Bonapartist banquet was held at Evreux on Sunday last, at which a letter was read from Admiral Baron de la Ronciere le Noury, the commander of the French Mediterranean Squadron. This letter was afterwards published in the Courrier de l'Est, and has created great excitement and violent comment among all supporters of the constitution."

The Admiral dates his letter on board the Magenta, September 2, and expresses his regret at his inability to be present at the banquet. He says his constant desire is to associate himself with every manifestation looking to the union of the Conservative party. He says:

"He is the conservative in my eyes, whatever faction to which he may belong, who repudiates the doctrine of the revolutionists of the 4th of September and of their sectaries."

This passage and the following are bitterly attacked by the Republican and Orleanist journal:

"I shall not cease to be the devoted servant of the Government of Marshal MacMahon so long as he shall not be borne outside of conservative paths in which to-day he is concentrating his most ardent efforts. But I assert that when the moment comes France should be free to choose, and thus once more take her place among the European hierarchy, which is denied her by her present form of Government."

Yesterday, when he first heard of the publication of this letter, Marshal MacMahon called a council of Ministers to take cognizance of the matter, and the Minister of Marine, who was absent from Paris, was summoned to return to participate in the council.

The Journal Officiel of this morning publishes a decree appointing Admiral Roze commander of the Mediterranean Squadron, vice Ronciere le Noury, without comment.

SATISFIED REPUBLICANS—VERSAILLES, Sept. 16.—The Republicans, mindful of the prompt dismissal of Admiral De Ronciere Le Noury refrained from questioning or criticising the Government at the sitting of the Permanent Committee to-day. The session passed without any debate whatever.

Marble statues are favourite instruments of revenge with operative librarians. Zampa and Don Giovanni, to say nothing of Prosper Merimee's story of "La Venus d'Illes," in which a statue kills a man; but we rarely meet with such occurrences in real life. A "statue tragedy," however, has lately startled the Parisians. An old widower lived for some years past alone in handsome apartments, profusely ornamented with statues—one of them a splendid likeness of his wife. Rumour, however, said that M. de Paumier had had a hand in his wife's death, and was a prey to remorse. A few days since M. de Paumier was found crushed beneath the statue of his wife, which he had evidently pulled down upon him from its pedestal. In his hand was a paper with the words, "I made my wife die of grief. It is but just that she in her turn should kill me."

The Cultivateur du Midi gives us some highly interesting facts respecting the produce of the French barn-yards. France rears annually about 40,000,000 hens, worth about £4,000,000 sterling. The sale of these hens produces in course of traffic another profit of nearly £100,000,000. Five million cocks sold each year produce a profit of £250,000. The forty million hens produce annually 100,000,000 chickens at least. Allowing for those destined to replace the hens which have been used as food and those lost by accident, there remain every year 86,000,000 of chickens, which, sold at 1 franc each, give a third profit of nearly 4 millions. Add capons and poultards for £250,000 more. Then the 40 million chickens lay 100 eggs a year—that gives a total of four milliards of eggs, representing a money value of 84 millions. Here, then, is a national industry worth £16,000,000. This gigantic commercial movement rests upon the humblest produce of the farm. Says our French contemporary very truly, "Ce n'est, certes, pas a degaigner."

A life which formed a curious link between this century and the last has been just ended. La Mere Mars, the doyenne poisarde, or fish woman of the Halles, died recently in Paris at the age of 97. Her speciality was fresh water fish. She was daughter of the Marquis de Juxta-Nantz, executed in the Reign of Terror, and of Madame de la Motte Valois, the artificer of the diamond necklace intrigue. A Fury of the Revolution took pity on the little girl, whom she saw blowing a kiss to the marquis on his way to the scaffold, and adopted her. She left her a fish-stall. This descendant of the Kings of France—for Antoine de Bourbon was an undoubted ancestor of Madame de la Motte—had no other ambition than to get through life honestly. She was supposed to have made a good deal of money with her trout and crawfish. La Mere Mars was a fine-looking, robust old woman, and generally superior to the poisarde sisterhood. She could not have resembled her mother, who was of a little form and a delicate oval face. The fishwoman remembered Cagliostro, Cardinal de Rohan and Marie Antoinette, whom she saw going to be executed. Her early years were spent in the mansion of Masquis Juxta-Nantz, in the Rue Turenne.

ITALY

THE VATICAN.—The Archbishop of Malta and his Vicar-General lately had a private audience granted them by his Holiness. The Archbishop, Monsignor Skicluna, presented to the Pope, in the name of his diocese, the sum of three thousand francs in gold, and in his own name the sum of two thousand francs, also in gold. The Holy Father made him a present of a large silver medal and several beautifully bound books, one of which was the Pontificale Romano in three volumes, and in a handsome case, richly ornamented. The President of the Belgian College, Monsignor Van der Branden, before leaving Rome, had audience of the pope, and presented his Holiness with a large sum, being the fourth collection of Peter's Pence made this year in Malines Diocese.

SALES OF CHURCH PROPERTY IN ITALY.—The Official Gazette states that in the month of July, 1875, were sold 835 lots of church lands for the sum of 2,352,679 lire. In the preceding months of the same year, 1875, were sold 3,944 lots, at prices amounting to 10,666,823 lire. From the 26th of October, 1867, to the end of the year 1874, the total number of lots of church lands sold by the state in public auction were 106,342, and the total sum they realized was 480,778,827 lire.

The Italian Press is very indignant at the inscription on the Arminius Monument, which says that he overcame Latin strength and perversity. The satirical Panfulla proposes that a statue of Drusus shall be erected at Rome with the inscription:

"O Drusus Tiborius Nero, surnamed Germanicus, who triumphed over Teutonic barbarism, after having defeated and put to flight Arminius, and having avenged like a good soldier the legions of P. Quintilius Varus, massacred through treachery."

SPAIN

THE CARLIST WAR.—Regarding the recent ministerial crisis it has transpired that three of the ministers who represented the old party, being opposed to universal suffrage resigned, contrary to the wishes of Canovas Del Castillo, who urged that the Government ought to respect the state of affairs legally established, and leave to future Cortes the task of modifying the electoral laws, if any alteration was then considered necessary. The King

thereupon requested Senor Canovas del Castillo to form a new ministry. He declined on the ground that having long presided over a cabinet, which represented conciliation of old parties, he ought not to remain head of one party only. The King then entrusted General Jovellar with his formation, with the present cabinet, which is more homogeneous and Liberal than its predecessors, was constituted with the concurrence of Canovas del Castillo.

RELIGIOUS UNITY.—The Papal Nuncio has sent a circular to Bishops, asking them to support the restoration of religious unity, declaring that any other course would jeopardize the good understanding between Spain and the Vatican.

GERMANY

THE GERMAN ARMY.—The Berlin War Office seems at last to have found out the way to make compulsory military service thoroughly unpopular. Having raised the physical standard for the recruit so high that there is no longer in practice any chance of escape for those who come up to it—19 out of every 20 who fully reached it last year were taken on the rolls—it is now making the autumn manoeuvres so severe as to raise a general outcry in the press over the number of sick sent to hospital from them. It is plainly a serious matter when we find in a paper usually known for its patriotic sentiments as the West Zeitung is, such expressions as the following:—"This excitement reigns in those particular circles where there is the warmest sympathy for the Army and the highest respect for its officers. And there is quite discernment enough among this part of the public to know that exertion and even danger are inseparable from the making of a soldier. But there is a due moderation to be observed when marches have been ordered without any necessity on which strong men have died like flies." These remarks will certainly not be thought too strong by those who learn that one Division of the Fifteenth Corps, during its late manoeuvres, managed to kill 14 of its infantry soldiers, and that a single company of the other Division (of the 9th Bavarian Infantry, by the way) had 45 patients in hospital at last. When the British soldier remembers all the writing there was last year arising out of the case of a single man who died (of heat disease as it proved) after the march from Chobham, he will have some reason to admit that his personal interests are better looked after than those of the wearers of the pickelhaube.—Pall Mall Gazette.

A great sensation has been created at Bochum by Herr Jacob Mayer, manager of a Mining and Steel Company, having bequeathed his fortune of a million dollars to the Catholic Church. His widow is allowed a life interest in the property, and on her death it is to pass to a Roman Catholic Bishopric, the revenues of which are under ecclesiastical management. Paderborn has the preference, but this See is at present under Government management, and if it continues in this position at the time the reversion falls in, it will lose the bequest. Munster will stand the second chance, and Cologne the third. In the event of the revenues of these dioceses being under secular management, Mechlin is to have the money, and should Mechlin be disqualified Westminster stands last in the list. Failing all the heirs, the property is to revert to the Bishop of Paderborn and his successors personally, the interest to be devoted by them to the purposes of the Bonifacius and Servatius Unions. The near relatives of the testator, some of them needy and even poor, are, of course, no little disappointed at this disposition of the property.

THE LATE LANDGRAVE OF HESSE.—The will, dated December 3, 1856, with one codicil dated May 23, 1872, of His Royal Highness Friedrich Wilhelm, Elector and Sovereign Landgrave of Hesse, who died at Prague, in Bohemia, on the 6th of January last, was proved at the Principal Registry of the Court of Probate in London, on the 16th ult., by Nathaniel Meyer de Rothschild, acting under a power of attorney from Prince Moritz Philipp Heinrich of Hanau, one of the sons of the deceased, and one of the residuary legatees named in the codicil, the personal estate in England being sworn under £25,000. After making provision for his wife, he appoints as his heirs his children their Highnesses the Princes and Princesses of Hanau and their children as substitutes. The testator life was insured for sums amounting together to £30,000 in six English offices—viz, the Atlas, Pelican, Eagle, Alliance, Imperial, and Union. In the codicil, which was made after the war between Prussia and Austria, the testator states that, "should it be God's will that we should depart this life before the proposition shall have come for the wrongs done to us and our country by Prussia," he directs that his body shall nevertheless be interred in the soil inherited by him, in the vault of the old cemetery at Cassel, and he then goes on to say, "we hereby express the confident expectation that, should we ourselves not live to see the restoration of our full rights, the knowledge will gain place, at the seat of the Prussian Government, on our decease, that, under false pretences, as is already made clear, and in the face of our death, which is in God's hands, we will here again testify that we never had any animosity towards Prussia, not even the least, before the annexation in 1866; nor have we ever, except openly and publicly, by word of just complaint, afterwards insisted on the inalienable rights by the grace of God to us belonging. We have suffered grievous wrong; and that—remembering the circumstance of near relationship, and in the consciousness of the future reckoning—not even covered by a semblance of political expediency; one will at least feel urged to make good, as far as possible, the wrong done to our heirs, who for their existence are solely dependent on our comparatively small savings, by the uncurtailed restoration of our property to us belonging by Divine and human law—that is to say, of the whole of the revenues from the entailed estate of the Electoral House since 1866."

RUSSIA

The St. Petersburg Gales, speaking of the Khokand rebellion, alludes to Kashgar in the following style:—

"Before the Khokand insurgents invaded Russian territory, and occupied the town of Khodshtent, Khudoyar Khan the dethroned ruler of Khokand, who had sought refuge at Khodshtent was directed by the Russian Governor-General of Turkestan to repair to Tashkent, but refused. Should the Khokand invasion of our territory prove to have been occasioned by Khudoyar's presence at Khodshtent, we should be driven to the conclusion that Khudoyar has a party left at Khokand, and that those who support him do not shrink from having recourse to the most desperate expedients. The incident affords fresh proof of the anarchical nature of these Central Asiatic Khanates and of the difficulty we experience in allowing any of them to remain independent. Englishmen, with their Indian experience to teach them Oriental politics, know very well how difficult it is to avoid the acquisition of fresh territory in the East, however much they are inclined to charge us with the lust of conquest. Every commotion in these Khanates exercises a disturbing influence upon our own territory, acquired with the blood of our gallant troops. Is it possible for us to stand upon ceremony with Khans unable to maintain order and quiet in their dominions, and to secure the execution of the agreements concluded with them? It would seem to be high time, and essential in the interest of the people themselves, to do away with the so-called independence of Khokand and Kashgar, considering that this very peculiar sort of independence is the constant source of rebellion and strife. Moreover, Khanates have immense natural resources, and if opened up to European culture might confer riches both upon their inhabitants and the whole civilized world."

The Russians have long suspected Yakob Khan

of being in connection with the malcontents in Khokand, his native country. Now that the Khokand rebellion has actually led to the invasion of Russian territory, strenuous measures may be all the more expected, as the Kashgar Government, being supported by a Europeanized army, are fast introducing a novel and unexpected element into the sphere of Asiatic politics; but even if it were resolved to hold Kashgar responsible for the derelictions of Khokand this would require time. The first blow will be aimed at Khokand.

THE SOCIALIST MOVEMENT.—The Standard says that 612 men and 158 women have recently been indicted in Russia, of whom five were arrested for participating in the socialist movement. The Procurer General in his indictment says that socialism is rapidly spreading throughout the Empire. The most ardent of the progredient movement belong to the upper class and among whom are retired officers, professors, justices of the peace, officials of all grades, and several ladies of high family. He says socialists only await an opportunity such as a foreign war to organize a revolution at home and put into operation their extravagant ideas.

The Russian Government have ordered the mobilization of their entire Horse Artillery. The measure affects 300 guns, divided into 48 batteries and to be distributed immediately among the cavalry, with which they are to act in concert. There is news from Turkestan. The Khokand Insurgents overran the Russian district of Kuramin and attacked the towns of Khodshtent and Ura Tube. At Khodshtent they occupied the suburbs, and upon the Russian garrison retreating to the fort they seem to have penetrated into the town. The Khodshtent garrison having been reinforced by that of Ura Tube, the Russians made a sortie and defeated the Insurgents, who fled to the hills and across the border. What occurred at Ura Tube is still unknown. The band which attacked Khodshtent is estimated at 5,000 men, and there were others abroad trying to excite rebellion among the inhabitants.

TURKEY

The Constantinople semi-official journal Djeridet Chavadis complains that the European Powers will not allow Turkey to take charge of her own concerns. It says:—

"Russia, France, Germany, Italy, Austria, and Great Britain have had to struggle with religious and civic animosities, yet would have indignantly resented any foreign attempt to interfere with their domestic affairs. Turkey alone is expected to submit to intervention directly any disturbance occurs in her wide-stretching territory; yet Turkey is a Power that can marshal 800,000 men armed with breechloaders, and equipped with Krupp guns. Turkey is a match for any rebellion that can possibly arise in her dominion, and will not cede an inch of territory out of deference to idle demonstrations. The action of the European Cabinets can be only accounted for by their ignorance of men and things in the Ottoman Empire, but the Turks, who are but too well aware that every inch of Turkish soil has been freely watered with the blood of their ancestors, are determined to defend their country, and will never be caught napping."

INSURGENTS LOSING GROUND.—LONDON, Sept. 15.—Special dispatches to this morning's Standard contain the following: Serbia complains to the Powers of the concentration of the Turkish army at Nissa. The report that the siege of Trebigne has been renewed is untrue; the insurgents infest the neighbouring roads, but are not able to blockade the town Peter Karagorgievitch, Pretender to the Serbian throne, is about to march into Serbia with a corps of volunteers, and his adherents there contemplate a revolution in his favour. The Times this morning publishes a special telegram from Vienna which contains the following:—However contradictory the accounts may be of recent skirmishes, two facts are indubitable; first, that the Turks traverse the country in every direction. Their object is to open communications, and relieve and strengthen the more exposed military positions in the south-west. This has been thoroughly done. The road to Bilek and Trebigne, and from the latter to the Austrian frontier and down to Sutorina, has been opened and the blockhouses repaired and garrisoned. So much has been made of the taking and burning of these blockhouses, that it may be as well to mention that they are simply well built guard-houses, and contain usually a garrison of from four to ten men with a non-commissioned officer. The other indubitable fact is, that as soon as an insurgent force leaves the mountains the Turkish forces are at once after it. Of course the difficult work remains of dislodging the insurgents from their mountain strongholds; but approaching winter will soon make these positions untenable. As for hopes of assistance they become daily fainter. Circumstances seem to favour the mission of peace of the Consular Commission. Latest official advices from Herzegovina are satisfactory. The insurgents now appear willing to negotiate with the consuls. There have been no offensive movements for several days. The latest encounters terminated in favour of the Turks. The emigrating families are beginning to return.

MISCELLANEOUS

YELLOW FEVER IN FLORIDA.—CINCINNATI, Sept. 15.—A despatch from New Orleans says that in the town of Melton, Fla., nine miles above Pensacola, the entire population of which consists of fifty-four persons, there are thirty-three cases of yellow fever, eleven of which have been fatal. At West Pascagouhal there have been seventy cases and fifteen deaths during the past week.

Fifteen years is said to have wrought a great change in the personal appearance of the late President of the Confederate States. He is now quite gray, and exhibits in a marked degree the effects of so many years of anxiety and care. Tall in person, rather attenuated, but erect and manly in bearing, he remains still the elegant and affable gentleman which always distinguished him in society. He is in feeble health, and great caution has been enjoined upon him by his physician.

THE GENERAL OUTLOOK.—Whether the expectations which have been entertained of an improved condition of trade for the present year are to be realised or not, the next ninety days will determine. That these hopes of revival have not been sanguine is true, but the disappointment which may follow their non-fulfilment will be none the less serious. With the exception of a few important localities, the agricultural production has been unusually large, and the favorable prices that prevail for several leading products ought to stimulate an early realization. The movement of crops is the old fashioned legitimate machinery by which to get money into circulation, and thus increase the purchasing and debt-paying power of the people, especially in the agricultural localities. That this would be a vital step toward improvement in trade, none will deny, following as it does two years of great economy, and in view also of small stocks of merchandise and exceptionally low prices for all staples. Great manufacturing centres and important importing interests ought to be benefitted by the absorption of accumulated stocks of goods, and the whole country should feel the thrill of a new life in business. A few weeks will determine whether this will be the effect of an immense increase in the wealth of a vast producing class; and though it will undoubtedly take many months to realize this wealth, the operation by which that realization will be carried forward ought soon to be manifest, and the probable result pretty definitely anticipated. We are, therefore, on the eve of a most important and critical season in the commercial history of the country, and close observers will watch with some anxiety the indica-

tions which the next few weeks will afford.—American Green.

THE SENTENCE OF DEATH PRONOUNCED UPON JESUS CHRIST.—The following is a copy of the most memorable judicial sentence which has ever been pronounced in the annals of the world:

Sentence pronounced by Pontius Pilate, Intendant of the Lower Province of Galilee, that Jesus of Nazareth shall suffer death by the cross. In the seventeenth year of the reign of the Emperor Tiberius, and on the 24th day of the month of March, in the most holy city of Jerusalem, during the pontificate of Annas and Caiaphas, Pontius Pilate, Intendant of the Province of Lower Galilee, sitting in judgment in the presidential seat of Proctor, sentences Jesus of Nazareth to death on the cross, between robbers as the numerous and notorious testimonies of the people prove:

- 1. Jesus is a misleader.
2. He has excited the people to sedition.
3. He is an enemy to the laws.
4. He calls himself the Son of God.
5. He calls himself falsely the King of Israel.
6. He went into the temple followed by a multitude carrying palms in their hands.

Orders from the first centurion, Quirillus Cornelius, to bring him to the place of execution.

Forbids all persons rich or poor to prevent the execution of Jesus.

The witnesses who have signed the execution of Jesus are,

- 1. Daniel Robani, Pharisee,
2. Jo' n Zorabuel,
3. Raphael Robani,
4. Capet.

Jesus to be taken out of Jerusalem through the gates of Tournes.

This sentence is engraved on a plate of brass in the Hebrew language, and on its sides are the following words:

"A similar plate has been sent to each tribe." It was discovered in the year 1280 in the kingdom of Naples, in a search made for Roman antiquities, and remained there until it was found by the Commission of Arts in the French Army in Italy. Up to the time of the campaign in Italy, it was preserved in the sacristy of the Carthusians, near Naples, where it was kept in a box of ebony. Since then the relic has been in the chapel of Caserta. The Carthusians obtained by their petitions permission to keep the plate, which was an acknowledgment of the sacrifices which they made for the French Army. The French translation was made literally by the members of the Commission of Arts. Deman had a facsimile of the plate engraved, which was bought by Lord Howard, on the sale of his cabinet, for 2800f. There seems to be no historical doubts as to the authenticity of this. The reasons of the sentence correspond exactly with those in the Gospel.

HOW TO SAVE THE DROWNING.—The following directions for saving the lives of persons rescued from the water are published at the request of the Massachusetts Humane Society:—

- 1. Lose no time. Carry out these directions on the spot.
2. Remove the froth and mucus from the mouth and nostrils.
3. Hold the body for a few seconds only, with the head hanging down, so that the water may run out of the lungs and windpipe.
4. Loosen all tight articles of clothing about the neck and chest.
5. See that the tongue is pulled forward if it falls back into the throat. By taking hold of it with a handkerchief it will not slip.
6. If the breathing has ceased, or nearly so, it must be stimulated by pressure of the chest with the hands, in imitation of the natural breathing; forcibly expelling the air from the lungs, and allowing it to re-enter and expand them by the elasticity of the ribs. Remember that this is the most important step of all.

To do it readily, lay the person on his back, with a cushion, pillow, or some firm substance under his shoulders; then press with the flat of the hands over the lower part of the breast bone and the upper part of the abdomen, keeping up a regular repetition and relaxation of pressure twenty or thirty times a minute. A pressure of thirty pounds may be applied with safety to a grown person.

- 7. Rub the limbs with the hands or with dry clothes constantly, to aid the circulation and keep the body warm.
8. As soon as the person can swallow, give a tablespoonful of spirits in hot water, or some warm coffee or tea.
9. Work deliberately. Do not give up too quickly. Success has rewarded the efforts of hours.

TEACHER WANTED for an Elementary School at St. Columban, Co. Two Mountains. For particulars apply to JOHN HANNA, Sec. Treas. St. Columban, Q. 3-3

FOR SALE, an EXCELLENT FARM, known as MOUNT 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 Strathroy, 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, Boraish P.O., North Middlesex, Ont. 1

CATHOLIC COMMERCIAL ACADEMY OF THE CITY OF MONTREAL.

PLATEAU AVENUE, No. 699 St. CATHERINE STREET. The Catholic Commercial Academy will re-open on Wednesday, the 1st of September.

The course of studies in the Polytechnic School, established with the support of the Provincial Government, embraces three years' studies. A preparatory class will be formed for those not proficient enough in mathematics to be admitted at once. The curriculum of studies shall be sent on application.

In the Commercial course, none of the most approved methods in use in the European commercial schools to impart to pupils a thorough knowledge of business shall be omitted. A Business Class, nearly equivalent in its workings to a regular merchant's office, will be open in the evening from 8 to 10 o'clock to young men prevented by daily occupations to attend the commercial school, and diplomas will be awarded to them after a satisfactory examination. For particulars and details apply to the Principal at the Academy.

U. E. ARCHAMBAULT Principal. 2-5

CONVENT OF LONGUEUIL. THE OPENING OF THE CONVENT OF THE HOLY NAME OF JESUS, Longueuil, will take place on MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 6th. 2-4

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

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TORONTO UNIVERSITY, July, 1875.

I have examined the recipe for the preparation of Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry, of which the above-named Extract forms the principal part.

The other ingredients added are, in my opinion, well adapted to render it a safe and reliable medicine when used according to directions, in Cholera, Diarrhoea, and all summer complaints.

(Signed) HENRY H. CROFT.

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