



CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

VOL. XXIX.—NO. 27.

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1879.

TERMS: \$1.50 per annum.

Parliamentary Notes.

OTTAWA, February 15. Their Excellencies held what is technically termed their first drawing-room reception last night, at the Government House, when those present who were fortunate enough to have been born with surnames, initiated between A and L, were introduced.

ever witnessed in Canada. I see by the local papers that most of the ladies and it may have been so, but then the diamonds at least must have been so small as to escape the notice of any one but a reporter of penetrating vision.

LESSONS IN DEPORTMENT. Speaking of deportment reminds me that an opposition professor of the graceful science has sprung up against Mr. Fanning, who gives instructions at the Russell, the utmost confidence being guaranteed.

INTRODUCTION TO ROYALTY and vice-royalty. It is the easiest thing in the world to be presented; a dress coat and a ticket—the latter the more easily obtainable—being the only requisites.

THE RUSSELL HOUSE is, however, still thronged almost to suffocation, constant arrivals filling up the places just vacated; but a portion of these are come to the levee and will depart immediately after.

when the national policy is developed. It is certain that the members from the Maritime Provinces are not such enthusiastic Conservatives as their brothers of Quebec and Ontario, who compose the great bulk of the party, and that a sign of the interests of their respective districts being neglected may throw them into the ranks of the opposition; while as for the British Columbia and Manitoba vote, it will go where profit leads it.

THE UNION OF THE ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY is now almost an accomplished fact, nothing being wanted to complete the harmonious tie but a few little final arrangements.

Penny readings are given, every Thursday night by the society. It is astonishing what a success they are, and how popular they are growing. Hundreds go away for lack of even standing room.

Few here are surprised at the appointment of Mr. Patterson, formerly manager of the Toronto Mail, to the Postmastership of Toronto. The press are thankful to Sir John for selecting one of their number; but, then, the Conservative Premier has been always partial to the fourth estate, as the numbers of that profession holding situations in the Government departments abundantly go to show. The next question now in order is what is to be done with the Hon. William McDougall, for people will persist that he is

looking for something, that the Toronto affair was beneath his notice, and that, in fact, he aims higher—he aspires to a seat on the Bench—as why should he not? The regular business of the session will commence on Monday, committees will be struck, and work will commence in real earnest.

Tramps in New Hampshire. The law which has almost wiped out tramps in New Hampshire is about to be applied in New York State. It defines a tramp in general terms to be a person going about from place to place, begging beyond the limits of the town in which he is an actual resident—specially excepting women and blind people. These mendicants are made liable to fifteen months' imprisonment. If the tramp, after the fashion of his kind, enters a house unbidden, or builds a fire on the highway or on private property without permission, or threatens to injure any one, or willfully and maliciously does harm to any person or to the real or personal estate of another, he may be imprisoned for terms varying up to five years. The tramps fled from New Hampshire in dismay as soon as the act was passed last August. It is chronicled as a fact that during the present hard winter not over one person a week applies for food or lodging at the police stations of the largest New Hampshire towns, whereas in former winters that the nightly application would number fifteen or twenty. The law has not banished beggars and vagrants, but has confined the few natives of those classes to their own proper homes. Now each town shoulders its own burdens.

The Fisheries. The Boston Advertiser opposes the attempts which are being made by Gloucester fishermen to obtain the rescinding of the fishery clauses of the Washington Treaty. It declares that the language employed by Governor Talbot in describing the situation is rather stronger than the occasion justifies. "It is not entirely correct to say," it proceeds, "that the privilege of free importation of fish has put the fishing interest in imminent peril, and with all respect for the Governor's judgment, those who assert that it is so are not entitled to full credence." In point of fact, the situation has not lately changed for the worse. The fish imported free of duty in 1878, under the provisions of the Treaty of Washington, was less, whether estimated by quantity or by value, than in 1877. For the first ten months of the year the gross value of all the fish imported free was but \$1,570,451, which was close upon \$100,000 less than in the corresponding time in 1877, and even in this account fresh fish, which was free before the Washington treaty was made, is included. The Advertiser hopes there will be an investigation of the subject, when it will appear that a large part of the hasty and ill-considered declamation which has characterized the attempt to manufacture public opinion is not justified by any facts whatever.

Canadian Oarsmen Abroad. The engagement of Wallace Ross, of Halifax, to row Frank Emmett, of the Tyne, over the Thames championship course, March 10th, for \$1,000, is attracting much attention among boating men, and this with the match between Hanlan and Hawdon will make a pair of very interesting international races. Wallace Ross has been taken in hand by Charles Bush, a well known patron of rowing. The Bush "school" includes Higgins, Thomas and one or two other professional oarsmen, and it Ross had not shown that he knew well how to handle the sculls it is hardly likely that he could have found backers in that quarter at least. He is, I believe, certain to defeat Emmett, but he must do much work before the day of the race, for he is far above his proper rowing weight. Emmett rowed a match race the other day with a man named Strong at Barrow-on-Furness, and they fouled three times in the middle of the river. The referee said he did not think one man was more to blame than the other, but, nevertheless, he gave Emmett the race. The decision gave the greatest satisfaction, more especially because Strong proved himself to be much the better man and won easily. The men have made another match for double the original sum. Emmett's friends say he is in very poor condition, and that Strong will find him a much more difficult customer to deal with next time they meet.—Sporting Life.

American Sharpshooters in the Russian Army. [New York Sun.] Letters were received in this city on Saturday from the members of the American corps of riflemen who, at the outbreak of the Russo-Turkish war, sought service under the Czar as sharpshooters. All of the corps were members of Colonel Berdan's sharpshooters during the civil war in this country, and their services were sought by the Russian government at the express recommendation of Berdan, who holds extensive contracts with the Russian government for the manufacture of Berdan rifles. The sharpshooters were enlisted in the Russian service while the Grand Duke Alexis fleet were at this port. During their service in the Russian war the leaders of the party, Jack Ketch, of Galveston, Tex.; William Dwyer, of Boston, and John and William Taylor, late of the Ninety-fifth Pennsylvania (the Gosling Zouaves), have been repeatedly decorated on the field of battle for bravery in action. During the passage of the Balkans, Ketch, who commanded the corps, was called out before the Russian army, and invested with the cross of St. Stanislaus by Gen. Skobeleff, to whose personal staff he was attached. Ketch is the man who went to Creedmoor and made consecutive bull's-eyes at 1,000 yards. When Col. Wingate and the Range committee asked him who he was, he answered that he was a stranger from Texas. Detective Charles Hagan, of the New York street police, who was also a member of the Berdan corps, says that the Russo-American sharpshooters will return home about the beginning of July, their term of service having been limited to that time.

An Ingenious Robbery. An ingenious means of robbery has just come under the notice of the Paris police. A man dressed like a peasant, and carrying on his back an apparently heavy burden, was passing before a shop, when he fell, and broke a sheet of plate glass worth at least 500 francs. The proprietor seized him, but he averred that he had no money to pay with. Two passers-by advised the shopkeeper to search him, which was done, and on him was found a bank note for 1,000 francs. He averred with feigned grief that it belonged to his employer, but the shopkeeper insisted upon paying himself out of it, and to that effect gave him 500 francs, and sent him away, sobbing bitterly. The note was forged, the advisers were confederates, and the victim not only lost his plate-glass window, but 500 francs into the bargain.

Cremation. Says the London Truth: So far as I am personally concerned, it is a matter of absolute indifference to me whether my mortal remains are burned or dissected after I have gone to investigate the great *peu-etre*. But the discussion about cremation in the Times has amused me. "Every one," writes one gentleman, "will be poisoned if all traces of poisoning are destroyed." "By no means," replies another; "no one will be burned, except with a certificate from two medical men that he has not been poisoned. If there is the slightest doubt, his stomach will be picked out and put in a jar." Now, how will two medical men be able to give the certificate, except by a post mortem examination of the subject? Cremation, therefore, involves a post mortem examination of every one cremated, and the stomachs of a great number of us kept in jars. What my relatives will do with my corpse I leave it to them to decide; but, on the whole, I think that I shall bury my relatives, for neither a post mortem examination of them nor keeping their stomachs in jars recommend themselves to me.

Religious Statistics of Europe. According to Hubner's "Statistical Tables of all the Countries of the Earth," there are in the German Empire 25,000,000 Evangelical Christians, 14,900,000 Catholics, 28,000 Orthodox Greek Christians, 512,000 Jews, 6,000 of all other denominations or of none. In Austria-Hungary there are 23,000,000 Catholics, 3,500,000 Evangelical Christians, 7,200,000 Greek and other Christians, 1,375,000 Jews, 5,000 Mohammedans, and others. In France there are 35,300,000 Catholics, 600,000 Evangelical Christians, 118,000 Jews, 24,000 Mohammedans and others. In Great Britain and Ireland there are 26,000,000 Protestants of various denominations, 5,600,000 Catholics, 26,000 Greeks, etc., 46,000 Jews, 6,000 Mohammedans, and others. In Italy there are 26,600,000 Catholics, 96,000 Evangelical Christians, 100,000 Greeks, etc., 36,000 Jews, 23 Mohammedans and others. In Spain there are 16,500,000 Catholics, and 180,000 adherents of other denominations. In European Russia there are 56,100,000 Orthodox Greek Christians, etc., 2,680,000 Evangelical Christians, 7,500,000 Catholics, 2,700,000 Jews, 2,700,000 Jews, 2,600,000 Mohammedans and others. In Belgium there are 4,920,000 Catholics, 13,000 of the "Reformed Church," 2,000 Jews, and 3,000 belonging to other denominations. In the Netherlands there are 2,011,000 members of the "Reformed Church," 1,235,000 Catholics, 64,000 Jews, and 4,000 of other denominations. In Sweden and Norway there are 4,162,000 members of the "Evangelical Church," 400 Greeks and other Christians, and 2,000 Jews; the number of Catholics is not officially given—it is estimated at about 1,000.

The "Bloomer." The "bloomer" attire which some ladies specially recommend for tobogganing is going out of fashion in the States. "Dr. Walker is a daily attendant at the Washington Capitol, where she can hardly be distinguished from any other member of the 'third house.' She wears a close-fitting surcoat coat, buttoned tightly over her chest, and its skirts fall to the knees. Her small feet are encased in shinning, blackened boots. Her pantaloons have the proper spring at the instep, and are made of black dooskin, like her coat. A neatly laundered, man's shirt and a gold stud in the former, and a quiet necktie around the latter. The doctor wears her hair cut short and parted on one side, and an Alpine hat surmounts her thin and worn visage.

Prison Labour. (Toronto Telegraph.) There is, no doubt, a good deal of force in what the workmen say in relation to convict labour. What they say may be said in brief to be that it is manifestly unfair of the Government to bring the labour of the convicts in the Central Prison into the competition with the labour of honest men. Convict labour, of course, is ever so much cheaper than ordinary labour. This places the ordinary labourer at a great disadvantage, for it subjects him to undue competition. In some instances it has, as the workmen put it, taken the out of the honest workman's mouth, so that contractors might make money out of the jail birds. But it is easier to point out the difficulty than to suggest a remedy. It would never do to keep the inmates of the Central Prison in idleness. Under the circumstances, what the Government should endeavor to do is to employ the inmates of the Central Prison as much as possible in work that does not come into competition with that done by honest workmen.

The Jesuits and Politics. The Paris Univers reports that Father Beech, the General of the Society of Jesus, has recently addressed the following letter to the Father Provincials of the Order throughout the world:—"The public and the press are much and diversely occupied over the doctrines and line of conduct by the Society of Jesus relative to the various forms of the political regime. In view of this discussion, I deem myself compelled by the duty of my ministry, to remind the provincial fathers of the Society's principles in this matter. 'The Society of Jesus, being a religious Order, has no other doctrine or rule of conduct than those of the Holy Church, as declared by my predecessor, Rev. Father Bothon, in 1857. The great glory of God and the salvation of souls—these constitute our true and only aim, to which we tend by apostolic labors proper to the institution of St. Ignatius. In fact and in law, the Society of Jesus is, and declares itself, a stranger to all political parties, whatsoever they may be. In all countries, and under every form of government, it restricts itself exclusively within the exercise of its ministry, having in view its object, which is far above the interests of human politics. 'Always and everywhere, the members of the Society loyally discharge the duties of good citizens and of faithful subjects to the power which rules their habit; always and everywhere, it teaches and inculcates, by the example of its own conduct, the principle of rendering unto Caesar what belongs to Caesar, and unto God what belongs to God. 'These are the principles which the Society of Jesus has never ceased to profess and from which it will never depart.'

Progress of Canada. (London Tablet.) It is a general impression that the development of the natural resources, population, and industries of Canada is not exceeded by that of any country in the world. Facts confirmatory of this view were very effectively placed by Mr. Caldwell Ashworth before a large audience assembled on Tuesday evening at Colonial Institute, Pall Mall, under the presidency of the Duke of Manchester. The presence of the late Governor-General of the Dominion had been expected, but Lord Dufferin was detained in Dublin, where he had been to receive the honorary degree of D.C.L., conferred upon him by Trinity College. The increase of the cultivated acreage in Canada has been most rapid; in 1828 the number of ploughed acres was but 4,300,000, whereas in the year of the last census, 1871, it had reached 13,000,000, and is now largely in excess of the latter figure. Mr. Ashworth has a no less satisfactory report to give of the productive-ness of the land thus redeemed from natural wildness, and is able to inform us that Canada produces a larger yield per acre of wheat, barley, peas, and oats, than even the United States. The production of Ontario averages seventeen bushels per head of the inhabitants, or something likethree times more per head than that of the United States. The population of Canada is made up of many races; the first in point of numbers being the French-speaking class, who are 1,151,000; the Irish coming next, with 900,000; followed by the English with 750,000, and the Scotch with 600,000. There are also 220,000 Germans and 30,000 Dutch. These, with the native Indians, make up a total population of 3,020,000. Agriculture is the main resource of the country and the occupation of three-fourths of its people; but in timber and fisheries she possesses two other elements of wealth of extraordinary value. The yield of the fisheries of last year has been valued at £2,400,000, one-half of which, pickled or preserved in tins, was exported to foreign countries. The loyalty and attachment to the mother country manifested by Canada has kept pace with the growth of her prosperity, and she has ever shown a desire to make common cause with England in time of danger as well as in prosperity.

Mottos and Nicknames of the Regiments of the British Army. The 23rd are the "Royal Welsh Fusiliers," generally associated with the Principality by the nationality of many of the men, and were raised in 1689 during the reign of William III. and Mary. They wear a bow of black ribbon with ends on the back of the collar, a *relieve* or memorial of the pigtails so much worn in bygone times. They also rejoice (more or less) in being the "Royal Goats" and the "Nanny Goats." The "child of the regiment" is with them a goat, who seems to imbibe a sort of military pride in being a member of this distinguished corps. When the 23rd marched past Buckingham Palace on their return from the Crimea, Nanny headed the men, and came in for a share of royal recognition. The 24th were raised in the same year as the 23rd, and are known as the "Warwickshire" or "Kingsmen." As a fighting regiment they have a splendid record. The recent gallantry in Zululand only adds to the fame of this famous regiment. The 25th are the "King's Own Borderers," probably from having been originally raised in one of the border counties. The 26th are the "Cameron's Own," or shortened by time into the "Cameronians." They are also known as the "Half Crowns." The 27th are the "Inniskillings," and were the only purely Irish regiment present at Waterloo. The singular name of the "SEASHIRERS" has been given to the 28th: Some say that the regiment earned it by its dashing and slashing heroism at the battle of White Plains during the American war, and that the men hold themselves ready to go anywhere and do anything, in virtue of their connection with this corps. But another story is more specific and sensational; to the effect that, during the war just named, a Canada merchant, in a severe winter, refused to give comfortable billets or quarters to the women of the regiments, wives of some of the men, whereby many of the poor creatures perished with cold. The officers, exasperated at this brutality, and its result, took a revenge which the merchant never forgot for the remainder of his life. They dressed themselves like savages, burst into his sitting-room one evening, and slashed off his ears; Lynch-law in good sooth! We hardly think this story probable, as British soldiers are not in the habit of acting so brutally.

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA. London, February 13.—The Government has chartered the following steamships to take reinforcements to the Cape of Good Hope:—"The England" and "France," of the National line, take the 17th Lancers; the "Egypt" and "Spain," of the same line, the 1st Dragoons; the "Russia," of the Cunard line, the 58th Regiment; the "China," of the Cunard line, the 94th Regiment; the "Olympus," the Royal Engineers; the "Palmyra" and "Marmora," a battery of Royal Artillery; the "City of Paris," of the Inman line, the 21st Regiment; the "Clyde," "Queen Marzaret" and "City of Venice" will take drafts and an Army Service Corps, and the mail packets "Pretoria" and "Dublin Castle" will take the 91st and 60th regiments. The Government is prepared to subsidize any company that will undertake to lay a cable to the Cape of Good Hope.

London, February 13.—It is said that the leaders of the Opposition are preparing to make a concentrated attack on the Government on the re-opening of Parliament, respecting its policy in South Africa. The Opposition will claim that war was unnecessary, and wantonly provoked and without any adequate compensation in the event of success. They will point out that the charges brought by the National Government against the Zulus were frivolous. The Zulus were accused of having violated British territory, but the only foundation for this is the fact that two Zulu women who were guilty of adultery had fled across the National boundary, were pursued, captured and taken back. The other charge was that two British subjects had been placed under restraint by the Zulus, but they were artists, who had strayed across the line and who were detained only a few hours and then liberated. The ultimatum sent to King Cetewayo will be denounced as having been concocted with the express design of provoking war, and the Government will be asked why it has permitted a policy that has led to such disastrous results.

London, February 13.—The following is the composition of the English forces in South Africa.—3rd, 4th, 13th, 24th, (both battalions) 80th, 88th, 90th, and the 90th, in all nine battalions, or 7,500 officers and men. In this force in the ranks there are 4,518 Englishmen, 385 Irishmen, and 301 Scotchmen. The Connaught Rangers of course contain a large Irish element, 75 as against 94 English, and three Scotch. In the Buffs there are 227 Irish, 589 English, and 19 Scotch. In the 4th there are 262 Irish, 597 English, and 11 Scotch. In the 13th there are 291 Irish, 455 English, and 23 Scotch. In the two battalions of the 24th there are 310 Irish, 355 English, and 23 Scotch. In the 80th there are 117 Irish, 723 English, and 146 Scotch. In the 90th there are 295 Irish, 346 English, and 174 Scotch, and in the 90th there are 149 Irish, 377 English, and 23 Scotch. In these various regiments there were 48 of the officers Irish, and 176 English.

HALIFAX, February 13.—No complete list of the killed in the Zulu affair has been obtained, but it is known that the following British officers were killed in the recent disastrous engagement:—First Battalion 24th Regiment—Major Pulleine (formerly in the 40th Regiment), Major White, Captains Deygacher, Wardell, Mostyn and Young Husband; Lieuts. Cayave, Hollison, Atkinson, Daly, Ansley, Dyson, Porteous, Melville. Second Battalion 24th Regiment—Lieuts. Pope, Austen, Dyer, Griffith and Qr. Master Bloomfield. Royal artillery—Captains Darnford and Russell. Royal Engineers—Col. Darnford, Captains Shipstone, Lieutenant McDonnell, Surgeon Shepherd, Lieutenants Coghill, Roberts and Darnford. There were also killed 21 other officers commanding native levies; no names given.

CALCUTTA, February 13.—Government has offered to supply a contingent for the Cape of Good Hope. London, February 13.—The Manchester Guardian's London correspondent says intelligence is received from South Africa that native levies serving with the British have risen en masse and massacred their officers. Those natives engaged in the fight of the 21st ult. massacred their officers, and the bulk of the native force along the frontier are deserting. The Colonial Secretary, however, says that we have no information in any way confirming the rumor that natives have risen against their officers.

London, February 14.—In the House of Commons to-day Sir Stafford Northcote, Chancellor of the Exchequer, announced that the Government would shortly ask for a vote of money to defray the sudden and unexpected expenses of the war in South Africa. He stated that foreign relations of the Government were friendly. The Afghanistan campaign had been conducted thus far to the complete satisfaction of the Indian and Home Governments. He said that the administration proposed to present to Parliament numerous measures of Home Legislation respecting the greater security of shareholders in joint stock banks, the relations of employers and workmen, and loans for carrying on certain important and necessary public works which would afford employment for a large number of men.

HALIFAX, N. S., February 14.—A private cablegram received in this city to-day contains the following information relative to the Zulu war: Among those killed was Quartermaster Fuller; all of the twenty-one officers in charge of the native troops who have lost their lives were British, but their names have not yet been ascertained. The British troops ordered to the south coast of Africa to avenge the death of their comrades and protect the living from the infuriated Zulus, are as follows: 8th King's Dragoon Guard, 17th Lancers, 6th Brigade Royal Artillery, 30th Royal Engineers, 2nd Battalion 21st Royal Engineers, 3rd Battalion, and the 57th, 58th, 69th, 91st and 94th Regiments of Infantry.

What the War Cost. The St. Petersburg Gazette admits the cost of the late war to Russia to have been 887,000,000 roubles. It does not clearly appear whether the rouble here means the silver or the paper rouble. If the former, the cost would amount to \$650,000,000; if the latter, to about \$150,000,000. In either case the real cost is very much greater. The loans publicly raised amounted to 700,000,000 roubles, and in addition there is the increase of the paper circulation of about 410,000,000 roubles more. Then there has to be taken into account the stoppage of production through the withdrawal of multitudes of men from productive industry, the destruction of enterprise, and the waste of life, besides the thousand other losses of wealth incidental to war.

Trade With Africa. The allusion made by Sir Michael Hicks Beach, in his speech at Stroud, to the new market which it is the desire of the British Government to make available for English commerce and English industry in Africa has attracted much notice in Germany, and is made the subject of free comment in many quarters. German manufacturers and German merchants have, like their competitors in England, cast a longing eye upon Africa, and fixed their hopes upon a development of trade with the Dark Continent, and their hopes and ambition are shared and encouraged by the Government. The Imperial Government proposes to afford further material assistance to German expeditions bound for Africa with a view to exploration and to the opening of new channels for trade, and it has already set down a vote of 70,000 marks in the estimates for next year in aid of exploring parties. There threatens, therefore, to be some rivalry between England and Germany in the new field of commerce.

Counterfeit Coin in the United States. The amount of counterfeit coin in circulation in the United States is said to be \$2,000,000, besides the number of genuine pieces made fraudulent by the removal of part of the metal. Wholly spurious coins are almost always lighter than the good ones, but an exception, described by the Scientific American, is a \$5 piece made of gold and silver, and really costing the counterfeiter \$3.40 each. Various ingenious modes are used in stealing gold from coins. The most common is "sweating," which is done by using the coin as the anode in an electro-plating bath, the gold being abstracted from it and deposited on another surface. As much as two dollars' worth of gold can be taken in that way from a double-eagle, without making a difference that is readily detected except by weight. A less scientific plan is to file the smooth parts of the surface, and reburish the spots. The most extensive fraud is "splitting." The operator saws the coin through nearly, gouges out the centre until only a thin shell is left, substitutes a base metal, and joins the parts again. The ring of the coin is destroyed, and the weight lessened. Sometimes holes are bored into the edge, and plugs of lead put in.

The Amherst Mystery. (From the Amherst Sentinel.) There is but little to note regarding the Amherst Mystery for the last week. Miss Esther Cox has recovered from sore throat from which she was suffering, but is considerably troubled with a cough. Last Friday afternoon about 5 o'clock while she was in her bedroom, which is up stairs in Mr. John Trenholm's house, she heard the step of as some one crossing the hall, when the door opened and a step, as of some invisible being coming into the room. Her brother and some others heard the step and supposing it was the doctor coming, went up stairs to see, but found no person there but herself. The same day a pair of new shoes which she had purchased but a short time before were under her bed, took a notion to move out into the middle of the room. Saturday morning one of the shoes followed her all around the room. Tuesday night about 11 o'clock the sound of steps coming out of an adjoining vacant room, going through the hall and coming into her room, were heard. There appeared to be a peculiarity about the steps heard, that one was much heavier than the other. The above statement is from Miss Cox and corroborated by members of Mr. Trenholm's family who were present when the sounds were heard and the shoes were moving about.

For Liver Complaint use Dr. Harvey's Anti-Bilious and Purgative Pills. COUGHS AND COLDS ARE OFTEN overlooked. A continuance for any length of time causes irritation of the Lungs or some chronic Throat Disease. "Brown's Bronchial Troches" are an effectual COUGH REMEDY.

SOME PEOPLE SUFFER TERRIBLY from late suppers; but sometimes they are forced into them. All such should carry a bottle of BROWN'S HOUSEHOLD PANACEA and Family Liniment, and take a few drops after eating. It warms the stomach, nerves it to its work, and saves much inconvenience and suffering. MANY, MANY YEARS.—MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for children teething, has stood the test of many years, and never known to fail. It is perfectly reliable. It regulates the stomach and bowels, cures wind colic and griping in the bowels, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, and allays all pain, as millions of mothers can testify. AN OLD KING, THEY CALL HIM Herod, was said to be eaten up by worms. There are many here and now, who are almost in the same plight as the King. Herod had no Worm Lozenges, but we have BROWN'S VERMIFUGE COMBITS or Worm Lozenges, which do the work of destruction to the satisfaction of every one but the worms.