APOSTATES.

"Take heed, brethren, lest perhaps there be in any of you an evil heart of unbelief, to depart from the living God."—Heb. iii.

Since the establishment of the one, holy, Catholic and Apostolic Church by our divine Redeemer, she has had often cause to weep over the fall of many of her unhappy children, who, alas I have been seduced by the wity artifices of the enemy of mankind, to desert her sacred truths and holy precepts, and rank themselves in the number of her bitterest enemies.

Can the evil example of those unfortunate apostates influence any amongst us to doubt the truth of that religion from which they depart ? If such examples were sufficient to justify such doubts, then the conduct of such persons who departed from Christ and His apostles would have been equally justifiable. But from the following texts of Scripture it will be seen that the examples of apostates from Christ and his apostles were not sufficient to induce the true disciples likewise to depart, or even to doubt the truth of those doctrines which they received.

In the Gospel of St. John, vi. 67, we are told that "Many of the disciples" of Christ " went back and walked no more with him." In the second Epistle of St. Paul to Tim. i. 15, he says that :- "Many turned away from him." Inathe first Epistle of St. John, ii. 19, we read: -They went out from us, but they were not of us. For if they had been of us, they would, no doubt, have remained with us: but that they may be manifest, that they are not all of us." In the second Epistle of the same apostle, i. 7, he says:—"For many seducers have gone out into the world, who confess not that Jesus Christ is come in the flesh; this is a seducer and an antichrist;" and 9th verse, "Whosoever revolteth, and continueth not in the doctrine of Christ, hath not God; he that continueth in the doctrine, the same hath both the Father and the Son.' In the Epist. of St. Jude, i., 19 and 20, we read :- "These are they who separate themselves, sensual men, having not the spirit. But you, my beloved, building yourselves upon your most holy faith, praying in the Holy Ghost." Moreover, we are told that "scandals would come," that some would prefer "darkness to light," and our Saviour (foreseeing that many would become apostates) cautions us to "beware of false prophets, who come to you in the clothing of sheep, but inwardly they are ravenous wolves.' (Matt. vii., 15).

sons who apostatize are men who have led good lives; that some are men of great learning, and consequently, their apostacy cannot be imputed to unworthy motives or want of knowledge. To this I say with the great Tertullian;—"You, as a man, know another man outwardly; you believe what you see, you see only as far as your sight can reach. The eye of God is penetrating: 'The Lord beholdeth the heart, but man seeth those things that appear' (1 Kings, xvi. 7); and therefore, 'the Lord knoweth who he is'" Tim. ii. 19). Again, as "virtue deserves a crown, but perseverance alone deserves to be crowned," not he who has been virtuous, but he who "perseveres to the end shall be saved." In the sacred Scriptures we find examples of many persons who have led good lives and practised great virtues and yet have been overcome by Satan; as Saul, of worms.
David, Solomon, Peter, and I may add Judas. Oh! happy would it be for those persons who have forsaken "the old faith once delivered to the saints," were they to imitate the example of Peter and David, instead of following the doubtful course of Solomon, or the direful and of Judas.

But it may be said that many of those per-

And, let me ask, what apostate is there who can boast of a character so exalted as Saul, who was distinguished amongst the people of Israel, and made their first king? As David. a man "according to God's own heart?" As than was given to any human creature before ate mamma does not know what to cover him him, or shall to the end of time; and, who was konored as the first who built a temple in honor of the Most High? As Peter, who was made the "Rock" of the Church of Christ; and to whom were given "the Keys of the Kingdom of Heaven ?" As Judas, who was chosen to be one of the bosom friends of the Redeemer? When men of such distinguished characters as these have departed from the truth, what need we wonder that men now-a-days should depart from the ways of the Lord and foully belie "the mother that bore them!"

I have been led to the foregoing remarks, by recent events in this city, and by reading the lives and tragic ends and miserable deaths of several unfortunate apostate priests, who, to gratify their carnal passions, renounced their religion, and who when the awful hour of death arrived, seem to have been forsaken by that God whose faith they forsook, and who dying in the agonies of dark despair seem to have experienced the truth of the words of the apostle, "It is a fearful thing to fall into the hands of the living God." (Heb. x., 31.) Others, taking the description given by our Redeemer and His apostles of false teachers or prophets, "who come in the clothing of sheep, but inwardly are ravenous wolves" (St. Matt. vii.), have traced the history of the founders of heresies and schisms, and proved by their own words, and from their own acts, that "by their fruits they are known" (lbid); that "they grow much towards ungodliness" (2 Tim. il., 16); "that they are lovers of themselves, covetous, haughty, proud, blasphemers, disobedient to parents, ungrateful, wicked, without affection, without peace, slanderers, incontinent (witness Luther, Cranmer, Henry VIII., all the recent horde of that kidney, &c.), unmerciful, without kindness, traitors, stubborn, puffed up, and lovers of pleasure more than God : having an appearance indeed of godliness, but denying the power who creep into houses and lead captive silly women, (witness Magus, with his Helen; Marcian, with his lnamorata; Arius, with his Constantia; Apeles, with his Prisca; Calvin, with his Idelette Burie; Luther. with his Catherine Boren; Bezs, with his Candida; Cranmer, with his mistress, the niece of Osiander; the fry of to-day, with their Julias, Helens, Emmas &c.) loaden with sins, who are led away with divers desires; ever learning and never attaining to the knowledge of the truth; men who as Jannes and Mambres resisted Moses, so these also resist the truth; men corrupted in mind, rebrobate concerning the faith." (Ibid. iii. 2-8.)

I will not stay to particularize the shocking and wretched deaths of the many that could be quoted here as enemies to God and His Church: Wretched apostates who foreswore been said, we may be enabled to coma mockery, %. (Heb. vi., 4, 5, and 6.). We are mend to your attention also the propriety of net, of course, to conclude that anything is encouraging settlers and settlement by free mpossible to Gcd; but that it is very hard, grants in specified portions of the territory.

graded to be all the control of the control of the

ing value of the second of the

as those examples prove, for such as have apostatized from the faith, after having received many great graces to return again to the happy state from which they; felt. As a further and most conclusive proof of what I have stated above, I shall add the following extract from the address of the Rev. M. Brennan on his re-conversion to the Catholic church. It deserves our particular notice as coming from one who himself experienced its truth:

"Yes, I repeat it, had I continued in my defection from the Catholic church, the hour of death should be to me a period of terror siderable exceptions" these enactments ex-and arguish unutterable, for there never has ceeded the jurisdiction of the federal parliabeen an instance of a fallen priest, who, having spent his days as a wanderer and an out-cast from the Church of God, did not on the bed of death, and in sight of eternity, feel within himself horror, anguish, and, I shall freely add, despair, for there have been, alss too many instances of this appalling truth to permit it to be questioned."

To these I might add other testimonies of the same kind, all concurring in substance with that cited above; some of which, from their interesting nature, I should be induced to add, were I not convinced that I have already trespassed too much on the limited

space of your invaluable journal.

In conclusion, I beg leave to recommend to every Catholic who reads the foregoing remarks and examples, to attend to that short and impressive advice: "Let him that standeth take heed lest he fall." of Adam, we are all liable to fall, and if we do not the glory is due to God, whose grace preserves us, according to that of St. Paul: For by grace you are saved through faith, and that not of yourselves, for it is the gift of God." (Ephes. c. ii. v. viii.) Therefore, we are called upon to "work out our own salvation with fear and trembling." And if we see a brother who has departed from the house of the Lord, our common Father, we ought to praise God for his mercy to us, in preserving us from the like misfortunes, and carnestly pray to Jesus Christ, who is the true shepherd of our souls, that he would call back the lost sheep, and unite him again to the true fold of his Church, that so the Church triumphant in Heaven, and militant on earth, may join in one common act of jubilee and exultation; "because the sheep which was lost is found."

W.M.K. Montreal, 24th January, 1885.

A New York barber claims to have accomplished the unprecedented feat of shaving seventy-five men in one hour and twenty two minutes.

There are many cough mixtures, but only one Allen's Lung Balsam ; try it.--See advertisement.

cently reported expenses amounting to \$85,-427 and just four convicts, or \$21,356.75 for cach convert.

A society for the conversion of Jews re-

For Nettle Rash, Itching Piles. Ring-worm Eruptions, and all skin diseases, use Prof. Low's Sulphur Soap. The ladies should understand that with the

opening spring, with its fresh leafage and lovely flowers, the only fitting costume for the tricycle is the Bloomer.

Destroy the Worms or they will destroy the children. Use Freeman's Worm Powders, they expel all kinds

Everybody is advised by a Boston physician to ascertain from what diseases their ancestors died, with a view to guarding himself against inherited tendencies by adopting the requisite manner of life, place of residence and general self-treatment.

National Pills purify the blood, regulate Stomach, Liver and Bowels.

A New London, Conn., boy, aged five, cats all the woollen and worsted threads he comes across. He picks the nap from blankets and Solomon, a man endowed with more wisdom the worsted from chair tidies. His affectionwith when she puts him in his little bed,

> -- No woman can live without some share of physical suffering; but many accept as inevitable a great amount of pain which can be avoided. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound was invented by one who understood its need, and had the rare skill to provide a simple, yet admirably effective remedy.

THE ONTARIO LEGISLATURE.

THE GOVERNOR'S SPEECH AT THE OPEN-ING-THE PRIVY COUNCIL DECISIONS -HARVEST AND LUMBERING-AGRICUL-TURAL BDUCATION

TORONTO, Jan. 28.-The attendance at the opening of the legislature to day was the largest ever seen. Many distinguished persons were present. At three o'clock the Hon. John Beverley Robinson, Lieutenant-Governor of the province, proceeded in state to the chamber of the legislative assembly, and being seated on the throne was pleased to open the second session of the fifth legislature of Ontagio as follows:--

Mr. Speaker and gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly:

It is with much pleasure that I meet you again as a legislative assembly for the discharge of those important duties which devolve upon you under our constitution.

THE BOUNDARY QUESTION.

In pursuance of the agreement between this province and the province of Manitoba, which last session received your approval, the question of our provincial boundaries has been submitted to the judicial committee of H.M. Privy Council, and now I am happy to have it in my power to con-gratulate you that so far as their lordships dealt with the question they have adjudged our true boundaries to be those which were awarded by the arbitrators and have ever since been insisted upon by this province, in opposition to the Dominion authorities and to the claim of Manitoba. My government was anxious that there should be submitted at the same time to the same tribunal the question of our whole northern boundary, and also the question of title to certain lands to which the federal government has set up a claim on other grounds. The correspondexce on these subjects and some other cor-respondence which has taken place on matters affecting the territory will be laid before

THE NEW TERRITORY.

After the decision of the Privy Council I issued a proclamation bringing into force the Church: Wretched apostates who foreswore act passed at your last session for establish-their faith and died in their iniquities! With ing the provisional district of Thunder Bay, out particular examples from what has just by another proclamation authorized by the same statute that part of the province which prehend the words of St. Paul :- "For it lies west of the provisional line from Hunter's is impossible for those who were once Island has been erected into a territorial disilluminated, who have tasted also the triot under the name of "The Territorial heavenly gift, and were made partakers of District of Rainy River." Legislation will the Holy Ghost, who have, moreover, tasted now be necessary for the more effectual adthe good word of God, and the powers of the ministration of justice and the establishment world to come, and are fallen away, to be re- of registry and surrogate offices in this terrinewed again to penance, crucifying again to tory, and a bill for these purposes will be themselves the Son of God, and making Him submitted for your consideration. I com-

RIVERS AND STREAMS AND LICENSES. I have to congratulate you that since your last session Her Majesty's Privy Council has pronounced a judgment in regard to the legal rights of public in the rivers and streams of the province, affirming the views so strenuously maintained by the provincial legislature. I have also to express my satisfaction that

the questions submitted to the Supreme court of Canada touching the validity of the license act passed by the federal parliament in 1883 and 1884 have been answered by the Supreme Court to the effect that "with certain inconsiderable exceptions" these enactments exment. The confusion which those acts created has thus been removed.

THE HARVEST AND LUMBER TRADE.

The province has been favored with a bountiful harvest of farm products and the official returns of the department of agricul-ture again show that in staple cereals the average yield is larger than obtains in any other equal area on the continent. It is, however, a matter for serious regret that owing to the low market prices which have prevailed for some time the full commercial benefits of the harvest have not been raised to any such extent as in former years.

It is to be regretted also that the lumber trade of the province, from which a large portion of our revenue is derived, has not escaped the depression which have affected other industries here and elsewhere during the past year; but our lumber producers will participate in any improvement occurring in the trade of Great Britain and the United States, which are the principal markets for the products of our forests.

AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION.

The work of agricultural education and experiment at the agricultural college and model farm continues to be parried on with success. The professors of the college, in addition to their ordinary work, have recently conducted institutes in different parts of the province for the purpose of discussing with our farmers improved methods of agriculture and other matters of special importance to the farming community. These institutes have excited much interest, have been largely attended and appear likely to prove of considerable service to the great industry for the benefit of which they were devised.

IMMIGRATION AND COLONIZATION. The number of immigrants who settled in the province during the past year is not so large as in the preceding year, but I am glaa to say that they have on the whole been of a somewhat better class, and have been better fitted to earn a liveliheod for then selves than many who came to the province in the pre vious years. Owing to the present abundance of labor and scarcity of employment in all parts of the province you will be asked to appropriate for the purpose for settling immigrants a sum considerably less than the expenditure in recent years. You will be glad to learn that, not with standing the induce ments offered by other sections of the Do minion, the volume of immigration into newer portions of the province has been large and has considerably exceeded that of the precediog year.

ACCOMMODATION FOR THE INSANE.

Notwithstanding the increased accommodation which has been provided for the insane during the past few years it is my duty to inform you that a further expenditure for a similar purpose is again necessary. Additional buildings at Orillia for idiots are also required, the present buildings being insufficient for the proper care and custody of those now in confinement, and there being also numerous applications for admission with which, for want of room, it has been impossible to comply.

PROVINCIAL LEGISLATION.

A bill for further promoting the efficiency of the administration of justice in the province, and a bill for simplifying titles and transfers of real estate in certain cases will be introduced.

THE BRIBERS.

The judges appointed under the act of last session to inquire into certain attempts to corrupt members of the legislative assembly have made their report, which, with the evidence, I will cause to be submitted for your "Your Grace's most humble servant, information.

Reports also of the various departments of the public service for the past year will be laid before you.

The estimates for the current year have been prepared with a view to economy and efficiency, having regard in every case to the many objects of public interest which it is desirable to aid and foster. I feel assured that you will devote your-

selves with carnestness and assiduity to the consideration of the subjects which I have mentioned and to all other matters affecting the public interest.

IN THE ASSEMBLY.

The speaker took the chair at four o'clock and vade marious announcements pro forma. Hon. Mr. Mowat introduced a bill to provide for the administration of oaths to justices of the peace, and gave notice of his intention to move for standing committees.

The house resolved to consider the speech

to morrow, and adjourned at 4.15.

The debate on the address is not expected to be long or exciting. The report of the Royal commission, regarding the bribery matter of last session, will evoke a lively debate. It will be brought down this week.

DIOCESE OF THREE RIVERS.

Bentarkable Mandement of the Bishop-The Question of the Divisisu of the Diocese.

The Bishop of Three Rivers, in view of the contradictory statements which have been made on the subject of the division of his diocese, has deemed it proper to publish a mandement giving a history of the case. By this it appears that on the 19th April, 1884, His Excellency Monsigneur Smeulders, the delegate apostolic, wrote to the Bushop the following letter:-MONTREAL, 19th April, 1884.

"Most illustrious and most reverend seig: neur:-

"In sending you herewith authentic copies of the documents you have asked for, I have to announce to you that the question of the division of the diocese of Three Rivers has been settled. The division proposed in consequence of changes which have arisen, appears neither necessary nor useful for the salvation of souls. In consequence that portion of the faithful, whom the Vicar of Christ here below, the universal pastor, has confided to your pastoral care, remains wholly confided to your direction and fatherly care.

"I announce to you this decision on the principal question in order that you may put aside all uneasiness on the subject; at the same time I beg of you to be good enough to keep it secret from some, and to await a favorable opportunity, which I regard as near, when you can more properly and more usefully make it known.

"Pursue, then, your other works with calmness and great confidence in God.
"Your most devoted servant in Jesus

Christ, "D. HENRI SMEULDERS, O. C., "Com. Apost." Land Allen States the symplectic of the second s

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His Lordship of Three Rivers states that being desirous to communicate this good news at the earliest moment to his people he addressed a letter to the apostolic commissioner. to which he received the tollowing letter in

reply:--MONTREAL, 27th May, 1884. Most Illustrious and Most Reverend Seigneur

"I received your very honored letter of the 23rd instant, accompanied by certain doouments and by a circular letter which you propose to address to the clergy of your diocese. "It was most agreeable to me to receive this letter from your Grace, and for my part I see nothing to prevent the publication of the said circular, thus you will put an end to the general anxiety of the faithful, who will rejoice with the dear pastor of their souls in Jesus Christ, our Lord, who comforts his people in all tribulation and never deserts those who put their trust in Him.

" I remain, etc., "Your most obedient servant,

" In Jesus Christ, "D. HENRI SMEULDERS, O.C. "Com. Apost.

In consequence of this, the publication of the circular was made in all the churches and chapels of the diocese the following Sunday. On Tuesday, the 3rd June, His Lordship received the following letter from Mgr. Smeulders:--

MONTREAL, 31st May, 1884.

My Lord,—I have just received the following telegram which I feel it my duty to communicate to you without delay:

MONTREAL, May 31st, 1884. By telegraph from Rome.

"To SMEULDERS, Montreal, Canada, "I have to inform you that, at the instance of the Archbishop, the question of the division of the diocese is referred to the Congre-

"If the Bishop has any statement to make let him make it known. (Signed),

"I pray you in consequence, my lord, to suspend the circular which you intended to address to your clergy, and in relation to which, for my part, I found nothing to criticise. You see that the question, 'instante Archiepiscopo' is not as I believed it, in good faith, concluded. In union in prayer,

"My lord, Your Grace's most humble and most de voted servant,

"D. HENRI SMEULDERS, O.C. "Com. Apost."

The Bisbop replied, explaining that his letter had been received too late, as the circular had been already read in the churches, and expressing his astonishment and regret at the news from Rome. To this letter he received the following reply :---

" MONTREAL, 9th June, 1884.

"My LORD,-I communicated to Your Grace without delay the telegram received the 31st May last, but it came to your knowledge too late to prevent the publication of the circular which I had found correct. We are, therefore, not to blame, neither the one nor the other. in reference to this publication, which provoked rejoicing among your people, stirred up good Catholics of other dioceses, and brought to me the congratulations of the most remarkable men of the country. Well, my Lord, leave then the circular which is pub-Lord, leave then the circular which is published to its publicity, and the telegram which arrived too late to silence. We know with the death of the kidneys in the death of the kidneys in the late of the kidneys in the kidneys in the late of the kidneys in the late of the kidneys in the kid the wretched question (vilains question) is about to return to the tapis. Perhaps we have to do with an evil which has not come for our injury. I have also written to Rome to defer the position, and to give you time to prepare your defence, and also to authorize me to make the enquiry, which you ask. make it known to you, and we will then

agree upon what is to be done. Be good enough to accept the homage of my most respectful devotion, with which I

" D. H. SMETLDERS, O. C., " Com. Apost."

The Bishop proceeds to say:- The ques tion of the division which was fixed in the month of April, 1884, having been at the re-quest of the Archbishop of Quebec referred to the holy congregation of the Propaganda, their eminences the cardinals of this holy congregation took it into consideration a their general meeting on the 30th September last. The opinion of the most eminent fathers was communicated to His Holiness the Pope, on the 5th October, and His Holi-

ness decreed as follows:
"The principle of the division of the dio cese is maintained; but this division is not to be made before a new anostolic commissioner is sent to the province of Canada."

This decision was sent to the bishop on the 5th November last, His lordship does not regard the question as by any means settled. "As you will see," he says, "by the word of our Holy Father the Pope, the diocese will not be divided, if indeed it is ever divided, until a new commissioner is sent to Canada." He refers to the fact that Mon-seigneur Smeulders has gone to Rome to give an account of hir mission; that he had thoroughly studied the question on the spot; "and you see." he continues, "by his letters, how he has judged his question, which he calls 'la vilaine question,' alluding by this to the unworthy means which have been employed in this affair by those whom it has pleased to constitute themselves the enemies of the diocese." He proceeds to encourage his people in the belief that the influence of Monseigneur Smeulders will be sufficient at Rome to prevent the division of the diocese, and thus preserve the acquired rights and the lawful interests of the diocese. The mandement concludes with an attack upon the per verse men, the Catholics unworthy of the name, who seize upon these troublous times to make an unworthy war upon authority, and to thus sap the foundation of society.

OBITUARY.

Victor Robert, ex-M.P.P., for Rouville county, died last Sunday, the 25th inst., in Marieville, Rouville county. He was born in 1820 in Ste. Angele, P.Q. The deceased was a farmer and much respected in the community in which he resided. He successfully contested the election of Mr. Bertrand, in the court at St. Hyacinthe.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., Jan. 27 .- Monsignor Julian Benoit, vicar-general of the Fort Wayne diocese, and a member of the Papal household, died last evening. He was afflicted with cancer of the throat, followed by blood poisoning.

UTICA, Jan. 27.-W. Jerome Greene, president of the Jacksonville, St. Augustine & Halifax River railroad, died of apoplexy here last night.

A steamer lately arrived at London with 25,000 carcasses of frozen New Zealand sheep on board, all in first-rate condition.

REMARKABLE STATEMENT OF PERSONAL

able that we cannot excuse ourselves if we do not lay it before our readers, even though its length would ordinarily preclude its ad mission to our limited space. To the Editor Rochester (N. Y.) Democrat:

Sm,—On the first day of June, 1881, I lay

at my residence in this city surrounded by my friends and waiting for death. Heaven only knows the agony I then endured, for words can never describe it. And yet, if a few years previous any one had told me that I would be brought so low, and by so terrible a disease, I should have scoffed at the ides. I had always been uncommonly strong and healthy, and weighed over two hundred pounds and hardly knew, in my own experience, what pain or sickness were. many people who will read this statement realize at times that they are unusually tired and cannot account for it. They feel dull pains in various parts of the body and do not understand it. Or they are exceedingly hungry one day and entire y without appe-tite the next. This was just the way I felt when the relentless malady which had fastened itself upon me first began. Still I thought nothing of it; that probably I had taken a cold which would soon pass away. Shortly after this I noticed a heavy, and at times neuralgie, pain in one side of my head, but us it would come one day and be gone the next, I paid little attention to it. Then my stomach would get out of order and my food often failed to digest, causing at times great inconvenience. Yet, even as a physician, I did not think that these things meant anything serious. I fancied I was suffering from malaria and doctored myself accordingiy, But I got no better. I next noticed a peculiar color and odor about the fluids I was passing—also that there were large quantities one and very little the next, and that a persistent froth and seum appeared upon the surface, and a sediment settled. And yet I did not realize my danger, for, indeed, socing these symptoms continually, I finally became accustomed to them, and my suspicion was wholly disarmed by the fact that I had no pain in the affected organs or in their vicinity. Why I should have been so blind I cannot

I consulted the best medical skill in the land. I visited all the famed mineral springs in America and travelled from Maine to California. Still I grew worse. No two physicians agreed as to my malady. One said I was troubled with spinal irritation; another dyspepsia; another, beart disease; another, general debility; another, congestion of the base of the brain; and so on through a long list of common diseases, the symptoms of many of which I really had. In this way several years passed, during which time I was steadily growing worse. My condition had really become pitiable. The slight symptoms I at first experienced were developed into terrible and constant disorders. My weight had been reduced from 207 to 130 pounds. My life was a burden to myself and My life was a ources to my I could retain no food on my stomach, and lived wholly by injections. was a living mass of pain. My pulse was uncontrollable. In my agony I frequently fell to the floor and clutched the carnet, and prayed for death. Morphine had little or no effect in deadening the pain. For six days its last stages !

While suffering thus I received a call from my pastor, the Rev. Dr. Foote, at that time rector of St. Paul's Episcopal Church of this city. I felt that it was our last interview, but in the course of conversation Dr. Foote detailed to me the many remarkable cures of observation, by means of a remedy, which he urged me to try. As a practicing physician and a graduate of the schools, I derided the idea of any medicine outside the regular channels being in the least beneficial. So solicitous, however, was Dr. Foote, that I finally promised I would waive my prejudice. I began is use on the first day of June, 1881, and took it according to directions. At first it sickened me, but this I thought was a good sign for one in my debilitated condition. I continued to take it; the sickening sensation departed and I was finally able to retain food upon my stomach. In a few days I noticed a decided change for the better, as also did my wife and friends. My hiccoughs ceased and I experienced less pain than formerly, I was so rejoiced at this improved condition that, upon what I had believed but a few days before was my dying bed, I vowed, in the presence of my family and friends, should I recover I would both publicly and privately make known this remedy for the good of humanity, wherever and whenever I had an opportunity, and this letter is in fulfilment of that vow. My improvement was constant from that time, and in less than three months I had gained 26 pounds in flesh, became entirely free from pain, and I believe I owe my life and present condition wholly to Warner's Safe Cure, the remedy which I used. Since my recovery I have thoroughly re-investigated the subject of kidney difficulties and

Bright's disease, and the truths developed are astounding. I therefore state, deliberately, and as a physician, that I believe more than one half the deaths which occur in Ame rica are caused by Bright's disease of the kidneys. This may sound like a rash statement, but I am prepared to fully verify it. Bright's disease has no distinctive symptoms of its own, (indeed, it often develops without any pain whatever in the kidneys or their vicinity,) but has the symptoms of nearly every other common complaint. Hundreds of people die daily, whose burials are authorized by a physician's certificate as occurring from "Heart Disease," "Apoplexy," "Paralysis," "Spinal Complaint," "Rheumatism," and other complaints, when in reality it is from Bright's disease of the kidneys. Few physicians, and fewer people, realize the extent of this disease or its dangerous and insidious nature. It steals upon the system like a thief, manifests its presence if at all by the commonest symptoms and fustens itself upon the constitution before the victim is aware of it. It is nearly as hereditary as consumption, quite as common and fully as fatal. Entire families, interiting it from their ancestors, have died, and yet none of the number knew or realized the mysterious power which was removing them. Instead of common symptoms it often shows none what-ever, but brings death suddenly, from convulsions, apoplexy or heart disease. As one who has suffered, and knows by bitter experience what he says, I implore every one who reads these words not to neglect the slightest symptoms of kidney difficulty. Certain agony and probable death will be the sure result of such neglect, and no one can afford to hazard such chances.

titioner and lecturer, will arouse the surprise and possible animosity, of the medical profession and astonish all with whom I am titude toward France, Russia, Switzerland, acquainted, but I make the foregoing state-

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THRILLING EXPERIENCE, ments based upon facts which I am prepared to produce and truths which I can substantiate to the letter. The welfare of those DANGER AND PROVIDENTIAL ESCAPE.

The following story—which is attracting wide attention from the press—is so remark—others from the dangerous math in the others from the dangerous path in which I once walked, I am willing to endure all professional and personal consequence.

en British großer Assaul er

J. B. HENION, M.D. ROCHESTER, N. Y., Dec. 30.

THE HOME.

ECONOMICAL BREAKFASTS.

1. Take some remnants of any boiled, fried, stewed or broiled fish, free them from bone stewed or brotted tish, free them from bone and skim, and put them into a deep dish; pour over them a small quantity of stock, milk, or of any sauce left from the previous day; add pepper, salt, and cover them over with a layer of mashed potatoes, lastly with some baked bread crumbs. Bake in a brisk oven for about a quarter of an hour, and if necessary brown with a salamander.

2. Prepare the fish as before, mince it rather coarsely, and then put it in layers into a well buttered gratin pan, with bread crumbs, a little pepper, salt, and grated nutmeg between each layer, and a little butter here and there; pour over a little sauce or stock, just sufficient to moisten it; lastly, add another layer of bread crumbs, put the dish into the oven, and serve very hot.

3. Take the pieces of fish, well freed from skin and bone and put them into a sancepan with a piece of butter, pepper, salt, a little minced parsley and the juice of half a lemon; toss over the fire until quite hot, and serve within a wall of well boiled rice.

4. Take equal quantities of vinegar and either water or the liquor in which fish has been boiled, add to it a clove or two, a bay leaf, whole pepper and allspice, and little mace and salt to taste; boil it up altogether and then leave it to get coid. Take the remnants of fish, well freed from bone and skin, and put them into a deep dish; strain the vinegar when cold over them, and leave it to marinade for some hours; serve with some of the liquor in the dish.

5. Take the fish prepared as in the first recipe, mince it finely, take also a few fresh-ly boiled shrimps, pick ont the meat and chop it also finely; then pound all together in a mortar, with an equal quantity of fresh butter, season with pounded mace, grated nutmeg, salt and cavenne pepper; pass it through a sieve and put it into pots or moulds; cover with a thin layer of clarified butter, and when wanted for use turn it out or serve in pots, garnished with paraley or watercress.

6. Take some rounds of lightly buttered toast, spread over them some remains of cod sounds or any fish roe; put in the oven until very hot, and serve immediately on a hot water dish if possible. This can be served as a savory at dinner.

APPLE PUDDING, COLD.—Peel and slice eight or ten good sized apples and put them in an earthen or enamelled stewpan, with a glass of wine, the peel of half a lemon and four ounces of sugar. Cover and let the apples stew soft in their own steam, stirring occasionally that they may not burn. Soak one ounce of gelatine in cold water and let it simmer with apples till dissolved, then pass the whole through a sieve. When nearly cold taste if it be sweet enough. Stir in the whites of four eggs whisked to a stiff snow. Dip a mould in the water, and when cold and firm turn it out. The apples when mashed should measure a basinful; their kernels should be stewed with them before straining.

RUM PUDDING .- Two eggs, four yolks and five ounces of sugar must be well beaten. Add the grated peel of a lemon, a little nutmeg and three ounces of breadcrumbs moist ened with rum, then with the four whites whipped to a snow. Steam it an hour in a buttered mould. Pour a glass of rum over When I have received an answer I will cases like my own which had come under his at the moment of serving and set fire to it. Serve with orange chandeau sauce.

POTATO PUDDING.—The polatoes must have been boiled the day before. Grate one pound of them fine, stir six ounces of butter to a cream, add six ounces of powdered rugar, the yolks of eight eggs, a quarter of a pound of almonds, blanched and pounded, or eight bitter ones instead; then add the potato flour, and, lastly, stir in the whites of the eggs, whisked to a stiff snow. Boil the pudding in a well buttered mould an hour and a half. Serve white sauce over it.

FLAME PUDDING.—Two ounces of butter stirred light, two ounces of sifted sugar, the yolks of five eggs, two ounces of fine flour, one and one-half ounces of pounded almonds, and the egg whites, beaten to a firm snow. Mix these well, then add enough stale sponge cake, grated, to thicken the whole. butter a basin or mould, and boil the pudding an hour without ceasing. Do not turn it out before the moment of serving. Put a small glass in the centre, and fill it with either arrack, brandy or rum, and let some flow over the pudding. Set fire to the centre, and at once place it on table.

SPONGE PUDDING .- Warm two onness of butter in a stewpan, add a pint of milk and six ounces of fine flour; stir it until it boils well, and no longer hangs to the sides of the pan. Let it get haif cold. Meantime beat two onness of butter to a cream, add to it a quarter of a pound of sifted sugar, the grated rind of a lemon and the volks of ten eggs. Then thoroughly mix in the half cold butter, and lastly, stir in lightly the whites of the eggs whipped to a snow. Boil or steam the pudding in a well-buttered mould for two hours; the water must not once cease boiling. Serve with a good "wein schaum" or fruit sauce.

LONDON, Jan. 27.—There is a well defined report that the authorities are to day considering the question of treason or libel in the following sentences of Parnell's speech, delivered yesterday at Milltown, Malbay:— "You assembled here are relics of a noble race not quite driven into the Atlantic. You are descendants of men whom Cromwell tried to send to hell or Connaught, and only succeeded in sending them as far as Connaught." "During many centuries you haffled and defeated the attempts of the English enemy to drive you from the soil of sacred Ireland, which I believe is for you and all men." "This west of our country shows such an example to the Irish race as will enable us to stand shoulder to shoulder and march from West to East and recover iach by inch, slowly but surely, every rood of land which has been robbed from us." A government stenographer is reliably said to be quietly following Parnell.

A Rome special says :- "There is no truth in the rumour of a rupture between France and the Vatican. There is no secret reason for the journey of the Nuncio. He has gone to the Archiepiscopal Secof Benevento. While in Rome he assured Cardinal Jacobini that the French Cabinet was more than usually I am aware that such an unqualified state-ment as this, coming from me, known as I am throughout the entire land as a prac-vre de Behaiue's relations with the Vatican are particularly cordial. Leo XIII, is not likely to abandon his present cautions at-

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