

## MISSION WORK IN PARIS.

(Continued.)

In eight months we had the whole of that amount paid down, the last payment six weeks before due. Over the door is written: "Asked God August, 1874; given from God May, 1875."

The ten pence given by that girl for a Girls' Home had in two years increased to ten thousand pounds, and I made up my mind that whenever a cry for help comes to our ears we would listen to it.

In 1876 two ladies called to see our Home. They saw twenty-four beds packed as close as could be, and one said, "I didn't know you were so full." I laughed and said, "If I could get the Galignani Hospital I could fill it." She went away and said she would call again. She did call and asked me if I was in earnest in what I said about the Galignani Hospital. I told her I was. She had spoken about it to Mons. Galignani, and he had asked her what Miss Leigh wanted to do with his hospital. The result was he sent for me to come and see him at his chateau. I found a number of distinguished men there, and he favorably said he had decided to let me have his hospital.

But when I spoke to a lawyer about it, he said, "You are not in a position to accept it. There would be 10½ per cent. to pay for the conveyance." I went to Mons. Galignani and he said, "Don't trouble yourself about that; I will attend to it." At Christmas time our bills reached £136, and I didn't know how we were to meet them, but Mons. Galignani called. He brought in a box of bonbons. He said, "Are you very rich?" I told him no. He said he thought we must be rich to be looking after so many inmates to our orphanage. "I don't think it is fair for you to do this work and raise the money both. Let somebody else give the money. I am going to give you £150 this year, and there it is."

One day the Baroness Rothschild, seeing my face perhaps a little longer than usual, asked me what was on my mind. I said, "A school-room." She said, "How much would it cost?" She brought me in a few days a check for the amount, saying, "There is your school; build it well and build it quickly. Will you put in a tablet to the memory of my mother?" and the tears were rolling down her cheeks.

It must be eight years since, while visiting one of our married girls at her home, her husband said, "Civilization is all for women; there is nothing for the men." The words clung to me. Speaking to one of our ladies about it, she said, "Why shouldn't we have a Bible reading for young men? If you will let me have the Mission Hall, I will have a Bible reading for them." We sent invitations for young men to come to 8 o'clock tea and 8:30 Bible reading on Sunday night. I thought there would be about a dozen, and there were forty-six.

(To be continued.)

SHAMEFUL ABUSE  
HEAPED UPON A NOTED  
ENGLISHMAN FOR HIS  
HONESTY.

WM. ED. ROBSON, M.D., L.R.C.S.I., M.K.Q.C.P.I., late of the Royal Navy, of England, has got into professional trouble for writing the following open letter to the editor of the *London Family Doctor*:

"I believe it to be the duty of every physician to make known any means or remedy whereby sickness can be prevented, and it is for this purpose I write to give my experience both here and abroad. I ask the publication of the statement that people may be warned before it is too late, to say to them that there is at hand a means by which they may be restored to perfect health. It is well known to the medical world, and indeed, to the laity, that a certain disease is making a terrible havoc; that next to consumption it is the most fatal, and that when fully developed there is nothing to be done for the sufferer."

"Physicians and scientists have long been trying to throw light upon the cause, and if possible, find in nature a medicine for this fatal malady. They have shown, absolutely, that the blood-purifying organs of vital importance, are the kidneys, and that when they once fail, the poison which they should take out of the blood is carried by the blood into every part of the body, developing disease."

"In my hospital practice in England, India and South America, and also while a surgeon in the Royal Navy of Great Britain, I gave a great deal of attention to the study of diseases of the kidneys and urinary organs, and found that not only was the cure of chronic Bright's Disease hopeless, but that kidney disease was remarkably prevalent; much more so than generally known, and was the cause of the majority of cases of sickness, and further, that the medical profession has no remedy which exerts any absolute control over these organs in disease."

"Some time ago when I had a case which resisted all regular treatment,—which is very limited,—complicated with the passing of stones from the kidneys, much against my will I permitted my patient to use Warner's safe cure, of which I had heard marvelous results. In his case the result was simply marvelous, as the attack was a severe one, and development very grave, for an analysis showed per cent. of albumen and granular tube casts."

"The action of the medicine was singular and incomprehensible to me. I had never seen anything like it. The patient recovered promptly, and is to-day a well and healthy man. This stimulated my inquiry into the merits of the remedy, and after analysis I found it to be of purely vegetable character, harmless to take under all circumstances."

"Casting aside all professional prejudice I gave it a thorough trial, as I was anxious that my patients

should be restored to health, no matter by what medicine. I prescribed it in a variety of cases, Acute, Chronic, Bright's Disease, Congestion of the Kidneys, Catarrh of the Bladder, and in every instance did it speedily effect a cure."

"For this reason I deem it my duty to give to the world this statement regarding the value of Warner's safe cure. I make this statement on facts I am prepared to produce and substantiate. I appeal to physicians of large practice who know how common and deceptive diseases of the kidneys are, to lay aside professional prejudice, give their patients Warner's safe cure, restore them to perfect health, earn their gratitude, and thus be true physicians."

"I am satisfied that more than one-half of the deaths which occur in England are caused, primarily, by impaired action of the kidneys, and the consequent retention in the blood of the poisonous uric and kidney acid. Warner's safe cure causes the kidneys to expel this poison, checks the escape of albumen, relieves the inflammation and prevents illness from impaired and impoverished blood. Having had more than seventeen years' experience in my profession, I conscientiously and emphatically state that I have been able to give more relief and effect more cures by the use of Warner's safe cure than by all the other medicines ascertainable to the profession, the majority of which, I am sorry to say, are very uncertain in their action."

"Isn't that a straightforward, manly letter?"

"Indeed it is."

"Well, but do you know the author has been dreadfully persecuted for writing it?"

"How so? What has he done to merit it?"

"Done? He has spoken the truth 'out of school' and his fellow physicians, who want the public to think they have a monopoly in curing diseases, are terribly angry with him for admitting professional inability to reach certain disorders."

"That letter created a wonderful sensation among the titled classes and the public. This jarred the doctors terribly. The College of Surgeons and Queen's College, from which institution he was graduated, asked for an explanation of his unprofessional conduct, and notified him that unless he made a retraction they would discipline him."

"The doctor replied that he allowed his patients to make use of Warner's safe cure only after all the regular methods had failed, and when he was satisfied that there was no possible hope for them. Upon their recovery, after having used Warner's safe cure, he was so much surprised that he wrote the above letter to the *Family Doctor*. He regretted that the faculties found fault with his action in the matter, but he could not conscientiously retract the facts as written to the *Family Doctor*."

"The Faculty of both colleges replied that unless he retracted they should cut him off, which would naturally debar him from again practising his profession, and

also prevent his securing another appointment in the Royal Navy!"

The illustrious doctor's dilemma is certainly an unpleasant one, emphasizing, as it does, both his own honesty, and the contemptible prejudice and bigotry of English medical men. The masses, however, having no sympathy with their nonsense, keep on using the remedy he so highly recommends and get well, while the rich and able depend upon the prejudiced doctors and die!



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