

The CATHOLIC CHRONICLE...

DEVOTED TO... FOREIGN NEWS

ROME

It was said by some German princess, probably by Anna Amalia, that "In Italy we learn what the originality of the sun and moon are like; in Germany we have only copies!"

The idea that a conciliation may be reached between the Vatican and the Kingdom of Italy is one of the questions most extensively discussed to-day in the Italian Press, and, in a lesser degree, in the French journals.

Meanwhile the "Roman question" is discussed day by day. Newspapers, especially French anti-Catholic organs, find complainant nameless dignitaries in the Vatican—at least they say so, even the dignified "Temps," which so brutally reviled Pius X. for his protest against M. Loubet's visit to Rome—and these unknown personages pretend to reveal the innermost secrets of the future policy of Pius X. It is all a huge pretension; and its publication shows that contempt the French anti-clerical Press has for the intelligence of its readers.

The Italian Press has taken up the matter with less enthusiasm. A great number of Italians associated with the Government are well content with the present situation. The Pope, living in what is really a prison, each following his own way, each without effectual interference from the other, appears to these a state of ideal harmony and perfection. They fear that if the present relations were changed there might be an acquisition of undue power by one or the other, and that this trouble would arise.

The "Stampa" of Turin considers that, in order to reach an accord between the two Powers, "the Roman Question must be eliminated; it alone can divide us, and an act of conciliation or of accord is obligatory." And then the writer goes on to explain what are supposed to be the conditions of agreement between the Papacy and the Monarchy. Italy, he writes, should recognize the right of the Pope over Rome, "because now it is to this alone that the pretensions of the Papacy are now reduced." And, again—"The King would govern at Rome in virtue of a species of investiture, which the Pope, the recognized Sovereign of Rome, would confer upon him willingly." And, after seriously stating this programme, the writer adds—"Such and so sudden a change in policy causes everywhere stupefaction—I would almost say distrust—but all this would correspond to the mental tenacity of Pius X."

The "Unita Cattolica," commenting on this programme, says—"And there are people disposed to believe in this nonsense! One would despair of the common sense of the public if they put faith in fables, which are only good to set one asleep."

On St. John's Day, 24th June, two students of the Irish College—Rev. Daniel Lavery, Diocese of Down and Connor, and Rev. Henry McGivern, Dromore—will be ordained priests. A considerable number of the younger students will receive Minor Orders that day.

Amongst Irish ecclesiastical dignitaries in Rome at present is the Right Rev. Matthew Gaughren, titular Bishop of Tentira, Vicar Apostolic of the Free Orange State, in South Africa.

Notwithstanding the exceptional warmth of the weather, the various good works undertaken by the Irish Christian Brothers in Rome are being prosecuted with the energy that one is accustomed to wherever these Brothers are at work. After a diligent preparation, carried on during several months, a class of the day-school pupils was on last Saturday admitted to the Sacrament of Confirmation in the pretty oratory of the Brothers' establishment by his Grace Monsignor Stonor, Titular Archbishop of Trebizond. Most of these boys received First Communion also in the Brothers' oratory from his Eminence Cardinal Cassetta, assisted by Very Rev. Mgr. O'Kelly and Mgr. Grossi.

These boys, together with their parents, had in the afternoon the privilege of being received in a special audience by the Holy Father. His Holiness addressed to the boys one of those simple but most appropriate and touching discourses which are becoming associated with the name of Pius X. He then gave a medal to each of the children as a souvenir of this day, so important to them, and of their remarkable privileges, and, bestowing upon them the Apostolic Benediction, he sent them and their equally happy parents away rejoicing.

On Sunday evening the annual distribution of medals, prizes, and certificates to the classes of the evening school took place. The Right Rev. Monsignor Saccevoli Spinola, Secretary of Propaganda for Oriental Affairs, presided on this occasion. There were also present the Right Rev. Monsignor De Pauw, of Ogdensburg, U.S.; the Very Rev. Pio De Mandato, S.J.; Very Rev. Mgr. Kelly, and a gathering of boys and young men sufficient to fill the hall to overflowing.

A select programme of vocal and instrumental music and recitations was rendered on the occasion. Father De Mandato paid an eloquent tribute to the good work being carried on by the Christian Brothers, and the interesting proceedings terminated.

The Late Cardinal Vaughan

At the Cathedral Chapter Hall, Westminster, the Duke of Norfolk presided over a representative meeting of Bishops, clergy, and laity, called for the purpose of inaugurating a scheme to perpetuate the memory of the late Cardinal Vaughan. The attendance included his Grace the Archbishop of Westminster, the Bishops of Shrewsbury, Birmingham, Minevia, Salford, Southwark, Portsmouth, Plymouth, together with Bishops Stanley, Fenton, and Bellard, while amongst the laity were to be noticed the Marquis of Ripon, the Earl of Gainsborough, Lord Herries, Sir John Roper Parkington, Lord Edward Talbot, etc. The Duke of Norfolk opened the proceedings by expressing the pleasure he felt at presiding over an assembly in that great building, founded by the energy and zeal of the late Cardinal. Those responsible for calling the meeting felt that nothing would be more pleasing to his late Eminence than to perpetuate his memory by some form which would be in accordance with the crying wants of Catholics of the day, and consequently it was suggested that the memorial should take the form—not appealing to aesthetic tastes—of a secondary day school for boys, to be erected in a locality as near as possible to the Cathedral. His Grace the Most Rev. Dr. Bourne, Archbishop of Westminster, then proposed the principal resolution embodied in the remarks of the Duke of Norfolk. He said that £25,000 would be required to carry out the scheme and at the present time they had promises of £3,765, including three subscriptions of £1,000 each. Such a response was very satisfactory, and he trusted it might be an augury of entire success. The resolution was seconded by the Marquis of Ripon, and supported by the Bishop of Salford, and carried. A second resolution, proposed by Lord Herries, seconded by the Most Rev. Dr. Fenton, was also passed, pledging the meeting to do all in their power "to make this memorial worthy of the Cardinal." A Working Committee, consisting of the Most Rev. Dr. Fenton, Mr. Philip Wytham, and the Rev. Dr. Driscoll (Archbishop's House) having been appointed, the proceedings were brought to a close with a vote of thanks to the Duke of Norfolk for presiding.

Eviction of Oblates

The few Oblate Fathers who had remained with the Superior-General, Pere Augier, in the mother-house of the Congregation in Paris, which is their own property, have been baselessly and brutally expelled by the police of M. Combes. Like their neighbors, the Barnabites of the Rue Legendre, the Oblates of the Rue Saint Petersburg, had closed their chapel and reduced their numbers while awaiting the expulsion which has now taken place. The Very Superior-General, who is beloved and respected throughout France, was the last to leave the house where the Oblates have so long labored. Before him were evicted Fathers Le-ninus, Thiriet, and Condere. A small group of sympathizers attended the expulsions, among them being the Duc des Cars, Admiral Mathieu, M. Aubry, a Paris manufacturer; General Recamier, and M. Lecasle, a lawyer who is looking after the interests of some of the Orders, and notably of the Barnabites. Father Augier read out a strong protest against the expulsions, in which he said "that the emissaries of the Government had broken into the residence of the Oblates and thrown them out into the streets as if they were criminals." That was paraded another criminal and tyrannical act in the name of the Republic. It is stated that the expelled priests have gone to one of their Belgian houses.

So quickly, sometimes, has the wheel of life turned round, that many have lived to enjoy the benefit of that charity which his own piety rejected.

DUNDONALD AND THE MILITIA

SPEECH OF SIR WILFRID LAURIER

Speaking in the House of Commons on Friday last upon the motion of the leader of the Opposition, which was defeated upon a vote of 21 to 42, Sir Wilfrid Laurier quoted from Lord Dundonald's manifesto to show that whatever may have been done by the Minister of Agriculture, whether it was right or wrong, was an issue no longer to be fought out; that Mr. Fisher's action, while it may have been the occasion, was not the cause, why Lord Dundonald took the course he did. That being the fact—and it cannot be controverted—why had these words quoted been imported into the motion of the leader of the Opposition? If there was any reason for the insertion of these words in this motion, words which expressed the feelings of the heart, whatever that reason was palpably avowed, that reason was palpably avowed to allow the followers of Mr. Borden in the country to attack the Government for an act which they dare not challenge before this House. (Cheers.) For the last two days the Government has been reviled, attacked and vilified, for having taken the course which they felt compelled to take in regard to Lord Dundonald, and if these gentlemen were sincere in their utterances, if they wanted to characterize the course of the Government by a resolution, as they had characterized it in their speeches, if they had the courage to move for a resolution, instead of their having brought forward a resolution of censure on the Government for having dismissed Lord Dundonald, instead of moving a namby-pamby resolution? The leader of the Opposition concluded his speech yesterday with words of praise of Lord Dundonald as a soldier. (Cheers.) Even at this moment, though he regretted as much as any man could regret the indiscretion which he has committed, and which could have only one termination, he was happy to say that as a soldier and a man he would join in everything that had been said of Lord Dundonald. But there was a cloud in every sky, and at this moment the services of Lord Dundonald were lost to Canada under circumstances painful to all.

NOT THE GOVERNMENT'S FAULT

"If this necessity has arisen," said Sir Wilfrid, "it is not through the fault of the Government of Canada. If you read the history of the difficulties which culminated a few days ago by the painful necessity placed upon the advisers of the Crown of relieving Lord Dundonald from his command, if you study these difficulties in the light of the speech he made in Montreal, in the light of the explanation which was given a few days ago by the Minister of Agriculture, and in the light of the explanations given by the Minister of Militia, in the light of the statement placed in the hands of Col. Sam Hughes by Lord Dundonald himself, you can come to but one conclusion; you will see in this but one more of the numerous contests between the military power and the civil power for supremacy which have taken place in England and all British countries for many ages back. (Cheers.) In England, sir, and in all British countries, and, indeed, in all civilized countries, these contests have taken place, but with this difference, however, that in all countries except in England and the British possessions this contest invariably terminated by the civil power being crushed by the military power, whereas in England and British countries, countries that enjoy a degree of freedom, and of civil liberty." (Cheers.) But, though this contest had been decided now more than 100 years, Sir Wilfrid Laurier went on to show that it was now and then used by the military powers, even in England, and that the same difficulties existed in Australia to-day.

BREACH OF DISCIPLINE.

The Premier quoted from the King's regulations governing the British army and also the regulations for the militia of Canada to show that Lord Dundonald had committed a grave breach of discipline, when, because of a disagreement apparent to his Minister he deliberately chose to appeal, not to the proper authority, but to the very tribunal to which he was forbidden to go, to public opinion, and when requested to make an explanation Lord Dundonald offered not a shadow of palliation, and in the face of so very glaring an offence and of such a breach of discipline, of such an act of insubordination, there was nothing for the Government but prompt and immediate action against the offender. It was strange that the command of the militia, which had been placed by the Government at the head of the militia, should have chosen as a means of serving the law upon which the militia forces rests, that of discipline. Sir Wilfrid contended that the real quarrel of Lord Dundonald was with Sir Frederick Borden, who had not accepted the advice which the General offered. While admitting that his Lordship was sincere and earnest in his advice and recommendations, and disclaiming any intention of impugning his honor or intentions, the Premier claimed the same credit for equal earnestness and sincerity for the Minister of Militia, who had been longer in office than any of his predecessors, and had done more for the militia in the past eight years than any other Minister.

LORD DUNDONALD'S "POLICY."

In order to remove the impression that the General Officer Commanding was subject to the War Office, and not to the Minister of Militia, the Premier quoted the statute and the order in Council appointing Lord Dundonald, who, he said, bore a glorious name, to which he had added much lustre by his own exertions and by his own force. But unfortunately Lord Dundonald was not satisfied to be the adviser of the Minister of Militia, and the Government had been placed in the painful position of having to exercise one of the most extreme powers at their command. Lord Dundonald had told the people more than once in his manifesto that he had a policy, and what right, asked the Premier, had any commander of the forces to have a policy? Such a thing was without precedent, and the report of the Duke of Wellington was quoted in support of his contention; or what right had the General Officer Commanding to write a report for publication? It was for the Minister to decide whether the report should or should not be published. Sir Wilfrid quoted instances where Lord Dundonald had endeavored, when his recommendations were not accepted, to bring them before the public, and emphasized the responsibility of the Minister of Militia for the Militia Department, quoting from constitutional authorities in support of his position. The constitutional procedure for Lord Dundonald, if dissatisfied, would have been to have resigned, and thus brought before Parliament everything he wanted. That was the course followed by Lord Wolseley. The utterances of Lord Lansdowne and the Marquis of Salisbury, emphasizing the subordination of the Commander-in-Chief to the Secretary of State for War, representing the civil power, were also quoted as applicable to the existing situation.

and if there is an opinion which ought to be apposite in a matter of this kind, since I am told that I have insulted a man of the Scottish race, let me quote from Sir Walter Scott. We find in his book, "Pirate," that speaking of a Mr. Mertoun, an Englishman, who was visiting the Shetland Islands, he says: "He arrived a perfect stranger, yet was instantly overpowered by a succession of invitations." (Cheers.) But that is not all. Let us come nearer home. I have here in my hands the life of Lord Lawrence by Sir Richard Temple. In one of the chapters Sir R. Temple speaks of a new Viceroys sent from England to India. He says: "Usually a new Viceroy and Governor-General is, on landing in India, really new in every sense. The European officer, the native Princes, chiefs and people, are 'strangers' to him as he is personally unknown to them. "Here we are very near home when we are in another portion of the British Empire, but let us come to Canada itself. There have been commanding officers of the militia before Lord Dundonald. There was one in 1874. His name was Sir Selby Smith. He wrote a report to the Hon. Minister of Militia of that day which is to be found in a blue book of 1874, and here it is, dated at Headquarters, Ottawa, January 1875, and addressed to the Hon. the Minister of Militia and Defence, in which he says: "To Nova Scotia and New Brunswick I am still a stranger."

LACK OF JUDGMENT.

The Premier justified the right of the Minister to erase the name of Dr. Pickel from Lord Dundonald's recommendation on constitutional grounds, and because Lord Dundonald had taken his information second-hand. If, like Lord Charles Bessford, Lord Dundonald had apologized for his conduct, certainly the Government would have treated him as Lord Bessford was treated when he apologized. Sir Wilfrid expressed his extreme regret at the lack of judgment which impelled Lord Dundonald to say that what was due to himself and to his command. (Cheers.)

A PERSONAL EXPLANATION.

Taking up a question which has been the subject of comment by the Conservative press, Sir Wilfrid said: "Now, I may be allowed perhaps to do what I very seldom do, I may be allowed to say a word about myself personally. Some days ago, speaking in this House, I made use of an expression which was not in my mind, but which came to my lips. I corrected it immediately. The word which I had in mind was the word 'stranger,' but I used another word. Sir, in my experience of many years I never heard it called in question until this day that a man may be allowed an opportunity to correct a slip of the tongue. I have heard slips of the tongue more than once; I have heard one to-day; I heard one yesterday. Some gentleman used the word Minister of Agriculture when he wanted to say Minister of Militia, another said Minister of Militia when he wanted to say Minister of Agriculture. These mistakes will occur. A man may want to speak of the city of Toronto, and may say the city of Montreal. But, being to the city of Montreal, ethics which I find on the other side of the House, no man is to be allowed to make any slip of that kind. Sir, I bow to this new law, which I hope, however, will never be the law on this side of the House, a law which we will never apply to the other side. (Laughter.) I bow to it, but I wish to say to those gentlemen on the other side of the House whom I see before me, and who call me to account for having had the misfortune, may not the mistake, but for having contemplated a slip of the tongue, I would say to them let the one who is without sin cast the first stone. (Cheers.) Sir, I have been told that my meaning was offensive. I have been in this House for many years; I have seen some of the veterans of former combats pass away; I have been engaged in combats with some of them; I have fought a good many hard struggles in which I have been engaged with gentlemen on the other side of the House. I am not conscious that I ever deliberately used an offensive word towards any man or towards any class. (Cheers.) I never sought a fight, but I was never afraid of a fight. (Renewed cheers.) Whenever I had to fight I think I can say, from friend and foe, that I always fought with fair weapons. I have been told to-day, on the floor of this House, that when I used the word 'foreigner' there was in my heart a sinister motive; there was in my heart a feeling which found expression. Sir, let me say this only, I disdain to make reply to such an insinuation. If it is with a good intention I believe to be, after all, a honorable life, a life which has certainly been one of loyal devotion to British institutions, is not a sufficient answer to such an insinuation. I will not attempt to make an answer. (Cheers.) I have been told in the press, not in this House, that the word which I substituted was just as offensive and insulting as the other. Well, sir, I do not pretend to be a master of the English language, but I do claim, without, I think, undue boasting, to have some knowledge of it. (Cheers.)

MEANING OF "STRANGER."

"When I saw in the press that the word 'stranger,' which I had applied to Lord Dundonald, was offensive and insulting, I must say that I was surprised, and I proceeded to brush up my literature; I went to the sources. I went to the dictionary as the first source, I went to the latest dictionary, the Standard, and I find this definition of the word 'stranger.' Like many other words in the English language, like many other words in the French language, like many other words in the Latin language, and probably in all the languages, a word has more than one significance, and so it is with the word 'stranger.' Sir Wilfrid here quoted the definition as given by the dictionary. "But, not satisfied with that, I found another quotation. The Standard dictionary quotes Gen. Grant as saying, speaking of his appointment to the army of the Potomac in the spring of 1864: 'I was a stranger to most of the army of the Potomac; I might say to all except the officers of the regular army, who have served in the Mexican war.' Then I find in the 'Story of the Revolution,' by Henry Cabot Lodge, speaking of a visit of Washington, coming from Virginia to Massachusetts, that he says: 'Yet Washington came to the men of New England as a stranger.' But perhaps I am accustomed to the loyalty of hon gentlemen on the other side, of which I have had such evidence to-day. Perhaps they will not accept these American authorities. Let us come back, then, to British authorities,

J. E. SEAGRAM DISTILLER AND DIRECT IMPORTER OF WINES, LIQUORS AND MALT AND FAMILY PROOF WHISKIES, OLD RYE, ETC. WATERLOO, ONTARIO

and if there is an opinion which ought to be apposite in a matter of this kind, since I am told that I have insulted a man of the Scottish race, let me quote from Sir Walter Scott. We find in his book, "Pirate," that speaking of a Mr. Mertoun, an Englishman, who was visiting the Shetland Islands, he says: "He arrived a perfect stranger, yet was instantly overpowered by a succession of invitations." (Cheers.) But that is not all. Let us come nearer home. I have here in my hands the life of Lord Lawrence by Sir Richard Temple. In one of the chapters Sir R. Temple speaks of a new Viceroys sent from England to India. He says: "Usually a new Viceroy and Governor-General is, on landing in India, really new in every sense. The European officer, the native Princes, chiefs and people, are 'strangers' to him as he is personally unknown to them. "Here we are very near home when we are in another portion of the British Empire, but let us come to Canada itself. There have been commanding officers of the militia before Lord Dundonald. There was one in 1874. His name was Sir Selby Smith. He wrote a report to the Hon. Minister of Militia of that day which is to be found in a blue book of 1874, and here it is, dated at Headquarters, Ottawa, January 1875, and addressed to the Hon. the Minister of Militia and Defence, in which he says: "To Nova Scotia and New Brunswick I am still a stranger."

FEARS NO APPEALS TO PREJUDICE.

Now, sir, it seems to me that my education ought to be complete. (Cheers.) But I know that to-morrow, and the day after to-morrow, and every day, and every week, and every month, so long as there are some of those instincts which are now prevalent, in order to defeat a fair opponent, I shall be produced before my fellow-countrymen as having tried to malign and insult them. Dr. Sproule—Hear, hear. Yes, there is an echo. "Shame, shame." "Let me say this to that hon. gentleman (Dr. Sproule), that I am familiar with these appeals to passions and prejudice. In my own Province the allies of the hon. gentleman, those who fight with him, have traduced me for many years as a traitor to my race and religion. But, the cry is getting stale, and a new one has to be invented. I have no more fear of this one than I had of the other. (Cheers.) My experience has convinced me; my experience has proved to me that in this good land of Canada, in all sections thereof, in all classes thereof, in all races thereof, in all creeds thereof, appeals to prejudice may create a fury of excitement, but they will invariably end in producing nothing but contempt in the hearts and minds of intelligent and honorable people."

DOMESTIC READING.

Speak not of other men's faults—think of your own—for you are going to ask forgiveness. We imagine that we lack material things, but what we really need is more and diviner life. We may glean knowledge by reading, but the chaff must be separated from the wheat by thinking. Be courageous. Be independent. Only remember where the true courage and independence come from. The justice of God is as worthy of admiration as His mercy, for rest assured that sin of itself is a much greater evil than the penalty you incur through it. We cannot be too humble, and we cannot be too hopeful, and when humility and hope are joined together, hope sustains humility, and humility chastens hope. No single great deed is comparable for a moment to the multitude of little gentlenesses performed by those who scatter happiness on every side, and strew all life with hope and good cheer. We attain to Heaven by using this world well, though it is to pass away; we perfect our nature, not by undoing it, but by adding to it what is more than nature, and directing it towards aims higher than its own. Throughout the whole web of national existence we trace the golden thread of human progress towards a higher and better estate. "What do you think now, Bobbie?" remarked the mother as she boxed his ears. "I don't think," replied the boy. "My train of thought has been delayed by a hotbox."—Town Topics.

Physician—Your ailment lies in the larynx, thorax and epiglottis. Hooligan—Indeed? An' me affther thinkin' the trouble was in me throat.

Old Gentleman—Do you think, sir, that you are able to support my daughter without continually hovering on the verge of bankruptcy? Suitor—Oh, yes, sir, I am sure I can. Old Gentleman—Well, that's more than I can do. Take her and be happy.—New York Weekly.

The Lady—I gave you a piece of pie last week, and you've been sending your friends here ever since. The Tramp—You're mistaken, lady, they was my enemies.

Educational St. Michael's College IN AFFILIATION WITH TORONTO UNIVERSITY Under the special patronage of His Grace the Archbishop of Toronto, and directed by the Basilian Fathers. Full Classical, Scientific and Commercial Courses Special courses for students preparing for University Matriculation and Non-professional Certificates. TERMS, WHEN PAID IN ADVANCE: Board and Tuition, per year, \$160 Day Pupils, \$100

Loretto Abbey... WELLINGTON PLACE, TORONTO, ON T This fine institution recently enlarged to over twice its former size, is situated conveniently near the business part of the city, and yet sufficiently remote to secure the quiet and seclusion so congenial to study. The course of instruction comprises every branch suitable to the education of young ladies. Circular with full information as to uniform terms, &c., may be had by addressing LADY SUPERIOR, WELLINGTON PLACE, TORONTO.

School of Practical Science ESTABLISHED 1875 TORONTO The Faculty of Applied Science and Engineering of the University of Toronto. Departments of Instruction. 1-Civil Engineering, 2-Mining Engineering, 3-Mechanical and Electrical Engineering, 4-Architecture, 5-Analytical and Applied Chemistry. Laboratories. 1-Chemical, 2-Assaying, 3-Milling, 4-Steam, 5-Metrollogical, 6-Electrical, 7-Testing. Calendar with full information may be had on application. A. T. LAING, Registrar.

ST. JOSEPH'S Academy St. Alban Street, TORONTO. The Course of Instruction in this Academy embraces every branch suitable to the Education of Young Ladies. In the ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT special attention is paid to FOREIGN LANGUAGES, FINE ARTS, PLAIN and FACED DRAWING. Pupils on completing the MUSICAL COURSE and passing a successful EXAMINATION, conducted by professors, are awarded Teachers' Certificates and Diplomas in this Department. Pupils are prepared for the Degree of Bachelor of Music of Toronto University. The Studio is affiliated with the Government Art School and awards Teachers' Certificates. In the COLLEGIATE DEPARTMENT pupils are prepared for the University, also for Senior and Junior Law, the Primary and Commercial Certificates. Diplomas awarded in proficiency in Phonography and Typewriting. For Prospectus address LADY SUPERIOR

RICE LEWIS & SON LIMITED CUTLERY We have a large stock of the latest patterns in table cutlery. CARVERS & CASES, DESSERT SETS, FISHEATERS, Etc. TORONTO

EMPRESS HOTEL Corner of Yonge and Gould Streets TORONTO TERMS: \$1.50 PER DAY Electric Cars from the Union Station Every Three Minutes. RICHARD DISSETTE - PROPRIETOR

It is a Liver Pill.—Many of the ailments that man has to contend with have their origin in a disordered liver, which is a delicate organ, peculiarly susceptible to the disturbances that come from irregular habits or lack of care in eating and drinking. This accounts for the great many liver regulators now pressed on the attention of sufferers. Of these there is none superior to Parmelee's Vegetable Pills. Their operation though gentle, is effective, and the most delicate can use them. Brethren, the friendship of no mortal being, even the purest and noblest, can never satisfy your hearts. God alone can be such a friend as you need, and if you like, His friendship is yours to have and to retain for ever. Tested by Time.—In his justly-celebrated Pills Dr. Parmelee has given to the world one of the most unique medicines offered to the public in many years. Prepared to meet the want for a pill which could be taken without nausea, and that would purge without pain, it has met all requirements in that direction, and it is in general use not only on account of these two qualities, but because it is known to possess alternative and curative powers which place it in the front rank of medicines.