#### Forty Years Ago.

Now wonderous are the changes, Jim, Since forty years ago when gris were woole dresses, Jim, And Joys were pants of tow, when shees were made of cali-akin, And socks of home-spun wool, and children did a haif-days work Before the hour of school.

The girls took music lessons, Jim, Upon the spinning wheel, And practiced late and early, Jim, On the spindle swift and reel, The boys would ride bare-back to mill A dozen miles or so.
And burry off before 'twas day, Some forty years ago.

The people rode to meeting, Jim,
In sleds instead of sleighs,
And wagons rode as easy, Jim,
As buggies now-a-days.
And oxen answered well for teams,
Though now they'd be too slow,
For people lived not half so fast
Some forty years ago.

O, well I do remember, Jim,
That O'Rourke's patent atove
That father bought and paid for, Jim,
In cloth our girls had wove;
And how the neighbors wondered, Jim,
When we got the thing to go!
They said it would burst and kill us all
Some forty years ago.

Yes, everything is different, Jim, From what it used to was, For men are always tampering, Jim, With God's great natural laws; But what on earth we're coming to—Does anybody know? For every thing has changed so much Since forty years ago.

wealthy Catholics of London. It is uncessary to state that all classes are equally welcome in a Catholic church, which knows no distinctions of wealth or poverty. But the poor Catholics of London, mostly French, Irish and Italians, attend service at the Italian church in Hatton Garden. On the first Sunday in each month this church is densely crowded at the condition of Catholics there. He says:

"England is a Protestant country; there is no mistake about that. From the moment I first landed en these shores I felt I was in a land in which Catholics mwas tolerated, but had absolutely no power whatever. I suppose that there are some 2,000,000 Catholics in England is peculiar. Theoretically, there is t.leration; practically, the fact of being a Catholic is a barrier to employment in a Protestant household in any such capacity as would bring such Catholic in contact with children. Catholic tutors and Catholic governesses can only find employment in families of the like faith. The olic governesses can only find employ-ment in families of the like faith. The feeling is not one of aversion, but of dis-

Outside of domestic relations the "Outside of domestic relations the religious friction is not so strongly manifested. One gains an idea of the feeling of the English people on the entire question of Protestant supremacy by noting the gently contemptuous tone in which the majority of Englishmen and Englishwomen speak of the Irish people. They evidently regard the ignorance of the Irish population as the direct result of the influence of the priesthood, and uniformly refer to Ireland as "priest ridden" country.

in my humble judgment, such a remark In my humble judgment, such a remark is as applicable to England as to Ireland. The parson and the require rule matters pretty much as they like throughout the rural districts. They control politics to the same extent as the machine bosses do in the United States. Whenever an election takes place for members of a local board of education the parson immediately sets to work to insure the return of a majority of members subscribing to the doctrine of the Established Church, and is almost invariably successful in the effort. In a large number of instances the clergyman of the Established Church is not only a member of the local school board, but contrives to have himself

board, but contrives to have himself elected as chairman.

"Unlike the Protestant Episcopal Church of the United States, the English and the states of the contribution of the United States, the English and the contribution of the United States, the English and the contribution of the C Church of the United States, the English establishment is enormously wealthy. The Archbishop of Canterbury receives at least \$75,000 a year, and the poorest of the bishops has an annual stipend of \$10,000. From this the salaries descend to the beggarly pittance accorded to the poor toiling curate, who often does all the work of a large parish for about \$400 per annum, while the favored rector draws a salary of \$5,000 for deing nothing. The annum, while the favored rector draws a salary of \$5,000 for doing nothing. The average income of the rectors of the Anglican Church is about \$2,500 per annum. The curates receives from \$400 to \$800, and, as I have already remarked, do all the work. Some arrents have a many as four curates and rectors have as many as four curates, and two are a very common allowance.

The enormous disparity between the nurch establishment and the most favored of other Protestant communities in England is best known by a comparison between the members and the number of between the members and the number of preachers in each. There are not less than 13,000,000 of the otal population who, in name or in fact, are members of the Established Church. The income of this Church is not less than \$36,000,000 annually, supporting 23,000 clergy. Beside this Methodism makes but a small show. The total number of the Methodist Church in England, Scotland and Wales is about 600,000, with 3,000 preachers and 1,200,000 Saunday scholars. The Baptists have 2,000 preachers, 300,000 members and 500,000 Sunday scholars, while the Presbyterian Church in England has only 60,000 Sunday scholars, while the

0,000 communicants and 10 presbyteries. If have already alluded to the spirit of "I have already alluded to the spirit of distrust which prevails among the members of the Anglican Church in regard to the Romanists of the country. This spirit became intensified about thirty years ago by the action of Dr. Puecy, who endeavored to introduce into the worship of the churches of Oxford a number of those observances which since the Reformation rvances which since the Reformation had been banished from the English Pro-testant churches. The innovation was adopted by a number of the Episcopal clergy and the practices known as 'ritual-istle' have been followed by many thous-ands of professed churchmen whom their brethren do not hesitate to denounce as Romanist converts. The contravers is Romanist converts. The controversy is still waged with exceeding bitterness, and the frequent lawsuits resulting from attempts to expel 'ritualistic' ministers afford anything but a pleasing contempla-t' on to those whose idea of a church militant is the union of Christian brethren

changes in the course of a short journey of eighty or one hundred mi'es. Here in London is a little world of 5 000 000 souls, for the most part heathers, with sharp lines dividing the rich and the poor. The doors of St. Paul's Cathedral or Westminster Abbey swing open on a Sabbath morning, and, lo! all the best seats are promptly filled with the representatives of fashion in broadcloth and silks and satin, while the humble peddler and the struggling widow are forced to stand in the pessages all through the service. But take the train north a hundred miles into the midland counties, Derbyshire for example, and you enter a plain little stone chapel, like those in our own America, with high and low, rich and poor, joining heartily in the simple hymr. The Methodists, the Congregationalists, the Baptiats, the Presbyterians, in fact all the 'dissenters' as they are scornfully termed, increase enormously in numbers as you journey northward.

"I have been into about a score of these London churches, and the contrast is very singular. As to the Cathelic churches

"I have been into about a score of these London churches, and the contrast is very singular. As to the Catholic churches, there is, of course, the pro Cathedral at Kensingten, in which splendid services are held, and which is attended by the wealthy Catholics of London. It is unnecessary to state that all classes are consulty welcome in a Catholic church

About at the same time with the celebrated Oxford movement, which brought so many learned and devout Anglicans into our Catholic fold, there also came, humbly demanding and receiving admittance, a new postulant, in the person of a young barnister of the Middle Temple, London, Mr. Frederick Lucas. He came, manifesting no less campatness and goal then ing no less earnestness and zeal than others, and was, as after events proved, destined to become a conspicuous figure in events than becoming an important por tion of the history of Catholicity in the British realma

tion of the history of Cathelicity in the British realms.

From a new Erglish work, giving the life of this great man, and written up by his brother, Mr. Edward Lucas, we glean the following extracts in the hope that among Columbian readers may be found many to imitate his noble example. They will well repay the time spent in their perusal:

Frederick Lucas was born in the year 1812. Both his parents were Quakers, and eight years of his boyhood were spent at a school conducted by members of the Society of Friends at Darlington. At the age of seventeen Lucas became a student at University College. When his college time was over, Lucas chose the profession of the law and joined the Middle Temple, then, as still, the most comepolitan of the line of Court. After duly keeping his terms, he was called to the Bar in 1825. It was not until two years later that he had any miggining a profession of the law and profession of

then, as seen, the lines of Court. After duly resping the Inns of Court. After duly resping to the line and any misgivings upon the sulject of religion, or any conscious learning towards the Catholic Church.

In the year 1837 he was greatly struck by reading an article on Cathedral Establishments in the Quarterly Review, and the direction which that article gave to the future founder of the Tablet may surely be reckoned as the most important of the unrecognized services of the great Tory organ. The intellectual atmosphere of the time was charged with Catholicism, for the beginnings of the Oxford movement were in the air; and Lucas's longings ment were in the air; and Lucas's longings called one and worshipped Him. They saw the Child was as other children: about His Head was neither nimbus nor material crowp; its lips opened. yet, in the end, the tremendous change came unexpectedly and with a curious

Though keenly alive to all the intellectual movements of his times and of a deeply religious temperament, up to the end of 1838 Lucas had made no conscious advance towards the Church, but early in the following year some conversation with Mr. T. C. Anstey, afterwards mem with Mr. T. C. Arstey, afterwards member for Youghal, seemed to drive the truth recistlessly home, and within a week a great resolve was taken, and Frederick Lucas was received into the Catholic Church by Father Lithgoe, of the Society of Jesur. If ever a conversion could be described as thorough, it was the conversion of this man. sion of this man.

sion of this man.

A year after his reception into the Church, this young barrister, a convert of twelve months, was chosen by his co-religionists to establish and conduct the paper, which from that time forward was to serve as an organ and voice of English Catholicism throughout the world. It was a strange choice, and a great English Catholicism throughout the world. It was a strange choice, and a great world. It was a strange choice, and a great trust, but the confidence was splendidly repaid. It is said of him by those best able to judge, that though some of the deepest and most difficult of questions came be-fore him for discussion, never once from the founding of the London Tablet in 1840, till his death, in 1855, did he enunciate a single principle at variance with Catholic doctrine.

Says his Biographer : "His theology was not merely speculative, but eminently practical. To the religious test he brough all questions of politics; of statesmanship of that minor department of states manship political economy; all questions of right and duty of the various conditions of public life. He was a politician with conscience, and one whose principles, being firmly founded, were not liable to change," And for the truth of these words there is the witness of fifteen eventful years— years of labor and sacrifice, and years of

"My errors, if any, are my own: I have no man's prory"—a motto in which the proud royal nature of the man was expressed truly enough. A little band of zealous Catholics was already gathered round Lucas, his fellow-workers and companione; but though he always welcomed co operation, and was willing to accept advice, as editor of the paper, he claimed a free hand, an undivided responsibility, and an entire monopoly of all the possibilities of blame. bilities of blame.

## THE ADDRATION OF THE MAGI.

At Bethlehem the morning was breaking over the mountains in the east, but so feebly that it was yet night in the valley. The watchman on the roof of the old khan, abivering in the chilly air, was listening for the first distinguishable sounds with which life, awakening, greets the dawn, when a light came moving up the hill towards the house. Hethought it a toreh in some one's hand; next moment he thought of a meteor; the brilliancy grew, however, until it became a star. Sore afraid, he cried out, and brought every-body within the walls to the roof. The phenomenon, in eccentric motion, continued to approach; the rocks, trees, and rood way under it shone as in a glare of lightning: directly its brightness became binding. The more timid of the beholders fell upon their knees, and prayed, with their faces hidden; the boldest covering their eyes, crouched, and now and them snatched glances fearfully. After a while the khan and everything thereabout lay under the intolerable radiance. Such as dard looked and beheld the star standing still directly over the house in front of the cave where the Child had been born.

In the height of this scene the Wise Men came up, and at the gate dismounted from their camels, and shouted for ad mission. When the steward so far mastered his terror as to give them heed, he drew the bars and opened to them. The camels looked spectral in the unuatural light, and besides the outlandishness, there were in the faces and manner of the three visitors an eagerness and exaltation which still further excited the keeper's lears and fency; he fell back, and for a directly over the house in front of the cave where the Child had been born.

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three visitors an eagerness and exaltation which still further excited the keeper's fears and fency; he fell back, and for a time eculd not answer the question they put to him.

"Is this not Bethlehem of Judea?" But others came, and by their presence gave him assurance. "No, this is but the khan; the town lies

"Is there not here a child newly born ?" The bystanders turned to each other marvelling, though some of them answered, 'Yea, yes!"

"Show us to him!" cried the Greek,

impatiently. "Show us to him !" cried Balthasar, "Show us to him!" cried Balthasar, breaking through his gravity, "for we have seen a star, even that which you behold over the bouse, and we have come to worship him." The Hindoo clasped his hands, exclaiming, "God indeed lives! Make haste! make hatte! The Saviour is found. Blessed, blessed are we above men!"

the pure heart was then what it is now, and has always been, an inspired song.

And this was the Savicur they had come so far to find!

Yet they worshipped without a doubt, her virtues.

Yet they worshipped without a doubt.
Why?
Their faith rested upon the signs sent them by Him whom we have since come to know as the Father; and they were of the kind to whom His promises were so all sufficient that they asked nothing about His ways. Few there were who had seen the signs and heard the promises.—the Mother and Joseph, the Shepherds, and the Three—yet they all believed alike; that is to say in this period of the plan of salvation, God was all and the child nothing. But, lock forward, O reader! A time will come when the signs will proceed from the Son. Happy they who then believe in Him!

"Is it Lost Foreyer"
—the youthful blocm, the freshness of health, the buoyancy of spirits, and all that goes to give pleasure and contentment to a heart made happy by health? No; not lost forever. There is hope for all. For those whose lives have been a burden, and for those who are now groveling in the very sloughs of despondency. Dr. Pierce's "Favorite Prescription" will cure all chronic diseases peculiar to females. It will build up the system, and

"Is it Lost Foreyer"

—the youthful bloom, the freshness of health, the buoyancy of spirits, and all that goes to give pleasure and contentment to a heart made happy by health? No; not lost forever. There is hope for all. For those whose lives have been a burden, and for those who are now groveling in the very sloughs of despondency. Dr. Pierce's "Favorite Prescription" will cure all chronic diseases peculiar to females. It will build up the system, and restore health, strength, and beauty. Try it and be convinced. Send ten cents in stamps for large illustrated Treatise on Diseases Peculiar to Women. Address World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

itant is the union of Christian brethren against the world, the flesh and the devil.

"England is a very small country, geographically speaking, but nowhere in the world does the traveller find such marked world does the traveller find such marked speaking.

"England is a very small country, geographically speaking, but nowhere in the world does the traveller find such marked speaking. The first number of the Tablet appeared on May 16, 1840, and Lucas placed at the head of the journal a saying of Burke's:

"England is a very small country, geographically speaking, but nowhere in the world does the traveller find such marked speaking. The first number of the Tablet appeared to World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

#### NEW YEAR'S GREETING.

BEAUTIFUL SUGGESTIONS OF ST. FRANCIS

DE SALES FOR THIS SEASON. The wisest Catholic in the world is he who hearkens to the voice of God as it comes to us in the actions and writings of His saints, and at the same time the best way to begin the New Year is to lay before our readers a few extracts, appropriate to the season, from the writings of that Doctor of the Church—St. Francis de Sales. He said:

"Oh God! the years so swiftly pas

the Divinity? At least, I wish that henceforth cur poor hearts may live only under
obedience to the Heart of Our Lord, and
since the characteristics of this Divine
Heart are sweetness and humility, it is
cur duty to implant firmly in our inmost
heart those dear and God chosen virtues
which shine in His Sacred person, and
which He has particularly exhorted us to
acquire; as if by them our hearts would be
especially consecrated to His service.
'Learn of Me,' says He, 'for I am meek
and humble of heart.'"

"If you think of the Sacred Heart, it

"If you think of the Sacred Heart, it will most certainly attract you; it is so sweet, so condescending, so affectionate to sweet, to condescending, so affectionate to unworthy creatures, provided they make known their misery; so kind to the unfor-tunate, to good to the penitent! As for humility, the great Apoetle, St. Paul, wishing to make us conceive in some manner the love of our Lord for this virtue says, 'He has humbled Himself unto death, even the death of the cross,' which was the meat shiers and ignorate!

which was the most abject and ignominious form of execution for malefactors."

The people from the roof came down and followed the strappers as they were taken through the court and out into the inclosure; at sight of the star yet above the cave, though less candercent than before, some turned back afraid; the greater part went on. As the strangers neared the house, the orb arose; when they were at the door, it was high up over head vanishing; when they entered it went out, lost to sight. And to the witnesses of what then took place, came the conviction that there was a divine relation between the star and the strangers, which extended also to at lerst some of the occupants of the cave. When the door was opened they crowded in.

The appartment was lighted by a lantern, enough to enable the strangers to find the Mother, and the Child awake in her lap.

"Is the child thine?" asked Balthaar of Mary.

And She who had kept all things in the least effecting the little one, and pondered them in her heart, held it up in the light, saying:

"He is my Son!"

which was the most abject and ignomin¹ ous form of execution for malefactors."

"At the same time I commend to you, above all, the practice of holy meckness and sweetness in the trials which this life so often presents to us. Are we not children, worshippers and servants of four, worshippers and servants of our factors, worshippers and servants of pivine and sevents of this for us. Are we not children, worshippers and servants of our factors, worshippers and servants of our factors, worshippers and sevents of this life so often presents to us. Are we not children, worshippers and servants of our factors, which was the most abject and ignomini-ous form of execution for malefactors."

"At the same time I commend to you, above all, the practice of holy mekness and sweetness in the trials which this life

saying:

"He is my Son!"

And they fell down and worshipped Him. They saw the Child was as other children: about His Head was neither nimbus nor material crown; its lips opened not in speech; It heard their expression of joy, their invocations, their prayers, It made no sign whatever, but, baby like, locked lorger at the flame in the lantem than at them.

In a little while they aro.e, and, returning to the camels, brought gifts of gold, frankincense, and myrrh and laid them be fore the Child, abating nothing of their worshipful speeches; of which no part is given, for the thoughful know that the pure heart was then what it is now, and here are worshipful speeches; of which no part is given, for the thoughful know that the pure heart was then what it is now, and here are worshipful speeches; of which no part is given, for the thoughful know that the pure heart was then what it is now, and here arms with the fullest confidence—at

"Let us then have recourse to her, and, as her little children, throw ourselves into her arms with the fullest confidence—at every moment, on all occasions, imploring help from this sweet mother, invoking her maternal love, and trying to imitate

and most affectionate servant in our Lord. "FRANCIS DE SALES." "Happy New Year!" "Long Live Jesus!"

Ayer's Pills cure constipation, improve the appetite, promote digestion, restore healthy action, and regulate every function. They are pleasant to take, gentle in their operation, yet thorough, searching, and powerful is subduing disease.

# 26,587,335

## Warner's SAFE Cure

Sold to Dec. 27, 1886.

## No Other Remedy in the World Can Produce Such a Record.

This wonderful Success of "Warner's SAFE Care" is due wholly to the real merit of the Remedy. For a long time it has been REGARDED BY THE HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES AS THE ONLY SPECIFIC FOR KIDNEY, LIVER AND URINARY DISEASES AND FEMALE COMPLAINTS.

Thousands of recole owe their 'life and health to "Warner's SAFF Cure," and we can produce 100,000 TES SIMONIALS to that effect.

Read the following and note the large number of bottles distributed. We guarantee these figures to be correct, as our sales-books will prove.

Boston, - - 1,149,122 | Pennsylvania, - 1,821,218

JOHN WILLIAMS, P. C. (Hamilton, Ont.), says his wie was suffering with indigestion, pains in the lack, should rand right side, the shoulder at this time being quite numb, and she was Rarely Free from Headachs. A physican stated that it was Hardness of the Liver. After dectoring for twelve years, with no effect, she began using "Warner's Safe Cure," and after she had taken six bottles, she was in better health than she has had for many years.

MRS. D. DRICKIE (Black Point, N. B) writes, June 19th, 1854, that about a view of safe was very low with what two dectors pronounsed Kidney and Liver Decays, Had no hopes of getting better. Commenced taking "Warner's Safe Cure," and after she had taken six bottles, she was in better health than she has had for many years.

### Providence,

WM. GILBERT (Uffincton, Ont.), writes that in the year 1881 he was stricken with severe pains and high fever. The doctor pronounced it "Rheumatic Fever," and claimed that he could not save him, as it would affect his heart. He went to the hospital in Toronto, and they said that he could not be cured. His Suffarings were it tense. His legs began to swell and in a short time his body was swollen to an enormous size He commenced taking "Warner's SAFE Cure," and began to improve. He says he is now up and around and is well, and is sure that "Warner's SAFE Cure" was the means.

### Portland, Me., - 441, 105

M. LEVY (Port Hope, Ont.) says that ten years ago he was afflicted with a very lame back, which wou'd be so bad at times that he oculd only with great d fliculty rise from his chair, and then only with the most agonizing pain. He tried all sorts of remedies without any effect, and finally he commenced using "Warner's Safe Cura." After taking nine bottlesh felt like a new min. The pains had all left him and he was cured.

Bal. of New Eng., - 441,753

JOHN ASKWITH (Ottawa, Ont.) writes under date May 25 h, 1854 that previous to October he was taken very ill, He was very nervous and could not all epand auffered greatly from Passing Gall Stones. He continued in this state until the following March, and began taking "Warner's SAFE Cure." By the middle of April he was completely restored to health.

New York State, - 3,870,773 Bal. N. W. States, - 1,767,149

MRS. D. DRICKIE (Black Point, N. R.)
writes, June 19th, 1884, that about a
year ago she was very low with what
two dectors prenounced Kidne/ and
Liver Decase. Had no hopes of getting better. Commenced taking "Warner's Safe Cure," and from its effects in
to day well and strong.

W. R. FOSIER (Thornbury, Oat) writes June 1:t, 1885, that he was perfect y and entire y Cured of Bright's Disea e by the use of "Warne's SAFE Cure," and never since that time has there been any return of the symptoms.

#### Detroit. - 846,946

REV. C. HAMILTON (Milburton, Out.)
says he considers "Warner'- SAFE Cure
has no equal in the world for Kidney
Trouble. Says he could not get along
without it, and can say without healtation that it has been of untold benefit to
him, and needs only a fair trial taprove its virtues to relieve the suffering.

#### Milwaukee.

T. C. DIEIRICH (Gait, On') says that aum mer before last he was taken with severe Nervous Pros ration and inflammation of the Liver, and that his blood was full of uric acid, and his liver did not properly perform its functions. He has taken a number of bottles of "Warner's Says Cure" and is to-day confident that it has secured for himself as surprising physical gain. surprising physical gain.

#### Minnesota, 648,017

J. H. HARRIS (Brook'yn, P. O. County Oatar o, Oat) writes Nov. 4th, 1885, that since prior to the year 1870 he was troubled with Catarrh and Bronchitis, troubled with Catarrh and Bronchitis; and experienced no relief from the innumerable remedies which were at time a prescribed for him. He was induced to try "Warner's SAFE Cure," and at the end of three weeks' use of it was enabled to bid farswell to his bronchitis, and in another week to catarrh, and afterwards all the irregularities of the k dneys disappeared. He has never had any return of the disease.

ASK YOUR FRIENDS AND NEIGHBORS ABOUT

## WARNER'S SAFE CURE.

THE MOST POFULAR REMEDY EVER DISCOVERED.

Cleveland, - - 682,632 St. Louis, WM. R. PRESION Lindsay, Ont.) says that eleven years ago he suffered with Liver and K daey disorder, and his friends thought he was about to die. The physicians gave he more concuragement, but finally he began taking "Warner's SAFE Cure." He says that the disease has now entirely disappeared, and he feels like a new person. W. H. CALLAGHAN (Markham, Ont.) wrote, June 21st, 883, that in the pre-vicus November he was troub'el with tarrible Pains across the Kidne, s and

Cincinnati, - - 873,667

MOSES FURLONG (296 McNab St. N., Hamilton, Can.) writes Nov. 2nd, 1886, that he has been Suffering for over 20 that he has been Suffering for over 20 years with pain in the back and one side of the head and indigestion. Every thing he ate disagreed with him. He had Enlargement of the Liver, which the physicians said it was impossible to cure. He commenced taking "Warner's Safs Cure," and took 36 bottles, and has since had the best of health.

## Bal. Ohio (State,) - 633,158

C. W. CONOVER (Toronto Township, Credit, Can.) writes Sept. 16, 1886, that for many years he was a nervous and bilious subject, and had a combination of diseases, Derangement of the Liver, Stomach, Bowels and Kidneys He had ten or twelve physicians, and bilishad ten or twelve physicians. stomach, bowels and Kidneys He had ten or twelve physicians, and bistered and dosed and tortured without any relief. Finally he began taking "Warner's SAFE Cure," and after a few weeks he is almost entirely recovered.

Southern States, - 3,534,017

ALONZO CORNELL (Brock ton, Out.) ALONZO CORNELL (Brock ton, Unt.)
May 15, 1855, writes that eighteen
menths ago he was Despaired of by
his Physicians. His weight was reduced
to 90 lbs., and when he began taking
"Warner's SAFE Cure," in two monthhis weight increased to 176 lbs., and
he is now well and healthy.

Ila der, caused from overstrain and litting. He tried "Watner's SAFE Cure" and the pains entirely left him, and he has not b on troubed since. Kansas City, - 717,860 WILLIS B. COOK (E Williamsburg, Oat.) writes that three years ago he had an Attack with the Kidneys and also affections of the liver. He consulted physic ans with no relief. He jurchased a bottle of "Warner's SAFE Cure," and felt himself grow stronger before he had finished its contents. He used eight

- 1,530,527

## Bal. S. W. States, - 746,789

finished its contents. He used eight bottes and his health was entirely re.

MRS. Lizzle SMITH (Piquette Ave., Detroit, Mich.) disposed to kidney dis-ease from Scarlet fever had when young, was troubled with severe Pain in tha-top of the head, followed by convulsions, in which her life was despaired of. Her back distres ed her terribly. After a thorough course of treatment with Warner's SAFE Cure she says the d ctors pronounce her "Per ectly Heathy."

San Francisco, - 1,242,946

SAMUEL W. NIXON (Highlands, N. B.), wrote Ju y 13th, 1884, that his wife had been troubled with bad feelings in her head and Weakness across her Back for a number of years. She could n stand on her feet, nor eat anything, an her case was considered hope ess. She began using "Warner's Safe Cure, and by the time she had taken eleven bottles she was perfectly cured.

Canada, - - 1,467,824 Bal. Pacific Coast, - 732,316 Every Testimonial we publish is genuine. Write to the e tators, enclosing stamp for reply, and learn for yourselves.