

**Requiem.**  
More was buried with you, love,  
Than just the beautiful day  
You left to chill the passionate kiss  
When you passed from your life away.  
More was buried with you, love,  
Than the spring of your young renown,  
And the glow of the fresh green laurel leaves  
That were weaving to make your crown.  
More was buried with you, love,  
Than golden hopes and dreams—  
Than all the glittering halcyon  
Round a noble true heart's schemes.  
For oh! when the heavy sod lay straight,  
In the bleak December weather,  
The light of a home and the strength of a life  
Were left to their weight together.  
There were many around your grave, love,  
With an honest tear and prayer,  
But one, as she knelt beside it, knew  
Her youth, too, rested there.

#### MISSIONS TO THE HEATHEN.

##### Société des Missions Étrangères.

We present our readers with the following abridgment of a summary of the work of the *Société des Missions Étrangères*, which is doing so noble a work in the evangelization of the heathen in various parts of Asia. This summary, which we are reluctantly compelled to abridge, appeared in the *Tablet*. We give the statistics in full, feeling that they will be perused with lively interest in all parts of Canada.

The following sketch of the wonderful work done by this society is taken from last year's report issued by its seminary in Paris.

It has under its care nearly 800,000 Catholics, and these are ministered to by 26 Bishops, 574 missionaries, 234 native priests, and 1680 catechists. They have 2,500 churches or chapels; 30 seminaries with 1461 students; 1683 schools and orphanages with 43,073 children. During 1880 no less than 27 new missions were founded, and the seminary in Paris. A single glance at the map will show us that the missions are divided into three large groups; the first comprising Manchouria, Corea, and Japan; the second, the south and south-west of China, with Thibet, Cochinchina, Cambodia, Siam, Burma, and Malaya; the third in India; Pondicherry, Mysore, and Coimbatore.

From these districts a rich harvest is being reaped; during 1880 the results, as far as mere numbers can be considered as a representation of results, were 246 conversions of heretics, 18,969 baptisms of pagan adults, 27,919 of children of Christians, 256,357 children of pagans.

These last are baptized at the point of death, and generally die at once; so that even if the society had done nothing else it could at least claim to have added a quarter of a million to the inhabitants of heaven during the year that has passed. Such is a bird's-eye view of the whole work; we now proceed to extract some details from this most interesting circular letter or report which lies before us. Each of the provinces, except North Cochinchina, has a Bishop; South Japan and Quang Tong have two each. The annual accounts from North Burma and Thibet had not arrived in time to be printed.

**MANCHOURIA.**—10,426 Catholics, 21 missionaries, 4 native priests, 314 baptisms of adults, 3,000 of pagan children, 37 chapels, 2 seminaries, and 46 schools.

**COREA.**—7 missionaries besides the Bishop. Ten years ago there were 30,000 Catholics; there must be many more now. In 1880, 200 baptisms of adults.

Corea is still closed to foreigners, but efforts are being made by several Governments to remove the restriction, and even China has recommended Corea to accede to this request. The days of religious freedom are perhaps not far distant. **JAPAN.**—3,263 Catholics, 21 missionaries, 38 catechists, 19 chapels, 1 seminary, 34 schools. Baptisms of adults, 576; of children of Christians, 79; of children of pagans, 172. Conversions of heretics, 3.

Much harm is done to this mission by the Russian Schismatics and the Protestants; but there are also great consolations. In one village last year the authorities themselves (against all precedent) led the way to the faith; the mayor, several of the municipality, a doctor, and the post-master have become Catholics, and even the Sub-Prefect shows favorable dispositions. The Bishop in his report, awards special praise, which we are not loth to reproduce, to the zeal and devotion of the Sisters of the Holy Child Jesus, and the Sisters of St. Paul of Chartres. Their establishments are increasing, and, besides the special work allotted to them, many conversions are directly due to them.

**JAPAN.**—23,046 Catholics, 19 missionaries, 61 chapels, 2 seminaries, 33 schools, &c. Baptisms of pagan adults, 1,720; of children of Christians, 503; of children of pagans, 297. Conversions of heretics, 5.

One of the great works in this province is the bringing back the Catholic Church to those regions where it once flourished, but where it has been stamped out by persecution or perverted by schism, and schism is infinitely harder to deal with than paganism. On the whole, however, there is great thirst for truth in these countries. At Kobe, for instance, some of the converts have passed through a strange history, feeling an intense desire for the truth they began with Buddhism, passing through great austerities to prepare themselves for the appearance of the Goddess Kuanon, who, however, failed to appear; they then turned to Protestantism, the only religion they knew of; this they practised fervently until they became acquainted with Catholicism, then new doubts arose. The boys' schools are much praised by the Government Inspectors. The girls' schools, too, are thriving under the admirable conduct of the teachers. These women, fervent religious in all but the habit, are gathered together in community and prepare themselves by combined prayer, study, and obedience. They will soon have a chapel of their own with the Blessed Sacrament in their midst.

The influence of the persecuting chief of Ouran, the very place where many Japanese have shed their blood for the faith, has, by a strange conjuncture of circumstances, passed into the hands of the Christians, and is being turned into a sanctuary. At Tokuongo there were 605 baptisms last year, and more than 400 were preparing to receive it. The missionary here writes: "Here everybody is an apostle. No sooner has anyone received baptism than he gathers round him all he can find to prepare them for their turn." From the Seminary at Nagasaki Mr. Petitjean hopes soon to send forth the first Japanese priest ever ordained.

**SE-HUEN.**—35,800 Catholics, 21 missionaries, 35 native priests, 34 catechists, 23 chapels, 2 seminaries, 197 schools, Baptisms of pagan adults, 700; of children of Christians, 1,292; of children of pagans, 49,675.

In China there is nominal religious liberty; the chief external obstacle to Christianity are social persecution, or the unauthorized tyranny of officials, or the internal obstacle of the character of the people. Their pagan civilization, their exquisite exterior politeness combined with the most refined hypocrisy, their proud conviction that they are the first nation in the world, the sensuality and avarice—all these traits are just those which make conversions seem hopeless. Thus it is that most of the converts are the poorest of the poor; civilization and pride of race are not much to them, sensuality and avarice they have not much chance of gratifying; truly "blessed are the poor," for they are going to heaven, and they are going on with our work quietly, without fuss, and have very rarely had occasion to send you tidings of any interest for pious curiosity. In such a case no news is the best news.

**CAMBODIA.**—12,537 Catholics, 19 missionaries, 12 native priests, 17 catechists, 165 chapels, 2 seminaries, 87 schools, &c. Baptisms of pagan adults, 1,533; of children of Christians, 1,839; of children of pagans, 2,371.

Looking at these numbers we can appreciate the goodness of the news contained in the following words:—"We are going on with our work quietly, without fuss, and have very rarely had occasion to send you tidings of any interest for pious curiosity." In such a case no news is the best news.

**SIAM.**—12,771 Catholics, 27 missionaries, 7 native priests, catechists, 34 chapels, 1 seminary, 45 schools, &c. Baptisms of pagan adults, 402; of children of Christians, 902; conversions of heretics, 2.

Last year was ordained the first priest of pure Siamese blood, Jose Phring. He once wore the "yellow habit," having been disciple of an old chief of a pagoda, who was also converted. This mission has much to bear from Chinese freeasons.

**MAINTSA.**—8,186 Catholics, 20 missionaries, 32 schools, &c. Baptisms of adults, 977; of children of Christians, 310; of children of pagans, 32; conversions of heretics, 7.

The large number of baptisms is due to the work in the hospital, chiefly in Singapore and Penang. It is often administered in articles.

**BERMA.**—12,700 Catholics, 20 missionaries, 6 native priests, catechists, 52 chapels, 1 seminary, 43 schools, &c. Baptisms of adults, 448; conversions of heretics, 5.

**BERMA.**—1,790 Catholics, 8 missionaries, 179,198 Catholics, 68 missionaries, 6 native priests, 135 catechists, 472 chapels, 1 seminary, 62 schools, &c. Baptisms of pagan adults, 642; of children of Christians, 5,880; of children of pagans, 1,259; conversions of heretics, 90.

If the number of new converts this year seems small, there are good reasons for it. The recent famine was the cause employed by God to bring great numbers to the faith, and last year the efforts of the missionaries were chiefly directed towards preserving and strengthening those who had been necessarily rather hurriedly received. There have been some defections, but very few. We may to some extent measure the rate of progress by the fact that in the last five years the Catholic population has grown from 112,000 to 150,000. Or, to give a specimen from a particular district:—"When I first came here in 1848," writes the Bishop, "I travelled several days without meeting a single church or even a single Christian. All this part of the Vicariate, 75 miles in length and almost equal breadth, was under the care of one missionary, and had only five or six stations with about 7,000 Christians. Now, there are more than 35,000 faithful with 9 missionaries, and about 30 churches or chapels. Whichever way you go, you meet numbers of Christians; from however far off they recognize us, they run to meet us, and prostrating themselves on the ground, salute us with the customary formula, *Glory to God the Father.*" The Bishop goes on to testify his admiration of the courage and faith of these converts, who are mostly of the poorest class. Little as they possessed before of the goods of this life, they have sacrificed it all. Living in strict dependence on the village chiefs, in fact almost in slavery, often oppressed by unscrupulous debts, their only chance of peace in this world is to forbear from offending their masters, and the one thing which offends those masters more than anything else is Christianity. When they become Catholics, they are insulted, ill-treated, refused liberty to practice their religion, rejected by their relations, and often long periods elapse before they see the priests, or can hear Mass. Besides all this, they are continually harassed and tempted by offers of Protestant money and relief. What wonder if a few fall! But what honour to those who, through such tribulations, cling joyously to that faith which we Europeans hold so tranquilly, and so much as a matter of course.

**MYSON.**—27,400 Catholics, 24 missionaries, 9 native priests, 57 catechists, 80 chapels, 1 seminary, 90 schools, &c. Baptisms of adults, 511; of children of Christians, 927; of children of pagans, 494; conversions of heretics, 36.

**COMBAT.**—24,927 Catholics, 24 missionaries, 7 native priests, 17 catechists, 74 chapels, 1 seminary, 90 schools, &c. Baptisms of adults, 314; of children of Christians, 842; of children of pagans, 542; conversions of heretics, 39.

The state of these two provinces is much the same as that of their neighbour, Pondicherry. The late Indian famine compelled the missionaries to found many new establishments, and their main efforts this year have been not to lose ground.

#### CITY LIFE AMONG CATHOLICS.

##### The True Status of Catholics of the So-called "Higher Classes."

In the most northern American cities our Catholic population has usually concentrated itself in some special localities or wards. In the early settlement of the city the Irish or German immigrant appropriated his particular quarter, and subsequent arrivals were naturally added to the most congenial nucleus. Thus a wide and constantly broadening chasm was opened between citizens of different wards, and this, taken in connection with differences of wealth, has produced those well-defined "classes" and "circles" which in all American cities of to-day are so marked and characteristic.

Our Catholic city population is, of course, chiefly recruited from the poorer and middle classes, since its strength lay chiefly among the Irish and German immigrants who came in at an early day and continued to arrive, but usually with comparatively small capital to begin on.

As years passed by some of these immigrants and their descendants became prosperous and moved into more fashionable quarters. And with wealth came more refined associations, and the ability to move in what may be, in deference to popular opinion, be styled "higher society." The mass of Catholic population continued in its original location, exhibiting in its individuals various degrees of prosperity, some building for themselves better houses, brick stores and double tenements; others "going down hill" and up stairs into the higher stories of dilapidated tenements.

Thus the different grades of city society all have representatives in the Catholic population, a few moving in what are termed the "higher circles"—quite a number counting themselves among the comfortable middle class, and a large number making up the poorer, though eminently respectable part of the city's population. The purpose of this article is merely to present certain surface characteristics of these different sections, without any special didactic instruction or attempted homily.

Our higher Catholic circles exhibit all the virtues and some of the faults of those who, by their own merits, have scaled the social ladder. In all instances they are truly "refined" in proportion to that they are Catholic. Their time and money is often freely given to the furtherance of Catholic works, and they as a rule bear their just proportion in the support of the church which in growing cities is often not an inconsiderable burden. They succeed in gaining the respect of the Protestants in whose society they mingle and diffuse a spirit of tolerance toward the Church by their correct and considerate conduct. In isolated cases their children have exhibited the faults of most families who have had wealth "thrust upon them"; they manifest decided tastes for "shoddy," both in diction of manner, instability of character, and a noticeable want of robustness of brain. If inclined to religion the female portion sometimes overdo the thing and take on the zealotry of Protestant ostentation. In these "higher circles" we can hardly look for laymen capable of leading permanently the rest of the Catholic population, either materially or in the domain of thought. In throwing down the barriers of prejudice and in opening the door of the church to our "respectable" classes, they are, however, sustaining an important mission.

The motive power in modern society is of course the middle class, and our Catholic population has not changed the rule. Here, as we might naturally expect, enter the chief dangers to the religious faith of our people. While the wealthy family sends its son to a Catholic college, the "boy" of our comfortable citizen attends the High School; while wealth secures its wards from vicious tendencies, the children of the middle class are imbued with that self-assertion which is styled "independence," and which puts them in rapport with every fashion and fable worthy of aristocrats and self-styled liberals are recruited from this class; and the danger from secret societies, materialism, mixed marriages and profligacy is here greatest. From this comes the best and worst Catholics. Laymen of ability and practical wisdom who are a power for good in society; who unite in their attachment to religion and their public spirit in the ideal of good citizenship; who are the true representatives of the Catholic population in this country.

The "poorer classes" in our large cities are liable chiefly to those dangers incident to their want of material prosperity. Poverty and unhappiness are fertile sources of dishonesty and drunkenness. The sins of the poor classes, they are all on the surface. The real strength of the Church is among the poor, and in our American cities she is and must continue the Church of the humble and laboring class.—Catholic Citizen.

#### Satisfactory Results in Montreal.

Whilst Montreal is a model city in many respects, it is not exactly a quarter section of Paradise, as Capt. Geo. Murphy, Chief of Government Police can testify. A reporter of a Montreal journal waited upon this gentleman a short time ago, and put to him the following query:—"Chief, do you find the duties irksome and dangerous in your strange calling?" "Irksome," replied Mr. Murphy, "I seldom find them but that they are attended with danger is very true. There is danger to be faced, of course, from wind, weather and criminals, and the least of these dangers is not those of exposure and bad weather. The heavy moist atmosphere that gathers over the water is very conducive to rheumatism, and many of my men suffer from that complaint more or less. I believe that our danger from exposure from this time forward is past, as St. Jacobs Oil, if applied in time in cases of rheumatism, has a wonderful way of knocking that malady out of people. It certainly relieved me of a severe pain in my shoulders."

#### DISOBEDIENT CHILDREN CAN ALWAYS FIND A MINISTER TO MARRY THEM.

Central Square, N. Y., March 26.—Farmer Graves has a peculiar 15-year-old girl named Della. She loved young Clinton Lewis, aged 20, who lives a few miles away, but who did not find favor with Farmer Graves. She was forbidden to see him. On Friday night she met Lewis and when she reached home was reprimanded and sent to bed. She tore up her bed clothes and twisted them into a rope, which, however, did not reach the ground. But she lowered herself, and dropped the intervening distance. Then she walked to her lover's house, arriving after midnight, and calling him up, said they must be married or she would kill herself. A carriage was procured, a minister found, the knot tied, and they reached Lewis' house just about the time Farmer Graves got up in the morning to find his daughter gone. He has revoked the will which he had made in her favor.—New York Sun.

#### Bright's Disease, Diabetes, Kidney, Liver or Urinary Diseases.

Have no fear of any of these diseases if you use Hop Bitters, as they will prevent and cure the worst cases, even when you have been made worse by some great puff of pretended cures.

At all seasons, but particularly during the winter, persons whose lungs and chests are weak should take every precaution against a cough or cold, as the breathing organs if naturally feeble speedily succumb to its ravages. In spite of sanitary precautions, however, coughs are very apt to fasten themselves upon weak lungs. In such a case ordinary prudence dictates the prompt use of a reliable specific. The ordinary cough remedies are too often inefficient. The best substitute for them is the highly sanctioned, long recognized remedy, Northrop & Lyman's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil and Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda. As is well known the action of Cod Liver Oil is peculiarly marked in lung, rheumatic and strumous diseases. In this preparation it is characterized by peculiar purity. The phosphorus in the hypophosphites furnishes a vital element of the blood, brain and nervous system, and the time and soda supply their strengthening properties to the bones of which they are natural constituents. This emulsion promotes expectoration, enabling the bronchiae to throw off the irritating mucus which obstructs and distresses them; renders the vitiated secretions healthy and heals the lungs. This remedy has also been used with the most beneficial effects in cases of scrofula. As it is exceedingly dangerous to permit a cough to gain headway, the early use of the medicine is urged upon those whose throat or lungs are affected. Look for the fac simile of our signature on the packages and the firm's name blown on the bottles.

#### Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry.

From the KINGSTON (ONT.) DAILY WHIG. This old medicine, the ever-effective healer of ills that flesh is heir to, is still before the public in its full favor. It started on its career of mercy for a good medicine is a merciful agent, forty years ago, and is to-day sought after by the children of the men who first sought its virtue and established its name. Were it not for its merits it would long since have "died and left no sign," like many a once popular curative has done even in the last few years. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry is no artificial, deleterious compound, certain to afford temporary relief only by cutting its way by powerful agents through vitality, yet leaving a worse injury behind it. It is a vegetable, and by natural remedies works off complaints from a slight cold to a threatening consumption.

50 cents and \$1 a bottle. Sold by dealers generally.

#### Had Suffered many Physicians.

and grew no better but rather worse. Mr. D. H. Howard, of Geneva, N. Y., after dismissing his physicians, tried nearly half a gross of the various blood and liver remedies advertised, with no benefit; when one bottle of Burdock Blood Bitters cured him of Paralysis and General Debility. At the advanced age of 60, he says he feels young again, and is overjoyed at his wonderful recovery. There is comfort in store for persons troubled with lame back, rheumatic pains, corns or bunions, who commence without delay, a course of Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil, followed up systematically until relief is obtained.

#### Lame Back.

Lumbago, Kidney complaint, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, and all pain and inflammation are speedily cured with Hagar's Yellow Oil. Croup, sore throat, colds, burns, scalds, bruises, frost bites, chilblains and all wounds of the flesh are quickly healed by Yellow Oil.

#### "Don't Give up the Ship."

were the memorable words of Commodore Perry. We repeat, "Don't give up the Ship," poor despairing invalid, but try Burdock Blood Bitters. It cures others, why not cure you? It renovates, regulates and tones all the organs of secretion, and restores lost vitality.

Just, Shannon, Lakeside, writes:—"For many years my wife was troubled with chilblains, and could get no relief until about two years ago; she was then unable to walk, and the pain was so excruciating that she could not sleep at night. Your agent was then on his regular trip, and she asked him if he could cure her. He told her Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil was a sure cure. She tried it, and in a few days the pain was allayed and the foot restored to its natural condition. It is also the best remedy for burns and bruises I ever used." No more hard aching from using steel pens, when Esterbrook's turned up point pens afford the most delightful relief. Ask your stationer for their Telegraph, Trenchard and Chocquet. The trade supplied by Brown Bros., Toronto.

#### Timely Warning.

Now is the season for sudden colds and distressing coughs, treat them with Hagar's Pectoral Balsam, it cures influenza, asthma, croup, whooping cough, bronchitis, and all pulmonary complaints leading to consumption.

#### Rheumatic Remedy.

There is no better cure for Rheumatism than Hagar's Yellow Oil used according to directions on the bottle. It also cures Burns, Scalds, Frost bites, Bruises, lameness, and all wounds of the flesh. All dealers sell it, price 25 cents.

#### Never give up the Ship.

"Twenty-one years ago I was dying with the CONSUMPTION. There was no escaping that terrible death—at least so all the doctors told me—until a friend advised me to send to 1032 Race St., Philadelphia, and get CANNABIS INDICA, which finely and fully cured me."

O.S. BIRLEY, DeKalb, St. Lawrence Co., N.Y. "Send another \$12 box of CANNABIS INDICA for my wife. Your medicine has cured me of CONSUMPTION. I am as sound and well as ever before."

SALIE D. BENTON, January 2nd, 1882. Keyville, Crawford Co., Mo.

N. B. This remedy speaks for itself. A single bottle will satisfy the most skeptical. We know that it positively cures Consumption, and will break up a fresh cold in twenty-four hours. \$2.50 per bottle, or Three bottles for \$7.00. Address: GRADDOCK & CO., 1032 Race St., Philadelphia.

Send stamp for book of testimonials of cures from prominent persons. Dec 27-41

**St. Jacobs Oil**  
TRADE MARK

**THE GREAT GERMAN REMEDY FOR RHEUMATISM,**

Neuralgia, Sciatica, Lumbago, Backache, Soreness of the Chest, Gout, Quinsy, Sore Throat, Swellings and Sprains, Burns and Scalds, General Bodily Pains,

Tooth, Ear and Headache, Frosted Feet and Ears, and all other Pains and Aches.

No Preparation on earth equals St. Jacobs Oil as a safe, sure, simple and cheap Remedy. It is a true and reliable remedy, and is sold by all druggists and dealers.

Directions in Eleven Languages.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS IN MEDICINE.

**A. VOGELER & CO.,**  
Baltimore, Md., U.S.A.

Various Causes.

Advancing years, care, sickness, disappointment, and hereditary predisposition—all operate to turn the hair gray, and either of them induce it to grow prematurely. AYER'S HAIR VIGOR will restore faded or gray, light or red hair to a rich brown or deep black, as may be desired. It softens and cleanses the scalp, giving it a healthy action. It cures dandruff and restores the hair to its natural color and growth. By its use falling hair is checked, and a new growth will be produced in all cases where the follicles are not destroyed or the glands decayed. Its effects are beneficially shown on the hair of the weak or sickly, on which a few applications will produce the gloss and freshness of youth. Harmless and sure in its results, it is incomparable as a dressing, and is especially valued for the soft luster and richness of tone it imparts.

AYER'S HAIR VIGOR is colorless; contains neither oil nor dye; and will not soil or color white cambric; yet it lasts long on the hair, and it keeps it fresh and vigorous, imparting an agreeable perfume.

For sale by all druggists.

#### LOCAL NOTICES.

R. S. MURRAY & Co. are prepared to fit up churches, public buildings, hotels and private residences with Brussels, Whittan, velvet, tapestry, three-ply Kidderminster and Dutch carpets, India and China matting, English oil cloth, cut to fit rooms, French, English and German lace curtains always on hand. Largest stock of house furnishings in America. Carpets made and laid at very small charges, cut, matted and tacked free, 124 Dundas street, and 125 Caledonia street.

THE SABBEST OF SAD SIGHTS.—The grey hairs of age being brought with the new year, the grey is now, we are glad to think, becoming rarer every year as the use of Cingalese Hair Restorer becomes more general. By its use the scanty locks of age once more resume their former color and the hair becomes thick and luxuriant as ever; with its aid we can now defy the change of years, resting assured that no Grey Hair at any rate will come to torment us. Sold at 50 cents per bottle. For sale by all druggists.

For the best photos made in the city go to FRY BROS., 280 Dundas street. Call and examine our stock of frames and pastaports, the latest styles and finest assortment in the city. Children's pictures a specialty.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—J. McKenzie has removed to the city hall building. This is the Sewing Machine repair and attachment emporium of the city. Better facilities for repairing and cheaper rates than ever. Raymond's celebrated machines on sale.

Mothers! Mothers!! Mothers!!

Are you disturbed at night and broken up by your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with the excruciating pain of cutting teeth? If so, go at once and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately—depend upon it; there is no mistake about it. There is not a mother on earth who has ever used it, who will not tell you at once that it will regulate the bowels and give rest to the mother, and relief and health to the child, operating like magic. It is perfectly safe to use in all cases, and pleasant to the taste, and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States. Sold everywhere at 25 cents a bottle.

Rest and Comfort to the Suffering.

"BROWN'S HOUSEHOLD PANACEA" has no equal for relieving pain, both internal and external. It is the great Pain Killer, and cures Croup, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis, Sore Throat, Rheumatism, Toothache, Lumbago and any kind of a Pain that can be felt in the body. It will cure the blood and heal, as its acting power is wonderful. "Brown's Household Panacea" is being acknowledged as the great Pain Reliever, and of double the strength of any other Elixir or Linctus in the world, should be in every family handy for use when wanted, "as it is really the best remedy in the world for Croup, Whooping Cough, and Pains and Aches of all kinds," and is for sale by all Druggists at 25 cents a bottle.