THE CATHOLIG RECORD.

THE CHARITABLE DOG.

Translated from the French of N--- for the

In a little village, situated in one of the poorest districts in Ireland, lived a very poor widow whose husband had left her. as sole legacy, two children, both girls, one three years old, the other five. With the greatest difficulty, and by dint of hard work, she succeeded in dragging out two years of her painful and forlorn widowhood. Unwholesome and insufficient food obtained by unremitting toil and labor too severe for her delicate constitution, soon told on her enfeebled system; and death in pity took her away, after a few days' illness, from the cares and anxieties of this world.

Such was the general state of distreand wretchedness in the parish, that nothing could be done for the relief of the two orphans. The neighbors, although possessed of good charitable hearts and kindly feelings, were themselves victims of the famine period, and could hear the cries of their own children calling in vain for bread too often to be able to think even of bestowing help on others.

"If the poor creatures could only be taken to Kilburn, a village but a few miles away from here," said one of the neighbors, on the day the mother was buried; "there a brother of hers lives, a well to do farmer, who could not have the heart to see them die of hunger."

"But the times are as bad down there as they are here," said another, "and I fear they'll do no better in a strange place,"

"It is not possible that anything worse should happen them down there, anyway, than here, where they are sure to die of hunger. By sending them to their friends we would be only doing our duty. In any case we have no means of keeping them here.'

A drayman who was proceeding in the direction of Kilburn, took up, for pity's sake, the two little girls, and gave them a seat in his cart.

Lizzie was now seven, and Mary five years of age. The poor children cuddled themselves close to each other and lay very quiet, the drayman scarcely noticing them. Towards moon they reached the place, where the road takes a turn to Kilburn. The man bid them get down, and pointing to the road on the left, told them

pointing to the road on the left, told them to keep on straight, without ever leaving the highway, and that in two hours they would reach their destination. He left them weeping bitterly while they said good by e, and as long as they could see the man's vehicle in the distance they could not take their eyes from it; once it disappeared, however, they gave themselves up to renewed fits of sobbing and crying. Lizzie was the first to stop crying, and taking hold of her little sister, who sat weeping on a little grassy mound, she said —"come, Mary, we must be going, we cannot afford to stay here any longer, if we mean to reach Kilburn we cannot linger this way on the high-road. "Oh ! I am so hungry" sobbed Mary, "we have had nothing to eat this whole day." They were very weak and hardly able to walk, were very weak and hardly able to walk, but they stumbled along hand in hand. At length Lizzie espied a house which she pointed out to her sister, but they had a full quarter of an hour's walking to do before they reached it. It was a farm cottage. They hesitated some time before entering the yard, for notwithstanding all their poverty they had never begged be-fore. When within a few paces from the door, they head the farmer scolding one this door against you ?" "Oh, then, sir, we must only die of hunof his men in loud harsh tones. Then he

dipped her hand in the dish and began to eat with the dog. Lizzie drew near and saw that several pieces of blead and some potatoes were in the mash. She could not resist the impulse to help herse'f from the same dish, so dreadful was her hunger; and between them both, the bread and potatoes were soon disposed of. The dog, not accustomed to such company, looked at the children in seeming bewil-lerment, sat back on his haunches and gave up to them his dinuer. sat back on his haunches and give up to them his dinner. About this time, the farmer was crossing the barnyard to see if the children had left, when he beheld the strange scene. The dog was known by the whole county to be the most ferocious of his kind, so that he had to be kept chained in the day time. Even the hired men feared to carry him his daily food. The farmer, full of apprehension, only thought of the danger the children were in; he ran towards them, shouting, "Don't ye see the dog, ye little beggars, he'll tear you to pieces—" but he stopped suddenly, as though petrified, when he saw the dog stand up, walk around the children, and

stand up, walk around the children, and wag his tail at the approach of his master, as though he would say : "Do not disturb

my guests." The sight wrought a wonderful change in the mind of this man, what he saw bein the mind of this man, what he saw be-fore him acted on him like an electric shock, and stirred up within him feelings, to which hitherto he had been an utter stranger. The children stood up, alarmed at the man's voice, dreading punishment for the share they took of the dog's dinner. After a few moments' silence, the farmer

said: "Are you really so hungry, that you stoop to eat with a dog? Come along with me, and you shall have all you want at the house," saying which, he took the children by the hand, and led them within doors.

doors. The dog had shamed his master into a feeling of humanity. Moved by what he had seen, the farmer was anxious to repair what his conscience told him was a grievous sin. He placed the children on chair near the table, sat himself down beside them, and, in soothing tones, asked their names. "My name is Lizzie," said the elder of the little girls, "and my sister's

name is Mary." "Are your people long dead ?" "My father died about two years ag and my mother was buried last week."

And they both commenced last week." And they both commenced weeping. "Don't you stay on crying like that, my children, God will provide for you in some way or other. Tell me where do you come

"From Loughrea," said the children still crying. "From Loughrea,"-said the farmer,

"from Loughrea, that is strange." He began suspecting the truth, and

He began suspecting the truth, an again asked hesitatingly: "What was your father's name ?" "Martin Sullivan," replied Lizzie. "What ?-Martin-Martin Sullivan,

exclaimed the man, rising from his chain and darting a piercing look into the eyes of the children, who grew terribly fright-ened once more. His face was red as scarlet, and tears gushed from his eyes. He began sobbing like a woman, and taking the younger of the children up in his arms he pressed her to his bosom and kissed her affectionately. He did the same

with the older one. Finally recovering himself he said: "Do you know my name, children ?" "No sir," replied Lizzie, "no one told

"Then how did you happen to come to my house? did anyone send you here ?" "Not one sir, we were on our way to Kilburn where our father's brother i living, and they told us he would be kind to us. Indeed I never expected he would for mother always told us that our uncle for mother always told us that our uncle was a hard-hearted cruel man, who never cared much for any one belonging to him." "Your mother, God rest her, was right "Your mother, God rest her, was right when she said that; but what are you

ger.'

THE STATE OF IRELAND.

Recent discussions in the British Com. mons place the sad condition of Irel and in a true light before the world.

Oa the vote of £15,410 for county officers and magistrates and revising bar-risters of the city of Dublin, Mr. Sexton said this question of county court judges, special resident magistrates, and resident magistrates was very impor-tant for Ireland, and he did not think they could allow the vote to pass without calling the attention of the house to the matter. Under the Crimes Act a right of appeal was given from the resident magistrate to the country court indexes magistrate to the county court judges, and he would show that this right of appeal was constantly denied, and also that instead of the county court judges proving moderators, as expected, they were even more severe than the magistrates them-selves. The Mayor of Wexford, for instance, having been sentenced to a fort

night's imprisonment, got the sentence increased to five week , so as to appeal, and when the case came before th when the case came before the county court judge it was only after a vigorous argument that his worship was got to re-duce the penalty to the original fortnight. Now, John Chute Neligan, the Chairman of Westmeath, in the case of Mr. Harrington, laid it down that to tell a man he was apathetic constituted an offence under the Crimes Act. He would like to know Crimes Act. He would like to know whether the Government approved of that principle laid down by Mr. Neligan. Mr. Neligan was a Kerry squire and Mr. Har-rington was what Mr. Neligan would regard as a Kerry agitator, and when the Kerry agitator got into the hands of the Kerry squire he had very little mercy to expect. Now, they claimed these two rights —that men convicted under the Crimes Act should have if they wished for it a right of appeal: and second, that instead of a Act should have if they wished for it a right of appeal; and second, that instead of a rigorous, county court judges ought to ex-ercise a moderating influence. Now, with regard to the resident magistrates and the special resident magistrates, the prede-cessor of the present Chief Secretary erected a series of pashalicks in Ireland, the jurisdiction of the ordinary magistrates was suspended, and for a time the juriswas suspended, and for a time the juris diction of Dublin Castle was also suspended in favour of Mr. Clifford Lloyd and a half dozen others who had authority more supreme than Queen Victoria for the time being. Now he saw that these aplast till June; so that he saw that these ap-pointments were originally made only to last till June; so that he supposed it was intended to dispense with them then: but he now found that they were to be con-tinued up to the meth of Acril Acril tinued up to the month of April. At the t moment the country was very It was the boast of the Chief Secrepresent tary himself at Hawick that there was tremendous decrease in agrarian crime; and under all those circumstances he and under all those circumstances he would like to know how long further the Government intended to continue these magisterial pashas He would also like to have from the Chief Secretary an ex-planation of why it was he was not per-mitted to address a meeting of his

mitted to address a meeting of his constituents at Cliffoney, in the county Sligo. The Chief Secretary said that if it was known that he intended to address the meeting it would not have been suppressed. Well he was in a certain sense thankful for that; but he did not see how the Gov. ernment could say they were not aware of the meeting, when it was announced a week previously in the "Freeman's Jour-nal." He hoped to get some assurance He hoped to get some assurance from the Chief Secretary that the right of a member of Parliament to meet his constituents would not be again interfered

with in Ireland. To Mr. Sexton's stricture, the secretary for Ireland made an evasive and most unsatisfactory reply, and the vote was of course carried. On the vote for £23,020 for the Metro

On the vote for £23,020 for the Metro politan Police Establisment, Dublir, Mr. Lowther inquired what arrange-ments had been made with regard to the pension of Captain Talbot, consequent on his enforced retirement from the office of Chief Commissioner of the Dublin Metro-politan Police itan Police.

minds of the residents. All this, however, soon became changed. Young, fiery dis-putants came down from the Castle and irritated the people with their batons and

other implements. He happened to go into Dublin from his country residence on the Sanday to see how the citizens were observing his proclamation asking them to be calm. At the College there was a crowd of special constables, surrounded by a number of persons. He told these people not to interfere with the special felt there were serious rows amongst these fomenters of disorder—the special consta-bles, and the next day, Monday, the dock of the police court was full. Then he of the police court was full. Then he sought an interview with his Excellency, to whose courtesy and gracious manner to him on all occasions he bore testimony, and which were so different from the the presence of the hon, member for Leeds almost flew into ferocity at the Conserva-tive Lord Mayor of the city. Mr. Lowther---Who was the Conserva-

tive Lord Mayor? Mr. Dawson- Dr. Moyers. Oh, this

was not a new story. Conservative Lord Mayor Moyers dissolved the council and went to the Chief Secretary (Mr. Forster) Mayor Moyers dissolved the council and made worse; not only had the right hon. went to the Chief Secretary (Mr. Forster) and the hon. gentleman not done anything to better and the hon. gentlemax the member for the condition of untried prisoners while Leeds could hear testimony as to the ferocious manner in which the right hon. entleman received the Conservative Lord Jayor. Well, when he saw the state of things on Monday morning becoming serious through the disturbance caused by these special constables he went to the Castle and told his Excellency that he, in nondescript places, but that he would swear in artisans and tradesmen recom-mended by their parish priests and rectors swear in and municipal representatives; that he would take 100 from each ward of the city, and set them to guard their own districts. In a few hours the whole condition of affairs was changed. The Lord Lieu-tenant knew that what he had said he could do he would do, and thereupon the difficulty was solved, the gordian knot was cut, the special constables were dis-missed, and the dismissed constables were restored. This was the history of the matter which had been so unfairly des-cribed by the correspondents of the English press who lived upon breath of calumny (ob, from the Ministerial benches). Yes, and fattened and prospered in the trade in which they were hired to calumnate and villify the people of their country. He objected to the vote for those special reasons and also far the canced reason reasons, and also for the general reason that the police were not available for sani tary and civil duty. He had seen viola tions of sanitary law in the city of which he was the Chief Magistrate, and he had spoken to a constable who said, "I know nothing about it." "But I am the Lord Mayor," he replied, "Oh, then, I will ook after it," says the constable. This policeman was all the while scenting the air from some tar-off clime—Connemara or elsewhere—and thinking himself a mighty political agent instead of a civil mighty political agent instead of a civil servant. The police force in Dublin was political and military. He did not blame the men; they were well conducted and good looking, but they had no idea of municipal or civil duties. They were really doing their best. He could only an acrobat whose greatest success was only additional pain to on lookers. They went the other day to ask the Chief Commissioner of Police for some aid in keep-ing up the sanitary condition of Dublin. The Chief Commissioner answered, "they are watching Judge Lawson; four or five are on daty at this man's house, and four or five at that" (hear, hear); and because the Government had caused that political trouble (oh, from the Ministerial benches) To the control of the aniset in the vertex between the prisoner and his f told that the city might go to the dogs, and that the police were not at the dis-Parnell's knowledge there was a posal of the municipal authorities. Every policeman was a political detective. How could the force in troublous times be the could the force in fromous time, so the adviser. It had a gass dot, so that noth-idols of the people? The State cost of the warder could stand there to see that noth-force was $\pounds 162,000$. The police tax upon ing that was prohibited by the prison rules was passed to the prisoner by his adviser ; the people raised £50,000 additional, and pawn office and other fees £10,000 the the pawn office and other fees $\pounds 10,000$ or \$, 2,000, making a total of $\pounds 250,000$. Yet if they asked for a few men for sanitary duing they wave defined on a few men for sanitary all other writing materials shall be furduties they were charged £100 each. They would find that the entire war charges of nished." munication prepared as instructions to a Denmark, which had produced wealth and prosperity did not exceed the amount of solicitor may be delivered personally to him or his clerk without being examined by the official of the prison, but all other this war vote for Dublin. The propos written communications are to be considered tion in England was "Be quiet and we will settle everything;' he would reverse it and say, "settle everything and we will be quiet." He visited Limerick a few days ago, and at every street corner were four or five policemen, their helmets gleaming in the unshine and they themselves scoffing at everything municipal, and basking like grenadiers in the sunshine. What was the result of this state of things. The voters, municipal and parliamentary, were steadily declining. They saw nothing in Ireland but policemen and soldiers bristling at every step, the outcome of English administration in Ireland. He believed Dublin could be policed like some of the Scotch ities with 460 policemen. In conclusion he moved the reduction of the vote by $\pounds 13,500$, the sum set down for the mari-Mr. Dawson's amendment was rejected In Darson since the tweet was rejected in the other sector by the f prisoners in Ireland, Mr. Parnell said there were some things n this vote which he was anxious to bring a this vote which he was anxious to bring efore the attention of the committee. The subject of prison treatment was a abject which had engaged the attention of the Irish members for many sessions, a the session of 1877, during the passage the local prisons Act—an act which placed he local prisons of the country, English, rish, and Scotch, under the jurisdiction of the Central Government—the Herne Diffee in England and the Prisons Board a Ireland—the Irish members directed but he refused to swear them, because he knew that in the city these young men would be the cause of disorder instead of the instrument of quieting whatever disorder might arise. The memory of the order and peace observed in Dublin at that SKILL IN THE WORKSHOP .- To do good everal matters of considerable importce, and he was glad to say they had suc-eded in obtaining for untried prisoners right hon. gentleman the Chief Secretary, special statutable guarantees-guarantees which were inserted in the act, and

a number of interfere with the special presenter and the properties of the presenter of that great city at the same time, and in other places where his influence was not of the places where serious rows amongst these with the presenter of the place was serious rows amongst these was a series of the place of the place was a series of the place of the plac right hon, gentleman also during last session-not the autumn sitting, but the early part of last session-promised that he would still further ameliorate the condition and treatment of prisoners awaiting trial, and that he would endeavour to and which were so different from the manner of the predecessor of the right hon. gentleman (Mr. Trevelyan), who in hon. gentleman (Mr. member for Leeds hon member for Leeds hon member for Leeds hon member for Leeds hon member for the right hon member for the right hon member for the hon member for was sorry to say that, so far from the treatment of untried prisoners having been ameliorated since the promise which the right hon, gentleman had given in the particular instance which had come under their notice, it had been distinctly made worse; not only had the right hon. guarantees granted to untried prisoner had been distinctly violated in the treat treatment of prisoners awaiting trial on charges of murder and murder conspiracy in Dublin at the present moment. He trusted the Chief Secretary would excuse pursuance of his proclamation, would swear in special constables, that he would not swear in students and people from been very much interested, and which he had specially studied from the first moment of his entrance into Parliamentary life, and it was the greatest possible dis-appointment that he found the guarantees they had fought for and won from the Conservative party when the nom the office had been filched from untried prisoners in Ireland by the Imperial Gov-

ernment. In pursuance of the provisions of the statute, on the 22nd March, 1878, the Duke of Marlborough, then Lord Lieuten ant, sanctioned a set of prison rules for th and, sanctioned a set of prison rules for the treatment of untried prisoners. To some of these rules he (Mr. Parnell) would draw the attention of the committee, and he would then proceed to show how they had how hereing in the protection. been broken in the particular case of the treatment of these prisoners in Dublin. The prisoners were to have, on the payment of a small sum fixed by the Pris Board, the assistance of some person ap pointed by the governor, relieving him from the performance of any unaccus-tomed task or office. "The visiting comtoned task or office. "The visiting com-mittee must permit persons awaiting trial to have supplied to them at their own ex-pense such books, newspapers, or other means of occupation other than those furnished by the prison, as are not in their opinnon—or in their absence pend-ing their approval—in the opinion of the governor, of an objectionable kind." The visiting committee were also to be pervisiting committee were also to be permitted to prolong the period of visits to prisoners. "Each prisoner awaiting trial will be permitted to be visited by one person, or, if circumstances permit, by two persons at the same time, for a quarter of nunicipal or civil duties. They were eally doing their best. He could only compare their efforts to the gyrations of pointed." There was the rule he referred to out of its order. "All untried prison-ers shall, at their request, be allowed to see their legal advisers, by which is to b understood a certificated solicitor or his clerk, if such clerk is furnished by his principal with a written authority, on any week day at any reasonable hour, and, if required, in private, but if necessary in view of an officer in the prison." The view of an officer in the prison." The object of that was, of course, to prevent any improper communication taking place between the prisoner and his legal

should receive a special and exceptional treatment. During the discussion of the Chines Act the Irish members again brought the prison treatment of different classes of prisoners before the house, and the right hon, gentleman the then Chief Secretary to the Lord Licentemant was good enough to say he would appoint a Royal Commission for the purpose of in-quiring into every question affecting prisoners therein. That commission had, in accordance with the act. He would now pass on to another branch of the subject. When the Crimes Act was pass-ing through committee the Irish members had drawn attention to the treatment of the agrarian and political jurisdiction clause. They urged the Government that clause. They urged the Government that it would be most desirable that some sep-arate treatment should be adopted in the case of these prisoners, that they should not be kept in association with prisoners convicted of ordinary offences-that so much relaxation of the ordinary prison rules should be granted them during their period of imprisonment as might be possi-ble under the circumstances. In fact they ble under the circumstances. In fact they would have wished that some separate clause specially governing the treatment of this class of prisoners had been inserted in the act—that power had been given to the Lord Lieutenant especially governing the treatment of this class of prisoners. The justice of the position the Irish mem-bers took up had been rendered manifest by occurrences which had recently taken by occurrences which had recently taken place at Spike Island, where in conse quence of the association of agrarian prisoners with other prisoners riots had proken out which might have resulted in serious loss of life, and which the author. ities had found it necessary to rigorously quell. He did not know that these riots had been occasioned by agrarian prisoners, but the disturbances-according to what he had seen in the newspapers—were in some way due to the mixing up of agra-rian prisoners with prisoners who had been convicted of other crime.

8

A GREAT BLESSING FOR WEAK AND SUFFERING WOMEN.

Every Man and Woman in America needs Kidney-Wort.

"The greatest misfortune of the present "The greatest misfortune of the present day," remarks the author of a recent medical treatise of much value, "is, that mothers and wives of to-day are so often unfitted for their duties, and for all domestic enjoyment, by rea-son of shattered health and over-tasked system Ear these much works." soli of shattered health and over-tasked system. For those special weaknesses to which womankind is so apt to fall victims, no surer, better or safer remedy can be found than Kidney-wort. The wonderful tonic properties of this great remedy have specific action in correcting the disorders of female organize and then in healthing of female organism, and then in building up the general health, keeping the secretary organs in perfect order and imparting the glow and elasticity of early woman-hood."

A PHYSICIAN'S WIFE'S TROUBLES.

A PHYSICIAN'S WIFE'S TROUBLES. "Domestic remedies and prescriptions Ly myself (a practicing physician) and other doctor, only palliated my wife's chronic, two years' standing, inflamma-tion of the bladder. Kidney-Wort, how-ever, cured her. These are extracts from a letter, sent to the proprietors of this remedy, by its author, Dr. C. M. Sum-melin, of Sun Hill, Washington Co., Georgia. The list of cures might be pro-longed almost indefinitely. For the purlonged almost indefinitely. For the pur-pose of this article, however, only a few more will be adduced

more will be adduced. "I had kidney and other troubles over 30 years," writes Mrs. J. T. Galloway, of Elk Flat, Oregon. "Nothing helped me but Kidney-Wort. It effected a permanent cure.

Mr. Nelson Fairchilds, of St. Albans, Vt., is closer "home," and his case would seem to merit special mention. Briefly, Wort is a medicine of priceless value. I had piles for 15 consecutive years. It cureo

hind him with a bang that made the windows rattle, and kept on scolding and grumbling for a length of time. The two children stood trembling with fear near the door till the prior scored. the door till the noise ceased. Then Lizzie opened the door, and they both went in. The farmer was seated in a comfortable armchair near the fire. "Well ! what do you want," he shouted

to the children, who were in such terror they could not utter a word, or unfold the sad tale of their helplessness. "Can you not speak ?" he exclaimed in angry tones. Then Lizzie gathering courage re-plied very piteously: "Oh sir, if you would be so kind as to give us the least

"Just what 1 thought," yelled the farmer, "I was sure you were beggars, yours. though you appear not to belong to this We have enough of your neighborhoo kind around here, and we have no desire to see beggars from a distance come to our doors. There is not bread enough left for

ourselves these hard times; and you'll get nothing here, so be off with you." The here, so be off with you. two children set up crying in fear and terror. "That won't help you any," pur-sued the farmer; "such tricks are well

known to me, and have nothing new about them. Why don't your father and about them, why due they prefer, no doubt, idling their time away, to earning their bread by honest labor." "Our father and mother are both dead."

sobbed Lizzie.

"I know" said the farmer, "when children are sent around begging, their father and mother are always dead, the father at least. That's all the excuse they have for begging, so be off now with yourselves and

"We have not touched the least morsel "we have how bound any," pleaded Lizzie, "we are so tired we cannot stir, pleaded give us a little bread, we're so hungry,

"Didn't I tell you before, I have nothing to give-beggars get nothing in this

Inreatening scowl on his brow, and eyes flashing with anger. Lizie rushed to the door pulling her little sister after her. The poor children were again in the farm-yard dazed and terrified

what to do, or where to turn. Suddenly little Mary withdrew her hand from her sister's and ran to the lower end of the hermark where a hermithed barnyard, where a huge wicked dog was with great benefit in a lingering complaint, attached to a chain; his meal was placed and add before him in a wooden vessel. Mary i it to all.

But you must not. interrupted the farmer, "no, that will never happen-never-wipe away your tears, and stop Mr. Dawson (Lord Mayor of Dublin) desired to put the house in possession of the real state of affairs in Dublin. He crying this moment, my poor children. God in his mercy has pitied you, and made had no wish to make the slightest complaint against the men of the police force, use of a brute beast to move the heart of bat he regretted that the connection be-tween the force and the municipal authoryour uncle, who will never forsake you." Noticing the surprise and astonishment ity did not exist in Dublin which existed of the children the farmer continued:

"You were on your way to Kilburn, to Patrick Sullivan's. Well it is with him you many cities of England and Scotland. If such a connection existed the Government would have the police backed by the are now, I am your uncle, the hard-hearted man your poor mother spoke of, but it is never too late to change for the better, sympathies of the people backed by the sympathies of the people in the adminis-tration of the law. He could find no words more appropriate for expressing that and by God's grace I am a changed man intimate connection than those which the this minute, so my poor children you are Duke of Vienna used to his deputy, when welcome to your new home, and from this about leaving his kingdom for the purpose day forward whatever your uncle has is of carrying out his wishes-he lent him his honour and dressed him in his love. And with tears of real sorrow

for the past and of joy for the present he He was often sorry that circumstances had sed them over and over again. prevented him coming down to the house to speak in justification of the Metropoli-The poor children wiped the tears from their eyes now brightening into smiles of gladness. Patrick Sullivan had changed his place tan Police Force. The conclusion and the solution of the strike which occurred in that force was entirely due to the action

of residence, and taken up this farm just which he took upon that occasion. When one year previously. Divine Providence had directed the feet

the Government issued a proclamation for the swearing in of special constat les he drew their attention to its illegal character. f those children to his dwelling, but if the dog had not taught him a lesson of charity what would have become of those helpless orphans? Oh, surely He who is the Father of the poor, would not have The law provided that the special consta-bles should be residents in the town which they were sworn to protect. What was the proclamation of the right hon. gentle-man! He invited every subject of the Queen, no matter whether he came from England or Belfast. When they drew the W. F.

Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discov attention of the right hon. gentleman to ery" and "Pleasant Purgative Pellets' this illegal proclamation, in half an hour another was put out, His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant than invited him to an purify the blood and cure constipation. Daughters, Wives, Mothers, look to your health! The many painful and weakening diseases from which you suffer, disrations of common on head you suffer, interview, not for consultation as to what ought to be done, but to tell him what his Excellency had decided to do. dispairing of a cure, can be remedied by that unfailing regulater and unfailing tonic-Burdock Blood Bitters. Ask your The Mansion House was invaded by a druggist for proof.

In the manfacture of tobacco from the leaf, sugar or molasses and gum of some kind are used. In the manufacture of the "Myrtle Navy" brand the sugar used is the finest white loaf. known in the trade

work the mechanic must have good health. If long hours of confinement in a close room have enfeebled his hand or dimmed A Hearty Recommendation. Jacob A. Empey, of Cannamore, states that he has taken Burdock Blood Bitters

his sight, let him at once, and before some organic trouble appears, take plenty of Hop Bitters. His system will be rejuvenand adds that he would gladly recommend

time could never be effaced from the

as letters, and are not to be sent out of the as letters, and are not to be sent out of the prison without having been previously in-spected by the governor." The points in which he alleged that the prison rules thus framed with the sanction of the Duke The points of Marlborough had been broken, he supposed under the direction of the Duke. were the following—The prisoners had not been allowed to see any of their relatives or any of their friends. They had been n solitary confinement since their ar-They had been refused to see their legal advisers except in the presence of a warder, who had been placed, as he had been informed by the public reports he had seen in the newspaper, in such a matrix ition as to hear everything that passed between the two. He (Mr. Parnell) need not say that he should be glad to be cor-rected by the Chief Secretary as regarded

suppose that the information was incor-It would seem if the information orrect that the defence of the prisoners ce in England and the Prisons Board Ireland—the Irish members directed attention of the House of Commons visers, and refusal to allow the prisoners to read any newspapers, were the points to which he had to draw the attention of the

with the addition of this, that the prison ers had been for a certain time compelled ecame the law of the land-that for the to clean out their own cells. They had not been allowed the services of convicted ated, his nerves strengthened, his sight become clear, and the whole constitution be built up to a higher working condition. victed of sedition and seditious libel, the purpose under the provisions of the become clear, and the whole constitution be built up to a higher working condition.

MALAMA

cell

MALAMA is a disease which attacks the human family in spring, and has formed the chief subject of many learned articles. We cannot pass from this subject without supplementing it with the assertion that Kidney-Wort is a specific for other diseases than Malaria, and such disorders as may be directly traceable to it. Dys-pepsia, or indigestion, is a most distressing complaint. Every reader of this article probably knows the symptoms. The effects are wide-spread and far-reach-ing. Almost the entire human organism is apt to become deranged, when dyspep-is apt to become deranged. Kid-"Any confidential written comney-Wort can be relied upon, reader, to cure any case of Malaria, Dyspepsia, Kid-ney and Liver troubles and a host of their ney and Liver troubles and a host of their kindred or attendant ills. All we ask is a trial. That will make you its life-long friend.

It is a matchless alterative, a pleasant yet powerful tonic, and indeed, "fills the bill" as a peerless, pleasant, powerful preparation. As near as mortals may be able to reach perfection, Kidney-Wort may sately be called perfect. It is not a may safely be called perfect. It is not a compound of herbs, alleged to have been discovered by some mythical missionary, whilst in some imaginary "foreign land." Kidney-Wort is a preparation, however, Ridney-Wort is a preparation, however, combining all the essential ingredients of far advanced thinkers, scientific men who labor for the amelioration of human ills. Buy a bottle, and you will, if afflicted, agree with thousands of those who have done so and found themselves renewed thereby in health and spirits.

EGF Don't wear dingy or faded things when the ten-cent Diamond Dyes will make them good as new. They are perfect and cost bat Potts. FLIES, roaches, ants, bed-bugs, rats, mice, crows, chipmanks, cleared out by "Rough on Rats." Ibc.

Mr. H. F. MacCarthy, Chemist, Ottawa writes: "I have been dispensing and jobbing Northrop & Lyman's Emulsion of Cod Laver Oil and Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda for the past two years, and consider that there is no better preparation of the same kind in the market. t is very palatable, and for chronic coughs it has no equal.'

Remarkable and True.

Alonzo Howe, of Tweed, was cured of a fever sore of thirty-five years' duration,

abandoned them. La Verite, Quebec.