MR. JOHN MORLEY ON IRELAND.

The Nineteenth Century for November contains an article by Mr. John Morley, an English writer, on the "Irish Revolution and Buglish Liberals," from which we take the following extracts :--

"The Irish pearantry have found out the secret both of combination and of passive resistance. There is something puerite in the eagerness with which English statesmen and journalists have listened for the notes of dissension at the Dublin Conference, as if in that, and not in a vigorous policy of our own, lay the only chance of deliverance. It is tene that the events of the last two and a hall yours have shown us nothing less than that the Imperial Legislature of the realm is at the mercy of Ireland. It was not merely contraction in the House of Commons, but the pressure from Ireland itset, including always the Province of Ulater, that could not be resisted. There nothing wonderful therefore in the keen auxiety of public men to know whether the discord of rival leaders in Ireland would grow sharp enough to give us a little breathing space. But such an attitude, if it lasts very long, whatever else it may be, is certainly not that of firm and intrepid statesmanship.

" Nor can we hope that events will allow it to last long. There may be a pause for a year or so, though even that is very doubtful so far as Parliamentary demonstrations are concerned. But as the General Election draws nearer, the Irish constituencies, and some thirty or more English constituencies where the Irish vote is strong enough to turn the scale, will again be the centre of political attention. The Irlsh perturbation will be

atronger than ever. "Another very obvious perplexity rises in the same quarter, and it cannot be long kept in the background. Nobody expects that the present Parliament will come to an end without a measure dealing with the county franchise. Will it not be a little awkward for Mr Trevelyan to recapitulate the excellent arguments for his own bill, and at the same time to show that the same arguments have no bearing on Ireland? There would not necessarily be any logical or politiinconsistency in such a course, there would be some pretty formidable gractical difficulties. Yet it is equally certain that a further extension of the franchise in Ireland will not make the

government of the country on the present official system any easier, but will, on the contrary, baston the time when that system will have to be radically improved. It is said that the Conservatives have firmly made no their minds not to allow a County Franchise Bill to become law without a dissolution. That issue will be for Mr. Parnell's purpose as good as any other.

"Basides these difficulties with Irish constituencies and Irish voters in England and Scotland, we have still more inevitably to make our account with the Irish in the Unitfunds from the other side of the Atlantic will comes with the disappearance of the Lesgue. But the people scross the Atlantic are thorcoghly in ramest in their devotion to the cause of their kinfolk in the old country. They are eager to help either Mr. Parnell or anybody else who will show them the way. The light talk about Irish maid servants aurrendering their hard earned savings ander the compulsion of the mercenary agitator is a mere delusion, and it is high time that we should cease to cheat ourselves by it. Let us quote the testimony of an unwilling witness, a writer who visited the United States with the express object of studying the American Irish, and who evicces a very hearty sufficiently to the League and all its works. 'I never,' says the writer, 'completely realised the true feeling of the Irish America notil l had myself nem, and in the cities and States of the Union appreciated to the full the conclusion that nothing short of remedies the pressut state of Irish feeling and of Irish the conclusion that nothing short of remedies the pressut state of Irish feeling and of Irish the conclusion that nothing short of remedies the pressut state of Irish feeling and of Irish the conclusion that nothing short of remedies the pressut state of Irish feeling and of Irish the conclusion that nothing short of remedies the pressut state of Irish feeling and of Irish the conclusion that nothing short of remedies the pressut state of Irish feeling and of Irish the conclusion that nothing short of remedies is the pressut state of Irish feeling and of Irish the conclusion that nothing short of remedies is the pressut state of Irish feeling and of Irish the conclusion that nothing short of remedies is the pressut state of Irish feeling and of Irish the conclusion that nothing short of remedies is the pressut state of Irish feeling and of Irish the conclusion that nothing short of remedies is the pressut state of Irish feeling and of Irish the conclusion that nothing short of remedies is the pressut state of Irish feeling and of Irish the conclusion that nothing short of remedies is the pressut state of Irish feeling and of Irish the conclusion that nothing short of remedies is the pressure of the Irish that nothing short of remedies is the pressure of the Irish that nothing short of the Irish that nothing the existence, three thousand miles away, of a people, numerous, comfortable, and influential, on the scale of revolution will suffice. Even, factions not decided or decided. Yet the animated by a spirit of vationality beyond all beltef.' Mr. Parnell aucceeded in attracting not only the dynamite-loving ex Fenian soldier,' but the respectable lawver and the affinent merchant.' He was welcomed by the most respectable and thriving Irlahmen in every large city! 'From the Skirmishers of O'Donovan Rosea's stamp up to the President of the Land League in America, Mr. Colline, a thoughtful, intelligent lawyer in Boston City-from the miner to the merchant-all contribute their money to the common idea -namely, that of obtaining, at the very least, for their native country the same privileges which each State in the Union possesses in relation to the central American Government? That, as we have said, is the evidence of an observer who is recording a set of facts extremely unpalatable to himself In other words, the Irish in Ireland have found solid The substantial backers, such as were found by the libilar pairiots when their cause was taken up by powerful statesmen in England and in France. The Irich have got allies and

they know it. difficulties that lie before va, all politicians them what we all admit to be both possible who do not suffer themselves to be led either and reasonable. by mere hot-headed anger on the one hand. or by rose colored sentimentalism on the other, cannot fail to perceive that the leish that which we claim for curselves is more question is taking a more momentous turn | than painful, and it is marked at every point. than has been known before. The question is What is certain is, that the system. as it now, how we are to continue to live with the stands, is profoundly anti-popular and anti-Arish revolution? The Irish party have held initional. In England the county controls fae balance between English parties before the rural police, while the police of the towns now. But the ex'ended franchise, the char. is under the control of the urban authorities. acter of their present lenders, and above In Ireland all alike are under the Governall the Ballot, have so mitted the Irish to ment. No local feeling nor responsibility develop new alms, and to press them with a is touched by them. They represent the force that was unknown twenty years ago It Government, and the Government alone is may be that we are going to enter upon a responsible. The innatic anyloms in Ireland may he that we are going to enter upon a period of caim. But we may be sure that it can only be tem orary. That is all the more reason why statesmen should make the best of the opportunity, and why the reforming party in this country should face the facts with more courage and intelligence than has nenally been given to Irish affairs, from the -days of Strongbow down even to our own."

"The more an Englishman sees of Ireland, provided he is fortunate enough to have a chance of seeing it through other than the landlord's eyes, the more surprised he will be. Lieutenant. . In 1875 an effort was made by not that the League succeeded, but that the cultivators of the soil endured the system tribute an extra sum for the payment of so long. A great authority told us, no institutal school tenchers. The boards redoubt, that the landlords were acquirted. The reductions of rent in the Land Courts prove that when the subject is looked at in close dutail the landlords are not ac lie Dublic is the Board of Works. It decides quitted, but convicted. Any one who accepts | all, or nearly all, of the questions connected Liberal principles, and has taken pains to in- with advances of public money; and advances form bimself of the facts of the case, must of public money are, unfortunately as we all feel a lively satisfaction that something has

been done to lossen the grip of the landlord. successful man of business, who said to a recent visitor to Ireland: The landfords have brought all this trouble upon them-solver, and they deserve all that they have got. They have taken the lead in no schemes for rail ways, for fisheries, for manufactures. They have taken the lead in no schemes for rail ways, for fisheries, for manufactures. They have taken the lead in the stranger, has been in the House of Courtney is as moved.

They have taken the lead in no schemes for fisheries, for manufactures. The scretary is the official who deals with question of shear in the House of Courtney is as moved.

They are incapable of active business as moved.

The head of the Clan Boott, the Duke of Succeeding to in the intervocable past. Some of them lie in the irrevocable past. Some spring from conditions which it will not be asserted to the members of several reasons for the Bound of the Succeeding to the Bucceleugh, being anxious to preserve Meland all deserged to the members of several reasons for the Bound of the Clan Boott, the Duke of Bucceleugh, being anxious to preserve Meland the Bucceleugh, being anxious to preserve Meland to the members of the Clan Boott, the Duke of the Clan Boott, the Boott of the Store and the Some of the Mil the Gott of the Clan Boott of the Store and the Boott of the Clan Boott of the Stor

himself able to get on with them for a single wack. They talk about the rights of property-as if they were not living on the conscated improvements, of the cultivators of the soil. They denounce the incorrigible indolence of a population—whose toll it is that supports luxurious palaces of indolence for their masters. They rail at the inveterate equalor of cabins - where each trace of improved comfort would have been a fresh signal to screw up the rent. Themselves the needlest aristocracy in Europe, they have no language too strong for the improvidence of their interiors. Great lords, who never go near their estates from year's end to year's end are very edifying on the ruin that will befall the helpless tenantry if they are left to themselves. With virtuous indignation, the class that has for generations been in the binbit of spending its Irish reats to the tune of millions a year in any place in the world except Ireland, solemnly warns the tenauts that they are depleting the country of its capital " There can be very little doubt, though

nobody says very much about is, that in their utter weariness people in England are silently some form of autonomy will have to be devised in Ireland. Some have gone so far | from Parliamentary aupervision and criticism, as to say that the best thing we could do in- which is not enjoyed, luckily for us, by any asmuch as Mr. Parnell is the strongest man department in our own island. The Irish in ireland, would be to make him Chief Secretary, and see whether the responsibility | impartial men; but it cannot be accepted as of government would not develop Conserva- a maxim of English Liberalism that the intive instincts in his mind. If there were no telligence and honesty of permanent officials, to the Nation a lew days ago, began to be regard for the popular will. suspicious of an Irish public man the "The grand jury system is so indefensible moment they find him eulogised by the that no statesman of either party has found a British press.' The experiment would come to a speedy and sinister close. This is one of the worst features in the situation. To avow any sympathy with the Nationalists is to render even the ablest Irishman ineligible. Legislature has its hands so full that its atfor a post in the government in Ireland. To | tention can only be secured by the acresm of take office, however important, in an English Adminstration is to destroy the ablest and most popular Irishman's position with fivesixths of his own countrymen. Unless an Irishman is prepared to side with the onesixth against the five-sixths, to place his whole career on the lavor and confidence Yet of the Leads of English parties against the confidence and favor of the mass of the Irish people, he must resign himself to exclusion for life from all those objects of legitimate and honorable ambition-all those opportunities of high public service—which are freely open to everybody else. Nor are they the only losers. The effect is that the English Government has to deal with an Irish leader who has immense power, and to us-no responsibility.

"Those to whom all there oljections to Home Rule seem most formidable are precisely the politicians who ought to be most auxious for an energetic and thoroughgoing attempt, without further loss of time, to find For the present the supply of some other way out of a position that has tecone intolerable and dengerous. That is the main contention of those pages. If separation is not to be thought of, and if a egislature on the colonial type is pronounced for a long time to come impracticable, is there nothing else to be done that shall meet even partially the difficulties of the case? that Irish society may have got into a condition that nothing short of a political revolution will bring the long crists to an end, just as nothing but a Jacobin revolution could have saved France a hundred years ago. Ireland is to throw power into the hands of the faction that has most energy and is willthe series comes upon the scene, it is hard to century; its utility demonstrable, both as an sistency shall ultimately laud us, that is only not a minute to spare. If this is to be the another reason why we should use the in- end of it, no more crushing proof could be terval he it long or short, in doing something | found that the Parliamentary machine has to train Irishmen in the practice of civil virtue and political responsibility. If our efforts in that direction do not at last save us from the gulf, they will at least rob the leap of some of its peril. We have assuredly not done what we might to take away every excute from reasonable people for being Nationalists. By a nationalist I mean here no more than one who would like to see the government of Ireland administered in accordance with the legicimate wishes, ideas, and even prejudices of Irishmen; one who would give them as much control over their own affairs as we have in this island over ours. It is said that this is hopeless, and th-y will be content with nothing short of independence. Even if it were true that they crave what is thought by us to mean impossible and unressonable, that is no ground for not doing "When we think of these and the other anything to wean them from this by offering

"If we survey the whole scheme of local government in Ireland, the contrast with are managed by local boards of governors; but then these boards are nominated by the Lord Lieutenant, and even when they are installed, it is not they but the Lord Lieutenant who appoints the resident and visiting medical offices. In England and Scotland we all know how large a part is played by local authorities and managers, elective or otherwise, in respect to primary education. In Ireland the whole machinery is in the hands of a board appointed by the Lord the Government to induce the unions to confused to put local rates under contribution to a system in which they had no authority. One of the most important of all the bureaus know, a great feature in the Irilb economy. Nothing can be more important; under our "It was not a Leaguer, but an active acd system and according to our ideas, than that

he takes as little on trust as possible, but he cannot answer questions about the Board of Works at Dublin with the same personal knowledge and personal responsibility as makes the answers of the heads of great English departments important and satisfactory. Nor, for that matter, at the best, can an arrangement be regarded as satisfactory which leaves minute local questions in the more distant parts of Ireland to be settled by even the ablest official sitting at Whitehail. When the Oblef Secretary, again, detends the action of the Local Government Board, his detence is purely mechanical, and cannot be anything else. He is answering for acts of adminstration in which he has had practically no share; for, though he is nominally the president, it is understood that he never really interferes. He is only the mouth-plece of the bureau. Yet the few who are competent to criticise his answers with effect are disregarded in the House; and, if it came to a pinch, the whole body of English and Scotch members, on his own side at any rate, would take for granted that he was in the right. Not only, therefore, are the chief departments of Government in Ireland in the hands of a familiarising themselves with the notion that | centralised bureaucracy, but the heads of bureaucracy, are free to act with an immunity adminstrators may be able, disinterested, and other objection, one is decisive, and this is in highly centralised departments, however that with his accession to office his power in remarkable or undisputed their qualities may Ireland would come to an instant end. be, are reasons why we should dispense with Patriotic Irishmen, as a correspondent wrote the wholesome checks of public opinion and

word to say for it for five-and-twenty years past. Why has it not been sitered? Because English statesmen are too busy, and Irish statesmen have no power, and the Imperial Irish sedition at the gate. It would be altered, we are told, in the time that the Irish waste by obstruction. If so, they was not touched during the long years before Irishmen learned how to obstruct? Were it not for the success of obstruction inside, and agitation outside. should we be talking about it now? No. toriously not. Mr. Parnell, it is said, will lay proposats before Parliament next session, with the object of substituting elective county boards for grand juries. His bill has very little chance. It is a point of honor with English parties not to allow any Irish leader to pass an Irish measure. They reject Healy's Clause so long as it is Healy's; then they appropriate it; and, not understanding it, drop out the pith and marrow in the act of appropriation. Mr. Parnell warns the Legialature that the only settlement of the difficuity of the land is the conversion of the cultivator into the owner; the project is dismissed as extravagant, and he is denounced as a conspirator; then it is eagerly picked up by Mr. W. H. Smith and Lord Saliebury. The Irish members of nearly every section urged the necessity at the beginning of the current session of dealing with arrears; the Minister replied peremptorily that he must have an Eoglish session and not an Irish one: yet by May the Arrears Bill of the Irish members had become a ministerial measure, Perhaps not. It is perfectly conceivable and the Government had made it a case of standing or failing. Therefore, Mr. Parnell's bill will be resisted as a point of honor, even if some Government should the very next day take it up as their own. It will be contended, moreover, that there is no time, that Irish business has awallowed up the whole of the present Parliament, and that we are all tired ing to go farthesr. The agitator has been to death of Ireland. Here is a reform of the succeeded by the revolutionist, and the revo- | utmost importance, its expediency admitted intionist by the terrorist. When the last of on every hand for at least a quarter of a say how far Czars or Parliaments will at last improvement in the means of transacting ublic business and as an agency for educating moreover, if Home Rule in its extreme form | chance will be lost, and the reform postponed be the goal at which the movements that until the Greek Kalende, because the House follow one another with such merciles: p:e- of Commons is wearied of the subject, and has broken down, and that the Legislature has been at last crushed under the tasks of empire. But we cannot wonder if Ireland declines to rest content with merely drawing a dramatic inference.

"The movement for the development of native industry in Ireland has been the subject of some ungenerous ridicule both in Ireland and here. Crude ideas have doubtless been broached in connection with it. But the vivid desire to do something to help themselves was felt all over the country, and it deserves itlendly sympathy rather than ridicule. The Exhibition of Dublin was on no great scale, it had a modest provincial look about it compared with the vast and glittering bazzars of London, Paris, or Vienna. One or two, unpleasant facts came out about certain exhibits which were less native than they ought to have been. But the interest taken in the enterprise in the remotest paits of Ireland was undoubtedly most genuine and lively. It may or may not have been a mistake to refuse the Royal patronage. However that may be Eaglish Liberals at least can harnly find it very blameable that all the ignoble flunkeyism of such affairs should at Dublin have been thrust seide, and an attempt made to do all the work by the people themselves with-

out the aid of Court and courtiers. "It is a fundamental error, as observation of human nature would teach us, and as all political history confirms, to believe in a whole community being given over for ever to the retrutation of social madness. Germs of good sense, of order, of Conservatism if you will, exist spontaneously even in breasts that are perturbed, or inspired as we chose to call it by the passion for change, for independence, for new things. These germs it is the business of the statesmen to stimulate and to nourish. Our instructors habitually write as if all the inhabitants of Ireland were like the barbarous wretches who perpetrated the massacre at Maamtrasma. They forget the shopkeep; re, the mechanics, the men of bustness, the larger farmers, a whole host of people in a middling condition of life to whom in Great Britain cur system offers an opening, gives a voice in the management of public business. Among all these classes, at any rate, there is as great a proportion of people inclined to be reasonable as among ourselves. It is because the present political system offers no place to men of this description that so many of the strongest men in the country are driven into the Nationalist Camp. All that is stauuchest,' one Irishman said to me sorrowfully, being bimself a moderate, staunchest, firmest, most unselfish, most en-

and the land, and for nothing else. They have never been very deeply stirred by the the land, those may govern them who will. This may be true in a general way, and we need not expect the bare tracts of Galway or the mountain glens of Kerry to be transformed into the homes of enthustastic public spirit by the magic of self-government. But | porter called upon Mr. Crane at his rooms it is equally true of most countries, that the bulk of the population is too deeply engrossed by pressing material interests to have much time left for attending to public affairs. In Great Britain itself there is a sense in which it may be said that the mass of the population is non-political. In Ireland it is a mere assumption that there is not at least as large a proportion of shrewd and active-minded men among the farmers as there is among the classes to whom we are about to entrust local self-government in the English counties. Apart from the farmers, there are even in little towns in the remotest parts of Ireland plenty of men of practical and independent character. There is human nature even in Ireland, and it is the way of human nature to produce such types all over the world. It is idle to say that Ireland has not her share of the material of good citizenship. Some of the best citizens in Canada and the United States come from Ireland. Men of this suggestic stamp took the lead in many districts in the recent agitation. It was with such men that Kilmainham, Nass, and the rest, were filled under the Coercion Act.

"The English traveller in Ireland is astonished to find, even if he guessed something of it before, that some of the most independent and vigorous characters with whom he comes into contact had been in prisen as suspects. It is exactly these independent and vigorous characters that the landlord or the agent is always bent upon suppressing in a locality. Some hundreds of men were locked up under the Coercion Act; but I am pretty sure that those hundreds would have been thousands if Mr. Forster had followed all the proscription lists that came up to Dublin Castle from landlords and agents who saw their chance. One of the curses of the land system has been the power which it has placed in the hands of arbitrary men of putting down every exhibi-

tion of independent spirit. "It is often said that the great need of Ireland is a continuous policy. Even a bad system, they say, sternly adhered to would do better than one working by fits and starts. But it is useless, if nothing else, to talk of such a system, as we have in India. The Irish representatives in Parliament would make it impossible. They would bring the whole battery of Parliamentary criticism and all the devices of Parliamentary intrigue into play, and the machinery would be choked, and joited out of gear at every turn. But why must Ireland have representatives in Parliament at ail! On this account, if on no other, that if any Government were to succeed in passing a measure depriving Ireland of representatives the Opposition of the day would in the twinkling of an eye, for the sake of the Irish vote in the English constituencles if for nothing else, make the repeal of lose the rights of representative government. It is our business to impose the duties that fit men for such rights. We must not expect too much from any expedient whatever. I cannot understand how anybedy can be very senguine about Ireland except for percrating purposes at Westminater. But in the difficult art of government we do wrong to insist on being content with nothing short of perfection and finality. If we see our way to the next step that is enough."

POVERTY AND DISTRESS.

That poverty which produces the greatest distress is not of the purse, but of the blood. Deprived of its richness, it becomes scant and watery, a condition termed anemis in medical writings. Given this condition, and scrotulous swellings and sires, general and nervous debility, loss of thesh and appetite, weak lungs, throat disease, spitting or blood and consumption are among the common results It you are a sufferer from thin, poor blood, employ Dr. Pierce's "Goiden Medical Discovery," which enriches the blood and cures these grave affections. Is more nutritive than cod liver oil, and is harmless in any condition of the system, yet powerful to cure. By druggists.

The house 14 Trinity quare, London, under which the Metropolitan Railroad has just sunk a shaft, deserves a more respectable memorial, being tinged with the bload of many Stuart lovatiets. It was here that the victims of the rebellion of 1745, notably Lords Kilmarnock and Balmarino, suffered the condign penalty of their devotion. The sheriffs hired the house for the reception of the doomed noblemen, who from its portals were led to the scaffold, which was thirty yards in front of the house. This spot had been chosen for a scaffold and gallows in the first year of the reign of Edward 1V.

As a tonic and nervine for debilitated women, nothing surpasses Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription." By druggists.

The wooing of Mollie Spurgeon by Albert Eggleston at Warsaw. Miss., made favorable progress until the girl learned that her lover was a forger, and then she dismissed him. But he had no intention of giving ner up. Finding her alone in the house, he piaced a cooked revolver at her head, and, under a threat of instant death made her go to a hoat in which he started with her down the mississippi. He said that he meant to keep her a prisoner on the lonliest island he could find until she consented to marry him. But her irlends went in pursuit so promptly that she was soon rescued.

Dr. Pierce's "Pleasant Purgative Pelleta" are sugar-coated and enclosed in glass bottles, their virtues being thereby preserved
noimpaired for any length of time, in any climate, so that they are slways fresh and religible. No characteristics was soon rescued.

DR. HOLMAN'A PAD, the ORIGINAL and only GENUINE CURATIVE PAD, the only remedy that has an honestly acquired right to use the fit'e word "PAD," has complete control over the most persistent CHRONIC DISEASES of the STOMACH, LIVER, SPLEEN and MALARIAL BUO-D-POISONING.

Beware of all BOGUS Pads only made to sell on the reputation of the genuine. climate, so that they are always fresh and on the reputation of the genuine. reliable. No chesp wooden or pasteboard boxes. By drugglate.

FATHER AND DAUGHTER FATALLY POISONED BY HERB TEA.

Solina, Ont., Nov. 14 .-- A dreadful calamity bappened last night in the family of Mr. Willlam Trimble, an old resident of this Village. It appears the family were suffering from colds, and before retiring for the night Mrs. Trimble prepared some herb tea, of which Mr. Trimble and two daughters, Maggle and Ida, partook freely, and were soon prostrated. Medical assistance was summoned, and every effort used to counteract what was pronounced to be polson in the system. three suffered extremely, and Maggle died this morning, Ida and her father are in a very critical condition. The latter is about 60 years of age. Among the herbs from which the tea was made is supposed to be the deadly nightshade. Mr. Trimble, the father, is also dead. Miss

Ida is recovering.

"MULTUH IN PARVO."-Such is Dr. Hoiman's Pad, the great little family doctor. It will not fall you. 744 Broadway, N.Y.

[Seward (Neb.)] Reporter.] REMARKABLE DISCLOSURES.

Mr. B. S. Crane, manager and treasurer of the Alvin Josin Comedy Company, struck Cheyenne the other, day upon business connected with the appearance of that splendid company in this city at an early day. A reat the later Ocean and spent a few pleasant minutes in conversation about the coming attraction. Mr. Crane assured the writer that the personnel of the company is all that could be desired and that the public may look for even better performances this season than last. Noticing that the manager looked a little pale the writer remarked upon the fact, but received the reply that he was in good health.

"But," continued Mr. Crane, " I did have a pretty serious time of it last summer in New

"What was the trouble?"

"I had a very sharp attack of rheumatism. The disease attacked my left leg and left arm, and for a time I could neither walk upon the one nor raise the other to my head. I suffered horribly. Did you ever have the rheumatism, sir?" addressing the raporter. "If ever you are stricken with it there is one thing which I can recommend as a pretty sure cure, and one which will probably give you quicker relief than snything else you can employ. I refer to the Great German Bemedy, St. Jacobs Oil. I am aware of the prejudice which many entertain against advertised medicines. I tell thus about the St. Jacobs Oil and thought my aversion was too deeply rooted to be dissipated. But a man will sometimes catch at a hope as it flies. I parchased a bottle of it, when I found nothing else I applied would give relief, and commenced applying it. It ploved a most effectual remedy, and the use of three bottles cureu me."

"And, you are now quite a devotee of St. Jacoba Oil 7'

"That is, perhaps, drawing it too strongly. certainly do believe it a fine specific for rheumatiem, and as my belief is based upon personal experience, I don't mind commending its use to others."

In the office of the hotel, the reporter met Mr. Geo. A. Donlap, who is the popular and efficient representative in Cheyenne of the Chicago firm of Wood Bres., live stock commission nerchants. Happening to mention the interview with the manager of the Alvin Joslin company and what he said about St. Jacobs Oll, Mr. Dunlap replied that he was not surprised at the narration of the circumstances, for the Great Gorman Remedy was a good medicine and he could also commend its virtues.

"Are you struck on Oil, too, Mr. Dan-

"Well, I don't exactly put it that way, but I believe it a good remedy all the same. My experience with it is somewhat limited, but of sufficiently recent date to make me vividly remember what it has done for me. While superintending the loading of cattle this Autumn, I fell from a car and seriously burt that measure a party cry. Nothing in all my left knee. I believe a blood vessel was politics is less likely than that Ireland should ruptured and the muscles severely strained. I could not walk for several days, and do not know that I would be capable of active loco-motion now, were it not for the kindly offices of St. Jacobs Oll. Its powerful healing and stimulating properties put me right on my feet. It did, for a fact, and you can use the information if you so please."

"Almost everbody," remarked Mr. A. C. Stayart, representing Weber, Bowland & Co., wholesaid dealer in hats and caps at Denver unses St. Jacobs Oil where I came from. once had a sore foot and very naturally employed the Great German Remedy. It cured my foot in a very short time. I also can recommend it."

"Are there any other gentlemen present who would like to endores this wonderful specific?" said the reporter. "It has assumed the importance of a public question, and I intend to write it up for the benefit of others who may need the offices of this medicine."

"Yes," replied Mr. Wm. H. Donlap, representing the great coffee house of Jewett, Sherman & Co., Milwaukee, " put me down as another peliever in St. Jacoba Oil. I had rherma ism and St. Jacobs Oll cured me You can just but on it every time."

"Goutlemen," remarked the reporter, "this is a remarkable coincidence. Two Mr. Dunlaps, each of whom never met the other, both endorsing St. Jacobs Oll, followed by auother gentleman in the room. It is a regular experience meeting. It will not be paralleled soon in Cheyenne."

The reporter was subsequently informed by one of the prominent druggists in the city that Father Hayes had also used the Great German Remedy for rheumstism, and having been cured, commended its employment to

his people. The above is a true bill, and may be relied acqu.



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Ack nowledged by eminent Physicians and the Public to be the Only Real Remedy for Malaria, Chill-Rover, Dyspepsia, Children's Discuss, Liver Complaint, etc.

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Full treatise sent on application. From Price Deduct 25 per cent for Dutles, iz : send \$1 50 for "Regu ar" Pad.

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Positively cures Nervousness in all its stages
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Leucorrhoss, Barranness, Seminal Weakness,
and General Loss of Power. It repairs Neryous Waste, Reflevenates the 'aded Intellect,
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