

DOCUMENTS IN THE RECORD TOWER OF THE UNION AND REBELLION PERIODS.

Mr. J. G. Swift MacNeil, M.P., contributes an article to the Dublin Freeman, in which he vigorously scores the authorities for denying him the right to examine the important state papers in connection with Ireland's sad history. He says:

As the refusal of the chief secretary to permit me to inspect for purposes of historic research the state documents relating to the insurrection of 1798 and the union has created some sensation both in political and literary circles, it may, perhaps, be of interest to give a few particulars as to the Record Tower itself and the character of the documents which I have not been permitted to see, so far as I could ascertain it from the writings of the gentlemen who were favored with the inspection which has been denied to me.

I feel quite certain, moreover, that the chief secretary's disinclination to allow me to see documents bearing on the history of the Union which Fox in 1806 described as "atrocious in its principle and abominable in its means," as "a measure the most disgraceful to the government of the country that was ever carried or proposed," will be construed by Mr. Gerald Balfour's friends and opponents alike as a maladroitness effort to suppress from the public knowledge of the history of the union, of which Mr. Gladstone said he knew "no blacker or fouler transaction in the history of man." Mr. Balfour's action will lead to the surmise, on which at the present I make no comment, that the British officials who are now for filthy lucre's sake "running the Irish government," to the calculated impoverishment and ruin of the Irish people are conscious that the union is maintained by means as foul as those by which it was carried. Mr. Balfour's refusal to show the documents in the castle connected with the insurrection and union to me harmonizes with the desire of the machinists of the union to conceal and to destroy all documents relating to that epoch. They felt certain that, in the words of Mr. Bushe in the Irish House of Commons, "a day of reckoning would come, that history would overhaul this transaction." Mr. Ross, the editor of the Cornwallis Correspondence, says "The Irish Chancellor (Lord Clare), Mr. Wickham, Mr. King, Sir Herbert Taylor, Sir Edward Littlehales, the Knight of Kerry, and, indeed, all persons officially concerned in carrying the union, appear to have destroyed the whole of their papers. Mr. Warden, by whom many other arrangements were concluded, left a MS. book containing invaluable details, which was burnt only a few years ago by its then possessor. The destruction of so many valuable documents respecting important transactions cannot but be regarded as a serious loss to the political history of the times."

Why does Mr. Gerald Balfour preclude me from the inspection of the correspondence relating to the bribes paid to members of the House of Commons to vote for the union; the promise of peerages for the like service; the briefs still extant in that tower given by McNally, the castle spy, who was engaged as counsel to defend political prisoners, whose secrets he was betraying with the knowledge even of the judges who tried the cases to the crown; the evidences innumerable of baseness and perfidy; the confessions that the union was promoted against the will of the Irish people; the admissions of its contrivers in their most secret communications that the great object of their work was to be the stoppage of the growing prosperity of Ireland; above all, the correspondence relating to the dispersal of public meetings; the avowed encouragement of traitors and of spies, and the wanton exercise of military force, with all its attendant horrors, burnings, pitchcapings, floggings, violation of women? Is it not because Mr. Balfour feels in his heart that this record of the inquiry under which the present system of English government in Ireland was promoted, appeals powerfully to the passionate desire of the Irishmen at home and abroad for the restoration of their own parliament, and freedom from the intolerable burden of ignorant, insolent and rapacious English strangers quartered upon this country for the purpose of fraudulent taxation and public plunder?

The Record Tower, which contains documents which would help me in my endeavor to give to the public a sketch of the union transactions, has thus been described by my old friend, Mr. J. P. Prendergast, in his preface to his great work, "The Cromwellian Settlements." He states that some of the documents consulted were "preserved in the heavily embattled tower, which forms the most striking feature of the Castle of Dublin."

The chief secretary in Mr. Prendergast's time, September, 1848, Sir William Somerville, afterwards Lord Athlone, was, with many imperfections, at least an Irish gentleman and averse to making himself publicly ridiculous.

"The documents," writes Mr. Prendergast, "were only accessible at that day through the lord lieutenant or chief secretary for Ireland. I obtained at length, in the month of September, 1848, an order. It may be easily imagined with what interest I followed the porter up the winding staircase of this gloomy tower, once the prison of the castle, and was ushered into a small central space that seemed dark even after the dark stairs had just left. As the eye became accustomed to the spot, it appeared that the doors of five cells, made in the prodigious thickness of the tower walls, opened on the central space. From one of them Hugh Roe O'Donnell is said to have escaped by getting down to the Poodle river that was round the base of the tower. The place was covered with the dust of 20 years, but opening

a couple of volumes of the statistics—one as a clean spot to place my coat upon, the other to sit on—I took up my seat exactly opposite to the one just mentioned, as it looked to the south over the castle garden, and had better light." Mr. Prendergast then states that he perused the documents of which he was in search, and proceeds:

"I felt that I had at last reached the haven I had been so long seeking. There I sat extracting for many weeks until I began to know the voices of many of the corporals that came with the guard to relieve the sentry in the castle yard below, and every drum and bugle call of the regiment quartered in Ship street barracks. At length, between the labor of copying and excitement of the astonishing drama performed as it were before my eyes, my heart by some strange movements warned me it was necessary to retire for a while. But I again and again returned at intervals, sometimes of months, sometimes of years."

Mr. Fitzpatrick thus refers to the documents in the Record Tower of the union and rebellion periods: "A mine (of information) was found in the papers ranging from 1795 to 1805 which filled two iron-clamped chests in Dublin Castle, guarded with the government seal, and bearing the words, 'Secret and confidential; not to be opened.' Those chests were for a long time familiar objects exteriorly, and when it was at last permitted to disturb the rust of lock and hinge peculiar interest attended the exploration." Now these archives to which Mr. Fitzpatrick refers, and which he and Mr. Lecky have seen, are carefully arranged according to time, date, indexed and preserved in neat wicker baskets, under cover of thick brown paper. The two documents which I desired and was permitted to inspect were instantly available. If Mr. Balfour was justified in allowing me to see these two papers, as he undoubtedly was, he has absolutely stultified himself in refusing me a liberty accorded to Messrs. Fitzpatrick, Proude, Lecky, and Mr. Band Commissioner Falkiner.

Mr. Lecky alone has, with these documents before him, dealt in detail with the period to which they relate, in the seventh and eighth volumes of his history, which were published in the autumn of 1890. When the fifth and sixth volumes of that great work appeared Mr. Gladstone, in an article in the Nineteenth Century for June, 1887, thus called attention to the contrast between Mr. Lecky's early and later historical manner:

"In truth," wrote Mr. Gladstone, "while Mr. Lecky's honesty is as conspicuous in these pages as his ability, the volumes have, in my mind, the impression that his view of Irish affairs has, since he began to write, been colored retrospectively by the vehemence of his hostility to the modern proposal of Home Rule. It might even seem that he was obliged to tamper a little with his own manuscript, that since the bulk of the text was written, there have been set upon it pain, and these not purport, that countervail and qualify its effect."

This tendency to "countervail" and "qualify" is conspicuously apparent in Mr. Lecky's last volumes, on which I must now, owing to the conduct of the Irish secretary, solely rely for information as to the state papers in the Record Tower. Let me give you two instances. "There are," Mr. Lecky writes, "two singularly heartless letters on the subject of (Wolfe Tone's) execution in the Irish state paper office—one from Lord Cavan to Cooke (Nov. 7), and the other from Sir G. Hill to Cooke (Nov. 15, 1798). These letters, and these alone, I have been permitted to inspect, and they have been published for the first time in the columns of the Freeman's Journal. Mr. Lecky describes euphemistically as 'singularly heartless' the letters, when every line is characterized by devilish malignity. Then, to take another illustration. There is throughout Mr. Lecky's history of the insurrection and the union a tone of palliation and even of eulogy of Leonard McNally, who, he says, 'as confidential lawyer to the United Irishmen had opportunities of information of the rarest kind. It is certain that he sometimes communicated to the government the line of defence contemplated by his clients and other information which he can only have received in professional confidence, and briefs annotated by his hand will be found among the government papers in Dublin.' Mr. Lecky, however, speaks of this abominable ruffian as possessed of 'a singularly wise, just and luminous judgment in politics and a genuine humanity of disposition and generosity of impulse.' It is now known beyond all doubt that McNally gave information which revealed the hiding place of Robert Emmet, whom he 'defended' by betraying him to the crown when on trial for his life. The briefs annotated by McNally's hand are in the Record Tower of Dublin Castle. Their perusal, which has been accorded to Lecky, who treats McNally guilty in the interests of the union, has been denied to me and through me to the Irish public. These briefs, will, however, yet be seen and scanned with a curiosity as eager as the brief of a notorious castle lawyer, which was produced in the House of Commons with annotations in his handwriting in reference to the selection of jurors. In the Record Tower, moreover, are preserved the number of bank notes, amounting to £5,000, sent by Pitt to Lord Castlereagh, on Jan. 7, 1799, on the eve of the first introduction of the union, in reply to a letter from Castlereagh imploring money for the purposes of bribery. 'We cannot,' he writes, 'give that activity to the

press which is requisite. We have good materials among the young barristers, but we cannot expect them to waste their time and to starve into the bargain.'

For the information as to the numbers of the notes given in coarse debauchery to the press in the interests of the union, I am indebted to Mr. Ross, the editor of the Cornwallis Correspondence, which was published, it will be remembered, after the great famine, when the census commissioners represented that Ireland, notwithstanding the diminution of its population, by death from starvation, famine, fever and emigration, was in a "satisfactory condition." The condition of Ireland was so "satisfactory" through her weakness that there was then no objection to revelations of the frauds and perfidy which formed the basis of the Irish system of government. Ireland, we must remember, was pronounced by the present high minded chief secretary when addressing his constituents at Leeds, to be in a "satisfactory condition" at a time when to his knowledge famine was imminent in the "champagne" districts.

A SUCCESSFUL DEBATING SOCIETY.

What has become of the old-fashioned debating society, that school for speakers in which so many prominent men learned to stand upon their feet and face an audience calmly and effectively? In bygone days the debating society occupied a much more prominent place than it does at the present time. But gradually, as the boys who had been its members went away to college to continue their practice in the college clubs, the debating society, crowded by the lyceum, fell into disuse, until now only comparatively few are in existence, outside the colleges. And even within college walls such organizations, in some instances, are known to have a hard struggle to survive.

What is the trouble? In most instances, probably the fault is due to lack of proper management, as a result of which the society is sustained by a few ready speakers who are genuinely interested, while the rest of the membership, having no special responsibility, in a short time find their sympathies enlisted in other things, and the debating society languishes. This is a very natural result, for a debating society, more than any other, is dependent upon the active co-operation of every member for its success. Nor can any member gain much if any benefit from such a society unless he has an active part in its instructions.

Mention has been made of the boys who enter college and thus, in most cases, have an opportunity to secure the training given by the practice of debate. But there are many more who do not go to college and who need just this kind of training.

To meet this the following suggestions for the conduct and management of a debating society are offered. They are based upon experience with a flourishing club and are likely to be of use in any place where there is a demand for an organization of this sort.

The society in question has in addition to its regular officers, so-called censors, who are appointed at each meeting and who pass judgment upon the debater's pronunciation his construction of sentences, the authority cited by him, his parliamentary practice, and so on. The debate is taken down by a stenographer and at the next session the errors that may have been detected are publicly cited by the censors, after which the copy is returned to the debater with the corrections indicated. This makes it of the greatest practical value to the debater.

The society also has a cabinet containing as many drawers as there are members, and in each of these compartments a numbered slip is kept. Every member has a particular number substituted for his name by which he introduces himself to the chair and is known in the society. From this cabinet the principals are selected for each debate, the censors are chosen, special committees are appointed, and members are drawn for debate if there is a lack of volunteers when the question has been thrown open to the assembly. As the numbers are moved to a different compartment at the beginning of every meeting there can be no favoritism in the appointments made by the chair, since one member is as liable to be called on as another and no one knows when his number will be drawn. When weak and strong fare alike it is practically an impossibility for the society to be carried on by a few, with the rest indifferent, and thus the interest is well sustained.

The subjects for debate are selected by a vote of the society. Any member may deposit a draft of a resolution in a box that is kept for the purpose, and these questions are submitted to the society by the chair, in the order in which they are received, for selection and discussion.

The time of the session may be divided to advantage as follows:

First. Fifteen minutes of rapid drill in parliamentary tactics, such points being taken as: organizing, dissolving and reorganizing the official, the introduction of a resolution, questions of amendment and privilege, points of order, reference to a committee, etc. In order that all may have a part in this drill it is well to select at each session a panel of six or more who shall assume the chair in succession. The member should be considered in office the instant he takes the gavel in his hand and his continuance in office should be limited to his first incorrect ruling. Strict adherence to this plan will give the member invaluable training in clear and rapid thinking while on his feet.

Second. Following the parliamentary drill there should be prepared debate on an appointed question, the principals each being limited to ten minutes. After this the question is thrown open for general discussion,

and those who take part whether they are volunteers or drafted, should be limited to five minutes. Decisions should be rendered on the merits of the question and the merits of the debate.

Third. Short speeches on any of the following lines: a brief plea, a speech in nomination, a reception speech, a story, an application, a speech on offering the resolution; a toast on any of the following subjects: the army, navy, city, town, society, or order; an acceptance of a nomination, an inaugural address, an exordium, a peroration. One or more speeches on each of these subjects can be used to good advantage in addition to the regular debate.

Fourth. Fifteen minutes' drill in rebuttal and extemporaneous speaking. One member is appointed by the chair to defend a question of "Proposition agreed upon by the assembly against all attacks or counter arguments by other members. The speeches to be limited to three minutes. This is most excellent discipline for it puts the member upon his mettle and he is forced to think quickly and keenly or he will be worsted in the contest.

The above suggestions are only an outline for conducting a debating society. Other lines will suggest themselves in practice, and experience has proved that a club conducted in this way may be made so attractive and beneficial to its members that their interest does not flag and the permanency of the organization is assured. It is a pity that there cannot be more of these clubs all over our land, for surely there is no better training school for citizens than a successful debating society. — New England Conservatory Magazine.

RAILWAY BUSINESS FOR THE PAST YEAR.

Despite the vigorous manner in which the two great railway systems, the G.T.R. and the C.P.R., wages a war of rates for the greater part of the year their earnings are in excess of the previous year, as may be seen from the following statements:

	1898.	1897.
January	\$1,907,332	\$1,639,614
February	1,674,453	1,622,246
March	2,048,970	1,893,279
April	1,915,447	1,776,850
May	1,940,980	1,774,802
June	1,880,402	1,812,485
July	1,860,824	1,975,222
August	1,992,802	2,341,960
September	2,360,248	2,341,960
October	2,360,248	2,341,960
November	2,190,079	2,162,726
December	2,176,940	2,181,851
Total	\$24,112,050	\$23,530,038

CANADIAN PACIFIC.

	1898.	1897.
January	\$1,673,000	\$1,313,000
February	1,488,000	1,271,000
March	2,050,000	1,529,000
April	1,925,000	1,601,000
May	2,229,000	1,948,000
June	2,124,000	1,999,000
July	2,024,000	2,106,000
August	2,161,000	2,175,000
September	2,341,000	2,279,000
October	2,685,000	2,784,000
November	2,457,000	2,437,000
December	2,638,000	2,320,000
Total	\$25,795,000	\$23,822,000

THE PROHIBITION PLEBISCITE.

A summary statement of the vote on the prohibition plebiscite is published in The Canada Gazette. The figures are as follows:—

	Affirmative	Negative	Majority
Ontario	154,499	115,235	39,264
Quebec	28,392	12,244	16,148
Nova Scotia	34,608	5,492	29,116
New Brunswick	26,911	9,570	17,341
P. E. Island	9,491	1,146	8,345
British Columbia	7,731	4,756	2,975
Manitoba	12,410	5,778	6,632
Alberta	1,708	1,331	377
Assiniboia	3,399	1,166	2,233
Saskatchewan	611	337	274
Totals	278,387	264,571	13,816

Total number of voters on the electoral lists, 1,233,849, as reported by the returning officers. Total number of voters who voted on this question, 543,958, and whose votes were accepted.



A man must reap as he sows. If he sows ill-health he will reap ill-health. If he neglects his health the weeds of disease will grow up and choke it.

It is a daily and hourly marvel that men will recklessly neglect their health, when a moment's thought should tell them that they are courting death. It lies in most every man's power to live to a green old age. If a man would only take the same care of himself that he does of his horse, or cow, or dog, he would enjoy good health. When a man owns a hundred-dollar horse, and it gets sick, he does not waste any time about doctoring him up. When his garden gets full of weeds, he doesn't delay about rooting them out, for he knows they will choke out his vegetables. When he is out of sorts, sick, nervous, headache, has no appetite and is restless and sleepless at night, he pays little attention to it. The result is consumption, nervous prostration or some serious blood or skin disease. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery is the best of all medicines for hard working men. It gives edge to the appetite, facilitates the flow of digestive juices, invigorates the liver and purifies and enriches the blood. It is the great blood-maker and flesh-builder. It cures 98 per cent of all cases of lingering coughs, bronchial and throat affections, weak lungs, bleeding from lungs and kindred affections. Do not wait until the lungs are too far wasted to admit of being cured.

As you know, five years ago the doctors had given me up to die with consumption," writes E. G. McKinney, of Des Moines, Fayette Co., W. Va. "I got no treatment from Dr. Pierce, and am entirely well now. I had taken steadily, as directed, his 'Golden Medical Discovery' for three months.

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets cure constipation. One little 'Pellet' is a dose.

BRYAN'S SPEECH ON TERRITORIAL EXPANSION.

Mr. W. J. Bryan attended a banquet given by the Chamber of Commerce last week. He was the principal speaker of the evening, and his subject was "Our Country and Territorial Expansion."

He said:—"The sentiment of people upon any great question must be measured during the days of deliberation and action, during the hours of excitement. A good man will sometimes be enraged in a fight, but it is not reasonable to expect a judicial opinion from him until he has had time to wash the blood off his face. I have seen a herd of wild-eyed, gently kind animals transformed into infuriated beasts by the sight and scent of blood and I have seen the same animals and I have seen the same animals in a few hours. We have much of the animal in us in spite of our civilizing processes. It is not unnatural that our people should be more sanguinary immediately after a battle than we were before, but it is only a question of time when reflection will restore the conditions which existed before this nation became engaged in the war with Spain. If the president rightly interpreted the feeling of the people when they were intoxicated by a military triumph we shall appeal from 'Philip drunk to Philip sober.'"

"The forcible annexation of the Philippine Islands would violate a principle of American public law so deeply imbedded in the American mind that until a year ago no public man would have suggested it. It is difficult to overestimate the influence which such a change in our national policy would produce on the character of our people. Our opponents ask: 'Is our nation great enough to do what England, Germany, and Holland are doing?' They enquire: 'Can we not govern colonies as well as they?' Whether we can govern colonies as well as other countries is not material. The real question is whether we can in one hemisphere develop the theory that governments derive their just power from the consent of the governed, and at the same time inaugurate support and defend in the other hemisphere a government which derive its authority entirely from superior force.

"And if these two ideas of government cannot live together, which one shall we choose? To defend forcible annexation on the ground that we are carrying out a religious duty is worse than absurd. The Bible teaches us that it is more blessed to give than to receive, while the colonial policy is based upon the doctrine that it is more blessed to take than to leave. I am afraid that the imperialists have confused their beatitudes.

"We entered the Spanish war as peace-makers. Imperialists have an instinctive recollection that a blessing has been promised to the peace-makers and also to the meek, but their desire for more territory has perverted their memories so that as they recall the former it reads, 'Blessed are the peace-makers for they shall inherit the earth.' It cannot be defended on a ground that we shall find a pecuniary profit in the policy. The advantage which may come to a few individuals who hold the offices or who secure valuable franchises cannot properly be weighed against the money expended in governing the Philippines, because the money expended will be paid by those who pay the taxes.

"We are not yet in a position to determine whether the people in the United States as a whole will bring back from the Philippines as much as they sent there. There is an old saying that it is not profitable to buy a lawsuit. Our nation may learn by experience that it is not wise to purchase the right to conquer a people. Spain under compulsion gives us a quit claim to the Philippines in return for \$20,000,000, but she does not agree to warrant and defend our title against the Filipinos.

"To buy land is one thing; to buy people is another. Land is inanimate and makes no resistance to a transfer title the people are animate and sometimes desire a voice in their own affairs. But, whether measured by dollars and cents the conquest of the Philippines would prove profitable or expensive, it will certainly prove embarrassing to those who still hold the good to the doctrine which underlies a republic. Military rule is antagonistic to our theory of government. The arguments which are used to defend it in the Philippines may be used to excuse it in the United States. Under military rule much must be left to the discretion of the Military governor, and this can only be justified upon the theory that the governor knows more than the people whom he governs and is better acquainted with their needs than they are themselves; is entirely in sympathy with them and is thoroughly honest and unselfish in his desire to do them good.

"Such a combination of wisdom, integrity and love is difficult to find, and the Republican party will enter upon a hard task when it starts out to select suitable military governors for our remote possessions, even if the party has absolute confidence in its great political managers, like Senator Hanna. It must be remembered that the people of Ohio have compelled him to serve them in the United States and that inferior men must be entrusted with the distribution of justice and benevolence among the nation's dark-skinned subjects in the Pacific. If we enter upon a colonial policy we must expect to hear the command 'Silence!' issuing with increasing emphasis from the imperialists when the discussion of fundamental principles is attempted in the United States.

"If a member of Congress attempts to criticize any injustice perpetrated by a Government official against a helpless people, he will be warned to keep silent lest his criticism encourages resistance to American authority in the Orient. If an orator on the Fourth of July dares to speak of in-

alienable rights or refers with commendation to the manner in which our forefathers resisted taxation without representation, he will be warned to keep silent lest his utterances excite rebellion among distant subjects."

"If we adopt a colonial policy and pursue the course which excited the Revolution of 1776, we must muffle the tones of the old Liberty Bell and commune in whispers when we praise the patriotism of our forefathers. We cannot afford to destroy the declaration of Independence. We cannot afford to erase from our constitutions, State and national, the bills of rights. We have not time to examine the libraries of the nation, and purge them of the essays, the speeches, and the books that defend the doctrine that law is the crystallization of public opinion rather than an emanation from physical opinion."

"But even if we could destroy every vestige of the laws which are the outgrowth of the immortal law penned by Jefferson, if we could obliterate every written word that has been inspired by the idea that this is a government of the people, by the people and for the people, we could not tear from the heart of the human race the hope which the American republic has planted there. The impassioned appeal, 'Give me liberty or give me death,' still echoes around the world. In the future, as in the past, the desire to be free will be stronger than the desire to enjoy a mere physical existence. The conflict continues here and everywhere until a day is reached when the law of money will no longer sear the national conscience and hypocrisy no longer hide the hideous features of avarice behind the mask of philanthropy."

OUT OF DEATH'S SHADOW.

The Experience of a Lady Who Had Given Up Hope.

Tortured With Pains in the Stomach for Five Years. Doctors and Hospital Treatment Failed to Help Her—In Her Extremity, Dr. Williams' Pink Pills Restored Her to Health.

From the Pembroke Observer.

Where man is to be found there also side by side with him, is disease and suffering. Those who have devoted their lives to the alleviation of the suffering and bodily weakness of human organization are surely benefactors of their kind, and deserve the praise of all mankind. For special honors in this line may be pointed out the discoverer of that wonderful remedy, Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. Recently the case of Mrs. Maggie Brunette, of Chichester, Que., came prominently under the notice of the Observer reporter. He felt it to be his duty, on hearing of Mrs. Brunette's restoration from prostrate illness to health, to interview the lady and record her experience for the benefit of others who may need the healing influences of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Mrs. Brunette's farm home was found to be very comfortable and even elegant, located near the base of an immense hill, an outgrowth of the Laurentian Mountains. The reporter was warmly welcomed and Mrs. Brunette said she was very glad to have an opportunity to testify to the great benefit Dr. Williams' Pink Pills had conferred upon her. She is 42 years of age now. Her husband, the late Chas. Brunette, died 14 years ago, and after his death she worked very hard for some years, with the result that she became completely run down so much so that, although quite tall, she weighed only 90 pounds. After taking the slightest food she felt such distress that she was compelled to lie down for hours, being so weak that she was unable to sit up. At last she thought she must have been attacked by a cancer of the stomach, so violent were the pains that constantly harassed her. She consulted the best physician and spent more than a hundred dollars in treatment and medicine, in addition to which she spent nine weeks in the hospital at Pembroke. But withal she was ill four years, finally she decided to give Dr. Williams' Pink Pills a trial, and accordingly she procured six boxes. Although she benefited her almost from the time she began to take them, she kept on taking the pills until she had taken sixteen boxes and then felt that she was completely cured, the pills accomplishing in three months what four years of medical treatment had failed to do. From that time, nearly three years ago, Mrs. Brunette has been in good health, needing no medicine. "You can see," said Mrs. Brunette, as the reporter was departing, "that I am in perfect health, I attend to all my household work and the dairy and poultry, and have a large number of cows to milk. I never fail to say a good word for Dr. Williams' Pink Pills when I have an opportunity, for they did wonderful things for me." Mrs. Brunette is a well educated lady, speaking French and English fluently.

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