back and sides, and I got so bad I Could not move !

I shrunk!

From 228 lbs to 120! I had been doctoring for my liver, but it did me no good. I did not expect to live more than three months. I began to use Hop Bitters

Directly my appetite returned, my pains left me, my entire system seemed renewed as if by magic, and after using several bottles, I am not only as sound as a severeign, but weigh more than I did before. To Hop Biters I owe my life."

Biters I owe my life."

Biters I owe my life."

B. ETEPATRICE.

CHAPTER IL. "Maiden, Mass., Feb. 1, 1880. Gentlemen-I suffered with attacks of sick headsphe."

Neura gia, temale trouble, for years in the most terriple and exornolating manner.
No medicine or dooter could give me relief or cure until I used Hop Bitters.

"The first bottle Nearly cured me;" The second made me as well and strong as

when a child. " And I have been so to this day." My husband was an invalid for twenty

years with a serious "Kidney, liver and urinary complaint.
"Pronounced by Boston's best physicians

__" Incurable !" Seven bottles of your Bitter cured him and know of the

"Lives of eight persons" In my neighborhood that have been saved by your Bitters.

And many more are using them with great benefit. "They almost do miracles!" -Mrs. E. D. Slack.

— METS. E. D. Slack.

How To Ger Sick.—Expose yourself day and night; eat too much without exercise, work too hard without rest, doctor all the time; take all the mostrums advertised, and then you will want to know How To GET WELL—which is answered in three words—Take Hop Bitte. 81

FEF None genuine without a bunch of green Hops on he white label. Shun all the vile, poisonous stuff with 4 Hop" or " Hops" in their name.

THE LAND PROBLEM.

OF THE SCHEME-PARNELL'S OPINION.

LONDON, April 16 .- Mr. Gladstone propounded his Irish bill to the House of Commons this evening. There was hardly any excitement attending the event compared with the memorable proceedings of yesterday week when the home rale measure was proposed. At noon to-day but ninety seats on the floor of the house had been "hatted," and these were nearly all taken by Irish the option to sell was offered to landowners members. At 4 o'clock the house was crowded to its utmost capacity. Mr. Gladstone rose in his place at 5.25 o'clock and was greeted with cheers. When he began to speak his be provided? He opposed the bill on prinwith oncers. When he said the aim ciple, because it specially protected the land-of the present endeavor of the Government lords. If the Irish parliament was to be was directed towards securing contentment among the people of Ireland and the permanent restoration of social order. The speaker's prorosals would greatly benefit the landlords? The Government was the tenants of Ireland, but the land lords were the principal objects of the measure, although he thought that many of these landlords were most hostile to the Government's policy. At the outset, the speaker wished to make the most emphatic denial that it was his intention to asl Scotch and English to run any pecuniary risk on account of the landlords of Ireland. The history of Ireland was one long indictment against its land owners. Agrarian crime had originated and increased under the absenteeism of landlords and the raising of rents, as their expenses while away from Ireland increased Oppression married to misery had a hideous progeny. Crime had been endowed with vitality to perpetuate itself and hand down its miserable inheritance from generation to generation. England was not clear of responsibility, for the deeds of Irish landlords were English deeds. With the power in our hands we have looked on and done nothing.

After the union, absenteeism became general; national sentiment seemed to have a beneficial influence on the relations between landlord and tenant. The union itself was obtained against the sense and wish of every class by wholesale bribery and unblushing intimidation. The Land Act was intended to go into effect on the same day on which the Home Rate Bill would become operative. It could not go on without the operation of the other, which would provide a legislature in Ireland to appoint statutory authority to deal with the landed estates and act between vender and purchaser. The purchase would be made through the issue of £180,000,000 of

3 per cent. stock issued at par. These NEW IRISH CONSOLS

might, with the consent of the treasury, be commuted for stock of a lower denomination. If the stock could not be issued forthwith, scrip of equal value would be issued for the same purpose. The act was to give the landlords the option to sell out under its terms.
Its enactments were confined to agricultural holdings, and did not include mansions having demesnes and woods. "The state authorities acting between the peasant and landowner would purchase the land from the latter and put the peasant in possession as absolute proprietor, subject to an annual rent charge until the total rent payments equalled the purchase money. The state would not force the small occupiers to become proprietors. In districts where the population was congested the state would have the power to decide whether expropriation of the two crowded land should be compulsory Nobody, except the immediate landlords, would have the option to sell to the encumbrancer, and then sell by foreclosure, and not at an op-tion for himself. Applications to sell would have to be made by all the tenants on an estate and all these applications and sales would be impression. The Scotch Liberals held an registered. Applicants would be required to informal meeting and decided to support Mr. give security for costs in certain cases. The Chamberlain, unless the loan was reduced to land commission would be empowered to re- a sum sufficient to assist in the purchase of fuse applications. The basis of prices would only the smaller holdings. depend upon the rental for a fixed period. The judicial rental of 1845 would be the standard in all cases wherein the rent of the land to be sold was then fixed; in all other cases the land commission would have the power to arrive at a price by comparing the other judicial rentals with Griffiths' valuaconcerning estates of ten years back. Twenty would make a purchase. Application for sale would not be received after March 31, would not act from motives of personal spite don to a houseful of deaf mutes, pantomime 1890. Ten millions of pounds of the stock would be issued during 1887, £20,000,000 in of regard for Ireland. To the speaker it fingers being the mediams employed.

1898, £20,000,000 in 1889, and £20,000,000 OWO MY LHG.

CHAPER I.

Was taken sick a year ago

With billous fever*

Wy doctor pronounced me cured, but I

got sick again, with terrible pains in my
back and sides, and I got so bad I

1838, \$23,000,000 in 1889, and £20,000,000 in each of the succeeding years. When the proposals were first placed before the speaker's colleagues, he proposed to raise £130,000,000 immediately. Mr. Chamberlain and Mr. Trevelyan both objected to this as a wholesale issue, which would depreciate values.

The speaker therefore the appearance of the succeeding years. When the proposals were first placed before the speaker's colleagues, he proposed to raise £130,000,000. men for having given him occasion to recon-sider that original proposition. He now thought it was an error to ask forthwith for anything like the outside estimate, and believed, by appointing a receiver for the general rents, armed with sufficient authority to collect them, but without coming into contact with the new proprietary, the repayment of the purchase money would be amply secured. The

CHARGE OF THE IRISH EXCHEQUER would be £2,000,000 per annum, to meet which it would be able to levy for rents. amounting to £2,500,000 per annum, and this sum would be the first charge on the rents and taxes raised by the Irish government. Adding to this the Imperial contribution, the sum paid to England by Ireland, would be £6,242,000 per annum, secured on a revenue amounting to £10,850,000, no portion of which would be applied to any purpose until £6,000,000 was paid into the English exchequer. The present contribution of the Irish taxpayers to England was £6,980,000. The residue, which saces of the second to the s which seemed to represent an Imperial contribution for the army and navy, the national debt and Imperial civil charges was £2,085,-000. What did England do with it ! As an instance, she sent an army of twenty-six thousand men to Ireland and kept them there at an annual cost of £3,000,000, £915,000 more than the balance mentioned. That was a specimen of the economy of the system the speaker wanted to root up. Mr. Gladstone mmended the scheme to the strict, jealous, careful, unbiassed examination of Englishmen. He was convinced it would be recognized as a fitting part of the great auspicious effort to sustain the plans of the British Legislature for the welfare of what had long been, and the speaker hoped would ever be, under circumstances far happier han heretofore, an integral part of Her Majesty's dominion. Mr. Gladstone spoke for one hour and thirty-five minutes and sat down amid great

a plause. MR. GLADSTONE EXPLAINS.

Mr. Gladstone's proposals do not imply a new issue of £180 000,000 in 3 per cents, but TO BUY OUT IRISH LANDLORDS.

Inew issue of £150,000,000 in 3 per cents, but of only £50,000,000 from the £180,000,000 in new 3's, already authorized. Following Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Chamberlain read the letter which he sent to Mr. Gladstone ten-THE PEASANTRY TO BECOME ABSOLUTE dering his resignation as a member of the OWNERS OF THE SOIL THEY CULTIVATE Cabinet. In his letter Mr. Chamberlain THE TERMS FOR THE BEPAYMENT OF stated that Mr. Gladstone's policy would throw a heavy burden on Great Britsin, en-THE MONEY LOANED TO PURCHASE THE tailing an enormous addition to the national LAND - CHAMBERLAIN'S DISAPPROVAL debt and probably an immediate increase of taxation, not to secure the union of the kingdom, but to purchase separation. Mr. Chamberlain then went on to say that the land proposals, although they had been modified since he had left the Cabinet, would still impose a great burden on Great Britain, without sufficient security for the loans advanced. The bill was calculated not so much to benefit the tenants as a sop for the landlords. Although only £50,000,000 was to be issued, holding land valued at £15,000,000. Supposing that the full number of options to sell should be accepted, how would all the money entrusted with the protection of the commercial classes and the maintenance of social order, why could it not be trusted to protect

> PUTTING ON IRELAND A BURDEN which no Irish member could declare to be a fair price to give for the landlords' rights. (Cheers) The Irish people would regard the bargain as one imposed by a foreign country, and would be justified in taking the first op-portunity to repudiate it. If the bargain should be repudiated how would it be enforced? The Government could not disregard the risk to the British tax payers. Under the increasing depression trade, hundreds of thousands of hard workers in England would probably be thrown out of employment, and would demand assistance from the state. While refusing to assist deserving crofters in Scotland, and postponing the claims of the English laborer, could the Government consistently grant large sums for the benefit of the Irish peasantry? (Cheers.) In conclusion, Mr. Chamberlain said he was not an irreconcileable opponent of Mr. Gladstone's policy. If the land pro posal should be sufficiently modified he would be happy to be relieved of the duty of continuing his present attitude of opposition.

SOME DETAILS EXPLAINED. Mr. Glhdstone's statement to-day of the provisions of his Irish Land bill lacked completeness and clearness and evoked no enthusiasm from any quarter, even the Parnellites remaining silent during its delivery. In the course of his remarks the Premier said: "I am strongly impressed with the belief that it is not possible for Parliament to acquire any adequate idea of the measure except upon a close inspection of it." The bill itself met with general acceptance and this will have influence in curtailing the debate. The vagueness of Mr. Gladstone's lauguage on the proposed issue of 3 per cents, caused a period of suspense and confusion as to what amount should be to aned to the Irish exchequer. In explaining this section of the bill, Mr. Gladstone said: "Purchases under the act are to be made in a 3 per cent. stook issued on the applications probably of the Land commission to the treasury under regulations made by the treasury. This 3 per cent. stock will in all likelihood be what is termed the new 3 per cents. The amount of the new 3 per cents is £180,-000,000, quite sufficient to insure extensive dealings. It so happens that the mass of the Irish dealings in stocks is about £6,000,000 in consols, against £27,000,000 in the new 3 per cents. It is, therefore, probable that that stock will be the most convenient for Irish holders." The house interpreted this language to mean that in addition to the £180,-000,000 new 3 per cents already in existence

account of the Irish exchequer. EFFECT OF CHAMBERLAIN'S SPEECH. Mr. Chamberlain's speech made a great

will be added a fresh issue of £50,000,000 on

PARNELL'S OPINION.

Mr. Parnell said that not having had Mr. Chamberlain's advantage of a seat in the Cabinet he was not prepared to express a too confident opinion upon the merits and demerits of the scheme until tions. The land commission would also be he had seen the provisions of the bill. Mr. Chamberlein had spoken in deservedly comconcerning estates of ten years back. Twenty plimentary terms of Mr. Davitt, and had ex-

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

Possesses the greatest possible power to heal and control affections of the throat and lungs, with absolute safety for children or adults. The experience of years has proven it to be of inestimable value as a household medicine, and for professional use. Thousands of physicians and families testify to its great worth. Jas. E. Moling, Hilliard, Ohio, writes: "I have used Ayer's Cherry Pectoral in my family for twelve years, and have found that, as a remedy for Coughs, Colds, or Sore Throats, it

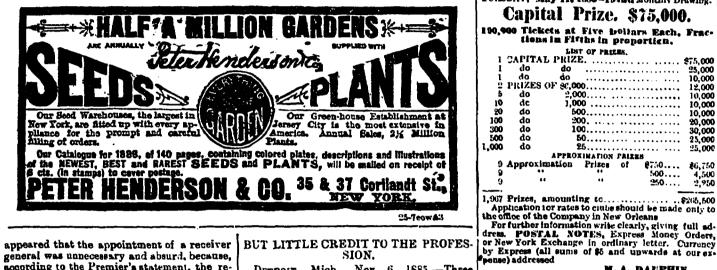
Is Unequaled.

bronchial and pulmonary affections." her to vigorous health."

J. I. Miller, editor of the "Lutheran John J. Uhlman, Brooklyn, N.S., writes: Home," Luray, Va., writes: "I advertise "Twelve years ago, I was afflicted with a nothing that I do not know to be good. I severe bronchial trouble, pronounced by a was saved from the grave, I am sure, by skilful physician to be very dangerous, the use of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, and liable to terminate in Pneumonia. have recommended it to others with the After using one bottle of Ayer's Cherry happiest results." L. J. Addison, M. D., Pectoral, I found great relief, and an occa-Chicago, Ill., writes: "I have never sional use of it since that time has, I think, found, in thirty-five years, of continuous extended my life ten years at least." Mrs. study and practice in medicine, any prepa- V. M. Thebaud, Montreal, Canada, writes ration of so great value as Ayer's Cherry "Last spring my daughter was attacked Pectoral, for treatment of diseases of the by membraneous croup, or diphtheria. throat and lungs; and I constantly recom- The doctor prescribed Ayer's Cherry Pecmend it to my patients. It not only breaks toral, which cured her of the diphtheria. up colds and cures severe coughs, but is Being still very weak and sick, she began effective in relieving the most serious taking Ayer's Sarsaparilla, which restored

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., (Analytical Chemists), Lowell, Mass. For sale by all Druggists.



secording to the Premier's statement, the recelpts from the customs and excise duties in Ireland will amount to within £10,000 of the total amount payable by Ireland to the Imperial exchequer. Would it not be suffi-cient security if England took a lien upon the revenue collected by the Irish authorities in the event of the customs failing to yield a sum sufficient to meet the Imperial charges? The appointment of a receiver general would be most offensive to Ireland, because it would show a reluctance to trust Irishmen even for such a small sum as £20,000. The object of the Irish members was not to make the played by men at a time anterior to that measure a party question, but, by yielding as much as possible, to settle once for all this troublesome difficulty and dangerous matter. If the Irish landlords threw out the measure. he hoped the offer to assist them with English credit would not be renewed, but that the bill for the government of Ireland would be pressed forward by itself. (Hear! hear!!) Mr. Morley announced that the bill would be

in the members' hands on Monday. DAVITT'S VIEW.

Mr. Davitt says the only persons who will benefit by the scheme will be the absentee landlords, who will jump at the opportunity to sell out and be delighted to get rid of their property.

THE VATICAN'S DENIAL.

ROME, April 16 -Cardinal Jacobini, Papal Secretary of State, has authorized the London Tablet to declare that the statement that the Pope had ordered the Sacred Congregation on extraordinary ecclesiastical affairs to study the Irish question in view of Mr. Gladstone's Home Kule bill was without foundation. LONDON, April 16 .- Mr. Gladstone has ar-

ranged to leave London to morrow and go to his country seat at Hawarden, where he expects to remain two weeks.

A SENATE'S VIEW.

PROVIDENCE, April 16. -In the State Senate to-day the Gladstone-Parnell resolutions of sympathy, passed by the house, met with trong opposition on the grounds of international interference, and that Ireland by voting money and men for crushing the colonial army in 1776 was not entitled to sympathy. The resolutions were referred to the committee on executive communications.

PRESS OPINIONS.

LONDON, April 17.—The Standard, referring to the Land Purchase Bill, says it is absurd to say that Mr. Gladstone unfolded his own plan. It was a mere shadow of his own conception, but even in the reduced form it is enough to startle a matter of fact economist.

The Irish Times believes that the bill will fail, because it will not bodily hand over the ownership of the land to those led to expect it as the result of a revolutionary operation. The Daily News says Mr. Parnell thinks the terms of purchase too favorable to the landlords and too onerous on the tenants.

Mr. Chamberlain's question, "Will the tenants pay !" is therefore an anxious ques-tion, and the answer is of vital importance to the success of the scheme. We hope that Mr. Chamberlain and his friends will make a further approach on their side and that the Ministry will make further concessions on theirs in order to meet on a basis that would

facilitate the success of the schem The Chronicle says: The land purchase bill in its present shape cannot possibly pass. Mr. Gladstone, however, is in a conciliatory mood, and the bill may be moulded into an acceptable shape.

Q. What is the opinion of standard medical authorities on kidney disease? A. That the blood vessels and tubes of the kidneys have become paralyzed by repeated and long neglected congestion and, having no nerve power to control their action, the albumen, the life of the blood escapes, while the uric acid and waste remain in and destroy the blood. This sometimes results in dangerous blood poisoning; the only true scientific blood tonic, before which these symptoms and diseases rapidly fine away, is Warner's safe cure.

Though green peas are in bloom in the Eastern counties of North Carolina, the roads in the southwest part of the state are even

DETROIT, Mich., Nov. 6, 1885.—Three years ago I suffered much from enlarged prostrate gland. Had to have my water drawn. The more I doctored, the worse I got. Was completely broken down. Almost out of my head. Have used 102 bottles of Warner's saie cure, and am perfectly and entirely re-lieved.—Solomon Wesley, 354 Grand River Avenue.

It has been asscovered by Joseph Knight that women's parts on the stage ceased to be which is in general assumed to have been

A farmer of Ithana, N.Y., had to defer the completion of some important legal papers the other day because, after trying for twenty minutes in his lawyer's office to recollect the full name of his wife, he failed to do so.



CURE

HEAD

Acho they would be almost priceless to those who suffer from this distressing complaint; but fortunately their goodness does not end here, and those who once try them will find these little pills valuable in so many ways that they will not be willing to do without them. But after all sick head

Is the bane of so many lives that here is where we make our great boast. Our pills cure it while others do not.

Carter's Little Liver Pills are very small and very casy to take. One or two pills make a dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not gripe or purge, but by their gentle action please all who use them. In vials at 25 cents: five for \$1. Sold by druggists everywhere, or sent by mail.

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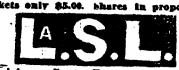
Unlocks all the clogged avenues of the Bowels. Kidneys and Liver, carry-ing off gradually without weakening the system, all the impurities and foul tumors of the secretion; at the same time Correcting Actility of the Stomach, curing Bill usness, Dyspepsia, Headaches, Dizziness, Heartburn, Constipation, Dryness of the Skin, Dropsy, Dinness of Vision, Jaundice, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Scrofula, Fluttering of the Reart. Nervousness, and Genthe Heart, Nervousness, and Gen-eral Debility; all these and many other similar Complaints yield to the nappy influence of BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS.

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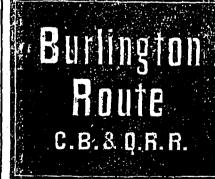






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Circassian Saturday, Mch.
Circassian Saturday, Mch. 26
Peruvian Saturday, Mch. 27
Polymesian At TWO o'clock p.m.,
Or on the arrival of the Intercolonial Raliway Train
from the West.

FROM PORTLAND TO LIVERPOOL VIA HALIFAX Caspian. Thursday, Mch. 18
Sarmatian Thursday, Mch. 18
Peruvian Thursday, Mch. 26
Polynesian Thürsday, April 1

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