THE MOTHERLAND

Latest Mails from ENGLAND IRELAND and SCOTLAND

ARMAGH

There is earnestness of success in the first issue of the Armagh Catholic Herald. The leading article is a worthy one, and instead of the Catholic it is being recognized as a national work. The list is headed by a generous donation from the Archbishop of Dublin, whose example is worth many subscriptions, with the Bishops of Kerry, Kildare, and Dublin and Auckland also signify the warm sympathy that exists on the part of them all. From Donegal to Cork, there are the signs of concerted action in making the splendid new Catholic shield at Armagh worthy of the angel at See.

CAVAN.

The death occurred on the 1st of Father Boylan, the devoted priest of Crosslough, county Cavan, and of Father Manning, the revered parish priest of Roundwood, county Wicklow. Both were zealous and successful priests. Father Boylan had ministered as curate and parish priest in Crosslough, which was his native parish, for nearly forty years. He was also widely known as a genial politician. He was one of the last of the old school of Irish oratory, the school of Meagher and Mitchell, and his floral declamation was always certain to be welcomed as a diversion from the matter-of-fact business-talk which is now the characteristic of the Irish political platform. He was very popular with his brother priests.

CORK.

Aug 11th was the twelfth anniversary of the memorable conflict between the people and the forces of the Crown at Mitchelstown, when Lonergan, Shinnick, and Casey were shot down. The anniversary was celebrated in Mitchelstown by a public demonstration on the Square, and at the corner of Upper Cork street, where Lonergan, Shinnick, and Casey were shot, and in presence of a thousand persons, bands played the Dead March in "Saul," "The Memory of the Dead," and other appropriate airs. The places where the three men were shot down were decorated by evergreens and lighted tapers.

At the Middleton Petty Sessions a pauper inmate of the Middleton Union, named Mary Roche, aged about 60, was put forward in the dock on the charge of violently assaulting the Superioress of the Sisters of Mercy at the Middleton Workhouse, the Rev. Mother Madeline, in the workhouse chapel on last Friday week, 1st inst. It appears from the evidence of Mr. J. J. Sullivan, school teacher in the workhouse, and some inmate of the institution, that on the day mentioned the nun, Mother Madeline, who is matron of the workhouse, was reciting prayers with the inmates in the chapel, when the accused suddenly caught her and beat her with her hand across the face and torn off her veil and was in the act of giving another blow when the nun fell in a swoon. The latter was immediately lifted up by some of the inmates and protected and the accused was hurled out of the chapel. Since the assault the injured nun has been confined to bed. The accused, who made a rambling and incoherent statement, alleging that she was badly treated by the officials, was sentenced to 16 weeks imprisonment.

DONEGAL.

A magnificent demonstration, under the auspices of the United Irish League, was held at Glenswilly, about five miles from Letterkenny. The meeting took place after 11 o'clock Mass, near the parish church, Glenswilly, and in numbers and enthusiasm surpassed even the meetings held in the palmy days of the Land League. The Glenswilly Fife and Drum Band was present, and discoursed a selection of patriotic airs. On Father Cannon, Adm, and Mr. Condon, M.P., making their way to the platform they were given a reception of the heartiest characters. Though the day was inclement it had not the least effect in damping the ardor and enthusiasm of those in attendance.

DERRY.

The following letter was published last week:

Letterkenny, Sept. 11th, 1899.

Dear Sir,—I enclose £10 for the funds of the United Irish League. The aim of the League goes down close to the root of our country's wrongs. If the vast tract of grass-lands, that now yield annually only a fraction of the value that might accrue from them to the farmer, tradesman, and shopkeeper, were divided on fair terms to the owners, into moderately-sized holdings occupied by industrious tillers, what a different Ireland should we have? How strong would be the rural districts? How thriving the towns?

The big public questions that, with a declining population, can be advanced by us, only after the fashion of an army not sure of its base of operations, would then be easily pushed forward. Rather they will be solved in the progress of the movement to give the good land of Ireland to the people, when the people gird themselves for the effort to make that movement everywhere a success.

The Irish language is a language for the whole country without the slightest detriment to the study of English. The Irish soil, over the fairest vales of Erin, can be studded with the shining cottages of thrifty agriculturalists without a particle of injustice to anyone.

But it is time, and high time, the people were back on the good land. The broad fields of our own country ought to be occupied before any more of our people have to fly to the narrow streets of strange cities. This constant exodus of the young and strong should stop for a quarter of a century at least, or, if it must go on, then the direction of it, if a paradox be allowed, ought not to be outwards.

So far as my experience goes the Daily and Weekly Freeman have given their columns most generously to the service of the Irish language and the interests of the United Irish League. If it be not presumptuous, I would express the confident expectation that the new organ of the League, whose coming is now so near, will likewise pursue a thoroughly constructive policy in both respects, casting out all recrimination while boldly standing up for the rights and liberties of the Irish people.

Then the selection of agents or promoters for the League of irreproachable name is a matter of primary importance. Mr O'Brien cannot do everything; in a public movement one must not expect an ideal stand and. But so much depends on having thoroughly good men to work with that I feel bound to allude directly or indirectly to this requisite as often as the opportunity offers of doing anything for the promotion of this good cause.

I am, dear sir,

Sincerely yours,

PATRICK O'DONNELL.

DUBLIN.

Father Yorke, of San Francisco, editor of The Monitor, lectured before the Gaelic League in Dublin, a few weeks ago and abused everybody near and far, making himself ridiculous if not offensive. He took the ground that the Irish people can have no use for any language but the Gaelic, and he denounced the schools, secular and religious, as well as the newspapers, for using the English as a vehicle of instruction. The population generally took the lecture good-humoredly, but Father Yorke is still pounding away at the matter. The Freeman's Journal, which was directly attacked, publishes a vast amount of correspondence, among the rest a letter from Mr. Alfred Debb, in which he says:

Taking into account the traditions and history of our people, and their present lives and thoughts, the preservation of Irish and its extended teaching appears a means of mental training and education, in the real sense of the word, most possible of extension most likely to find favor with the people. It is, therefore, our duty to encourage it by every means in our power. Many to whom other, perhaps wider, means of education have been open, find in the study an inexpressible sweetness, charm and enlightenment. Many in whose minds no special study has as yet awakened enthusiasm, will yet find their enthusiasm in it. Others who have taken University degrees are through such added study, being drawn closer to the land of their birth. The study of Irish is fitted to take its place beside every other study, in claiming more are we not mistaken? Surely they have read little and thought less who can compare anything preserved in Irish worth the thought and the philosophy and the poetry of Greece and Rome. Both—in the originals with the few—in translation with the many—should have their place in our lives. They are essentially differnet and comparison is misleading and tends to bring ridicule on a good cause.

Then, again, making this study the touchstone by which to judge public men and public movements is surely unjustifiable. The nationality we justly strive for is the right in some way within the four seas of Ireland, to shape our own destiny. If we all spoke Irish to-morrow we should not necessarily be nearer the goal. The Welsh to a man speak Welsh. They have not national right. The Manxmen have all but lost their distinctive tongue. They enjoy Home Rule. The original language of Canada is French. She is finding her nationality as part of an English-speaking Dominion.

Pushed unduly, the claims of Irish as a requirement of nationality, may seriously tend to lessen our hopes of the nationality we have so long struggled for. There is nothing our rulers would more desire than that we should bury ourselves in Irish studies and abandon politics. And why the sneers at politics and politicians we have heard at meetings under the auspices of the League? All that we have gained in Ireland has been through strenuous political action. It ill becomes us to indulge in flings at Irish leaders. Differ they may, mistaken many of them are, but certainly no man who gives himself to Irish political leadership does it from personal, interested motives—other paths must be sought for such ends. And to attack a stigma to leadership is to destroy all chance of further progress. We cannot do without leaders. They are the collective outcome of national thought. There can be no progress, no cause without leaders. If there are no leaders there is no cause. If from amongst many prominent men we have not the sense to select those worthy of lead, we are wanting in political judgment. We must not be so suspicious, so jealous of eminence, as to bar the rise of leaders, or such hero-worshippers, as to fall away from all but those whose conduct acute intellects cannot distort and misinterpret. If we are not now individually capable of judging men by their sayings and doings, apart of what is said of them by others, we should not any more be able to exercise our judgments under Home Rule, and we would be unfit for Home Rule.

Nor must we be unreasonable in our demands on others. The newspapers so far have treated us fairly. If we are true to our cause they will stand to us. As matters are, a large proportion of the public would be more interested in German and French columns in our Dublin dailies than columns of Irish. And if German and French readers have generally to content themselves with special German and French papers, we must be content with special Irish papers.

And let not us of the Gaelic League seek to arrogate all the merit to ourselves. The Society for the Preservation of the Irish Language may not follow exactly similar lines, but it is working with the same essential aim. Let each strive to emulate the zeal of the other.

One thought in conclusion. If we are as we profess, non-political, we must not, on the one hand, seek to replace, belittle, or undermine the political aspirations of our people; or, on the other, play it so low on Conservatives who have joined the movement, and others of like proclivities who might join us, by sometimes using meetings, public or private, for the expression of sentiments suited only for Nationalist demonstrations, and they, too, not always of the highest type.

GALWAY.

The progress of the Irish national tongue may be gauged by the amount of attention which surrounds anything connected with its revival. Several festivals have been held throughout the country, and now there is approaching another, and the most important provincial feis yet held under the auspices of the Gaelic League—namely, the Gaelic Feis, which will be held on Thursday, the 14th inst. It is only right that Galway, where the Irish language is still spoken in all its purity, should be in this truly national movement a light and example for other provincial towns. This year's Feis promises to be a huge success, both from literary and musical point of view. The energetic committee are leaving nothing undone. They have bound themselves by word and act to a cause the very existence of which is intimately bound up with our nationality. The number of entries received are numerous and the class of prizes offered are excellent. Special attention is directed to one particular item—school choir competitions. For this competition no less than six have entered. A competition of the kind is bound to make an impression on the minds of the children, and it is a splendid way of getting at the youth. If they can be got to study a song or two they will like to go deeper and deeper, the result, a bigger interest in the language of their sires.

Several United Irish League demonstrations have been held throughout Galway—at Tuam, Lougnead and Kilchreest, where there was a large and representative gathering of local Nationalists.

On motion of Mr. J. Donohue, the Rev. Father Cassidy, P.P., Kilchreest, took the chair.

The Rev. Chairman, on coming forward, was cheered lustily. He said that he was thankful and glad to preside at the great meeting—for it was a great meeting in numbers, and great in the fact that they had amongst them a distinguished priest from beneath the banner of the Stars and Stripes. Father Tiernan, of New York, had a cordial reception and delivered a stirring speech.

KERRY.

The new popularly-elected Boards of Guardians are tenaciously asserting the rights and privileges of the good nuns who have taken upon themselves the management and care of so many Irish workhouses. Their position had been interfered with to a considerable extent by a ukase of the Local Government Board ordering the appointment of at least "one trained nurse" in all the workhouses. What the Board understood by "a trained nurse" was a nurse who had received a certain certificate from a public hospital. The nuns were, of course, all trained nurses in the sense of having been attendant on the sick and infirm for years under the direction of skilled medical officers. Red tape does not recognize such a qualification. The "trained nurses" have been installed accordingly and placed in a position independent of the nuns, who are, nevertheless still charged with the responsibility of the management. Inevitably there has been friction. But the Tralee Guardians have just set an example which should settle the difficulty. There the trained nurses were alleged to have made themselves particularly disagreeable to the nuns. The Guardians investigated the matter. They ordered the nurses to send in their resignations which have been accepted; and they have advertised for trained nurses who will be appointed on the express condition that they are subject to the direction of the Mothe Superior.

LIMERICK.

Most sincere regret has been aroused throughout Limerick consequent on the announcemnet of the death of the Rev. J. B. Meehan, P.P., at Adamstown, Croagh, at the patriarchal age of 93 years, and 70th of his sacred mission.

TIPPERARY.

A splendid meeting was held in Ballylooby to further the United Irish League. The venerable pastor of the parish, the Rev. R. O'Gorman, accompanied by his curate, the Rev. Laurence Ormond, Frank Mandeville, M.P.; John Cullinan, M.C.C.; P. O'Donnell, J. P., and others, were accorded a very cordial greeting, as they proceeded to the platform, which was erected in a field in front of the church. Representatives attended from Bansha, Cahir, Clogheen, Burncourt, Ballyporeen, Duhill, Skeheenarinka, etc. On motion of Mr. Mandeville, seconded by Father Ormand, the Rev. Father O'Gorman, P.P., was called to the chair, and on coming forward was warmly cheered. In the course of an able address he strongly advocated unity and loyal support to the United Irish League.

WESTMEATH.

The Westmeath County Council evidently does not mean to do things by halves. Captain, the Hon. Greville, M. P., High Sheriff of Westmeath, thinks the United Irish League should not meet in the court house and that the green flag of Ireland should not float over the building. The County Council has just taken the opposite view in both cases. The League is to meet in the Record Court, and preparations to hoist the national banner over the building are to be made by the County Surveyor "with the least possible delay."

WICKLOW.

Mr. Edmund C. Walsh, M.C.C., chairman of the Arklow Father Murphy Memorial Committee, has received the following letter:—

Franciscan Convent, Athlone,
Co. Westmeath, Aug. 23rd, '99.

My Dear Mr. Walsh,—Your note of the 20th received. You may inform the '98 Committee that I will be with you on the 1st Oct. I fear, however, that they will be disappointed with me, as I am but little of an orator. I can tell them little they do not know. However, they will forgive or ignore my deficiencies, perhaps, for my grand uncle, Father Michael Murphy's sake, who, with his valiant seven hundred, sacrificed his life to win freedom for them and all Irishmen. We should cherish the memory of these men of Wicklow patriots who kept alive in Irish hearts by their valor and self sacrifice the sacred fires of patriotism. Your determination to honor them shows that the Wicklowmen of to-day are not unworthy descendants of the gallant sires who for centuries maintained the cause of their country's freedom against its foreign enemies. The county of the O'Byrnes and the O'Bryans may well be proud of its history. Trusting no unforseen circumstance may arise to prevent my visit to Arklow on the 1st October next—I remain, dear Mr Walsh, yours truly,

P. F. KAVANAGH, O.S.A.

ENGLAND

ST. MARY'S MOORFIELDS, LONDON

In consequence of the approaching demolition of St. Mary's, Moorfields, the Home Secretary has granted permission for the removal of the bodies interred in the church and the burial ground adjoining, and their transference to a site at Wembley, near Harrow, where a new site has been bought and consecrated, and where a handsome memorial chapel is to be built. The bodies number no fewer than 3,500 and include those of many distinguished Catholics, notably Bishops Bramwell, Gradwell, and Poynter, and the celebrated composer Weber. Strange to say that Cardinal Wiseman also expressed a strong desire to be buried at St. Mary's, but it was impossible that his desire could be fulfilled owing to the regulation prohibiting further interments in the city. A white marble slab with an inscription written by himself marks the place where he desired to lie.

IRISH AMERICANS AND THE PARNELL MONUMENT.

New York, Sept. 15.—At a special meeting of the City Council of the Irish National Federation, held at No. 47 West Forth-second street, the following resolutions were passed unanimously:—

"Resolved, that we, the New York City Council of the Irish National Federation, hereby endorse the position taken by the President of the Federation, Dr. Thomas Addis Emmett, and the Chairman of the Council, P. Gallagher, in their letters to the Redmond Invitation Committee.

"Resolved, that while gratefully acknowledging the great services rendered to Ireland by Charles Stewart Parnell and ever ready to do our part in honoring his memory when the opportune time arrives, we feel called upon to enter our earnest protest at this time against undertaking a monument to Parnell, when Ireland is still divided into 'Parnellite' and 'anti-Parnellite' camps, when the Irish people already are engaged in building a monument to Wolfe Tone and the United Irishmen, and when efforts are being made to erect monuments on the various battlefields of '98, we deem it unwise to place in competition for public favor the names of Wolfe Tone and Parnell, and thus again divide national effort when all are willing that each should be honored in succession.

"Resolved, that we protest against inviting such an irreconcilable factionist as John E. Redmond, who has thwarted every effort for union in Ireland—to wit, the Irish Races Convention, the Unity Conference and the present successful efforts of the United Irish League in crushing out faction—to speak for the people of Ireland when even his own followers are giving every evidence of discarding his policy of faction and disavowing his leadership.

Dr. Thomas Addis Emmett, the President of the Irish National Federation of America, has written the subjoined letter in regard to the premature character of the movement to erect a monument to Charles Stewart Parnell:—

Mr. Edward O'Flaherty:

Dear Sir,—I thank you for the courtesy you have extended in asking me to join with others in the move proposed.

I can truthfully state that I believe no man has a higher appreciation than I have for Mr. Parnell's work in Ireland, and I am equally sincere in my belief that a monument should be erected, while it would not be possible to erect one which would be in proportion to the obligation. But it must be done by United Ireland, and that time has not yet arrived. I believe the coming of Mr. Redmond to this country for the purpose indicated would accomplish little, and I would oppose the movement for the above reason, were Messrs. McCarthy and Dillon, whose views you quote, willing to join with Mr. Redmond for the same purpose. The people of Ireland are rapidly taking charge of their political affairs and bringing about the condition which will alone secure full justice being done to Mr. Parnell's memory.

I believe that the time is near at hand when most of the Irish leaders of the past few years will have to go into retirement, and make room for new men, who will again reunite the Irish people. When that is done, I will certainly do all in my power to carry out the purpose now proposed and which I believe to be premature at the present time.

Yours truly,

THOS. ADDIS EMMET.

Massasoit House, Aug. 24.
New York Aug. 26, 1899.

Gentlemen of the Committee:

I am in receipt of your circular of the 22nd of August, inviting me to subscribe to the requisition or invitation to Messrs. John E. Redmond and the Lord Mayor of Dublin to come to this country to lay the plans of the Irish Parnell Monument Committee before sympathising friends here, to honor the memory of the late Charles Stewart Parnell as it deserves to be honored by all classes of Irish Nationalists. The time is not opportune. While the names of "Parnellite" and "Anti-Parnellite" designate the political factions in Ireland, it can scarcely be hoped that the Irish people will enter into the movement with that enthusiasm and unanimity which lends value to monuments as an expression of the gratitude and love of a nation for a dead hero, pointed out the path to freedom and almost reached the goal. I believe it would be a great misfortune if a monument were erected under present circumstances to Mr. Parnell.

The Irish people at present are awakening to a new political life, discarding or abandoning the leaders of faction. The unity taught by Mr Parnell is being reestablished throughout Ireland. When the objects which unity alone can win are attained, then in the hour of her triumph, Ireland will remember the masterhand that led to her success, and will properly and magnificently honor his memory.

There are other reasons, and I think strong ones, why this work should not go on at present. I want to call your attention to the fact that the proposition of a monument to Parnell, which modeled by Mayor Tatton at the laying of the corner stone of the monument to Wm. Byrne in Co. Wicklow recently, a protest in very strong language was entered by persons present, and at the meeting in the Mansion House, at which the Parnell Monument Committee was appointed, a delegation from the Wolfe Tone Monument Committee was present and protested very forcibly against the purpose of the meeting in starting a second monument committee. At present, I believe they are right. One thing at a time, in Irish affairs of this kind, if you want to succeed.

Wolfe Tone's monument is entitled to precedence. The past year was the centenary of his efforts for Ireland, and from the memories aroused in the conventions has largely come the prestoration of Irish unity. Mr. Parnell's claims on our gratitude are of more recent date, and may wait a decade if necessary, without injustice to his memory or service.

So often of late have Irish-American politicians, ambitious of office, or dreading a waning popularity, sought to rehabilitate themselves in popular favor under the guise of honoring the memory of Parnell, that the public have grown suspicious, and will closely scrutinize the personality and motives of those who press it the question to the public again, and will respond only when convinced that the movers are not the instrument of clique or faction.

For the reasons stated, I must decline to join you in inviting the gentlemen named in your circular to visit this country, and hope the reasons given may have some consideration from your committee.

Very truly yours,
P. GALLAGHER,
156 5th Avenue.

To the Gentlemen of the Committee.

THE OCTOBER ATLANTIC.

President Charles W. Eliot, of Harvard University, opens the October Atlantic with a paper on Recent Changes in Secondary Education. President Eliot rehearses the recent notable advances, which have been made in the studies required or allowed for admission to colleges and technical schools, and from which he foresees greater future achievement. Henry D. Sedgwick, Jr., discusses the future relations of The United States and Rome, pointing out that all religious denominations now appear to be gravitating together, and that Rome as a Church Universal, the church of the poor and the multitude, may yet exercise a controlling influence over the people and destiny of the United States.

In "Language as Interpreter of Life" President Benjamin Ide Wheeler shows that language is the heart and life of nations, the social bond, and the medium that brings the student into touch with the life attitude of other nations as embodied in their speech.

"Letting in the Light" is the appropriate title given by Jacob A. Riis to his description of the places where rookeries and tenements have made way for parks and playgrounds, and his account of the health, happiness and good order that have resulted.

Charles M. Harvey in his article, "The Louisiana Expansion in its World Aspect," relates in no uncertain terms the story of the uniformly and consistently expansive history of the nation, and the continuous advance of the American race and its progenitor across the continents of the world.

In fiction, Miss Johnston's thrilling and powerful serial, "To Have and To Hold," becomes even more breathlessly exciting as it approaches its as yet skilfully concealed climax. In shorter stories, Mrs. Prince's naive and delightfully humorous "P'tit Jean," Miss Earle's tender and romantic "Through Old Rose Glasses," and the ingenious and brilliant Virginia Correspondence leave little to be desired.

In "The Flaw in Our Democracy," J. N. Larned points out the weaknesses of the American present political methods as shown in the gradual evolution of the boss and machine system, and discusses the remedies, which he shows to be such as are easily possible to good citizens to act together and to act wisely.

In literature, Paul E. More's "George Meredith," and Miss Preston's "Mrs. Oliphant," are brilliant and searching reviews by skilled and appreciative hands of two authors as famous as they are unlike.

THE "LOS VON ROM" MOVEMENT IN AUSTRIA.

The "Los von Rom" movement in Austria has proved a complete fiasco, the secessions from the Church belonging to that sort of Catholics which some American Protestant paper very properly styled, "damaged goods." "There is," said Burgermeister Dr. Lueger, of Vienna recently in a speech before a large assembly of Catholics, "in the whole of Austria no antagonism whatever exists between Catholics and Protestants, the Protestants always making common cause with the Catholics as to social reforms." The anti-Catholic movement is owing to Protestant bigots form Prussia and Saxony who, by separating the German Austrian Catholics from Rome, try to serve them from the House of Hapsburg and to annex them to the German Empire. Protestantism in Germany is, as everywhere, only a name, the twenty-six German States, numbering forty-six different State Churches, which without the support of the government would be split into as many sects as in the north of Empire and in the United States. The two and one half million Social Democrats of Germany mostly come from Protestant places and families. The Protestant clergy in Germany have no influence whatever on the masses of the population, and it is chiefly for this reason that besides the two and one half million Socialists, untold millions of Protestants of the middle and higher classes belong to modern paganism. It is a matter of fact that of the fifty-two million inhabitants of the German Empire, with its twenty million Catholics, there are more Catholic Christians than Protestant ones in Germany. The twenty million German Catholics and their representatives, the Centre Party, are the only body of the country politically and ecclesiastically one. Their principles, which are the principles of the Catholic Church, have made them the governing and the truly conservative party of the empire. No German Reichstag has ever been praised by the Emperor and by the Government as the so-called "Centre Reichstag," when a member of the Centre Party first occupied the seat of the President. But for the German Catholics the Social Jets would to-day have a majority in the Reichstag, and would be the ruling party. More Protestants added to the Empire from Austria would not strengthen, but weaken it. It would suit the Prussian Protestant clergy much better to hold their own people together and to bring back to Protestantism their own Socialists and modern pagans than to try to acquire "damaged goods" from the Catholic ranks, as they do in Austria, and tried to do also in Bavaria.—Catholic Times.

A Grateful Woman.

SAYS DR. WILLIAMS' PINK PILLS SAVED HER LIFE.

Confined to Bed for More Than a Month and Wholly Unable to Move—Food Had to be Administered to Her as to a Child—Thankful Words of Praise.

From the Tribune, Deseronto, Ont.

Mrs. Wm Doxtater, whose husband works on the Rathbun farm, Deseronto, is well known in the town and surrounding country, her home having always been in this vicinity. Mrs Doxtater has passed through a more than usually trying illness, and as it was said she ascribed her cure to the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, a reporter of the Tribune was sent to investigate the case. It appears that Mrs. Doxtater's illness dates from the birth of a child on Feb. 15th, 1899, when the attending physicians found it necessary to administer chloroform. The shock was greater than she could stand and the result was partial paralysis during which her life was despaired of. Mrs. Doxtater gives the particulars as follows:—"Previous to the birth of my child I had enjoyed very good health, but following this my health gave way entirely. I was in bed for over a month, and had two doctors attending me. I was so weak that I could not turn myself in bed and had to be moved like a child. The little nourishment I took had to be administered by my friends. During this time I suffered great pain especially in the hip joints, and one side was paralyzed from the shoulder to the foot. The doctors could not tell me what my trouble was and the medicine they gave me did me no good. I became despondent and thought I would die. I got into a highly nervous condition and sleep was almost impossible. Just as I would fall asleep I would start up as though in a fright. This was the state of affairs when a friend advised me to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and I can never tell how thankful I am that I took that advice. After I had used the third box I was able to leave my bed and move around the house a little. By the time I had used six boxes I had gained greatly in strength and was able to do my own housework. I could eat my meals with relish. I sleep and am still constantantly gaining in strength. My friends were surprised at my speedy recovery after beginning the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and I believe that but for them I would not be alive to-day. I will be glad if my testimony is the means of pointing to some other sufferer, the road to health.

People who are run down, weak or nervous will find renewed health and strength through the fair use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. They enrich and build up blood and stimulate tired and jaded nerves. The genuine pills may be had from all dealers in medicine, or from the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont., at 50 cents a box or six boxes for $2.50.

BLASTED.

"Yes, his business reputation is blasted."

"How did it happen?"

"He dropped a can of his new process dynamite."

"Blasted him, eh! Blew him up?"

"No, it didn't go off!"—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

THE HORSE—noblest of the brute creation—when suffering from a cut, abrasion, or sore, derives as much benefit as its master in a like predicament, from the healing, soothing action of DR. THOMAS' ECLECTRIC OIL. Lameness, swelling of the neck, stiffness of the joints, throat and lungs, are relieved by it.

R. J. McGAHEY, D.D.S., L.D.S.

(Honor Graduate of Toronto University)

DENTIST

387 YONGE STREET, OPPOSITE WILTON AVE