

A COAL MINER'S RESCUE.

THE STORY OF A WORKER IN THE WESTVILLE, N.S., MINES.

Suffered From Asthma and Indigestion—Unable to Work for Eight Long Months—He Has Now Regained Complete Health and Strength.

From the Stellarton, N.S., Journal.

Faith doesn't come to all by hearing. With many seeing is believing. Many when they read of what has been effected in other parts of the country may shake their heads with an incredulous air. To satisfy such people it is necessary to bring the matter home; to show it to them at their own doors. The people of this country may not have heard, or only know little about the places where good has been effected by the use of the medicine, the name of which is on everybody's lips, but they have heard of Westville, the second most populous town in the country, and people far and near have heard of the mining town where in '73, twenty years ago, over fifty lives were lost by an explosion in a mine, and the people of these provinces know it to-day as the place from which they draw their supply of fuel. Hearing of a cure that had been effected in Westville through the agency of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, a Journal reporter thought it might be of general interest to ascertain the particulars. So to Westville he went, and called at the home of Mr. Thos. McMillan, who is known to every man, woman and child in the place, having taken up his home there twenty years ago. Mr. McMillan was not to be seen at the time, unless our reporter sought him at a distance of between three and four thousand feet underground, in one of the deepest coal mines on the continent, where he was at work. Mrs. McMillan was at home, however, and when informed the object of the reporter's visit, said she could give all the information necessary—and she gave it freely. "Yes," said she, "Tom was a very sick man, so sick that he was unable to work for eight months—a long time wasn't it?" she said by way of question. "He had been sick more or less for about a year. He was like a great many miners who had to work in poor air, troubled with the asthma and indigestion. He couldn't eat well and of course did not thrive. He lost flesh gradually and at last became so weak that he was unable to work. After he had been sick for some months we read of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. We talked the matter over and it was agreed to give the Pink Pills a trial—and it was a blessing we did. After he began to take the pills he felt himself gradually gaining strength. By degrees his appetite returned and with it his strength, and by the time he had taken six boxes he considered himself a well man. At this time he returned to his work in the mine, but he continued taking the Pink Pills for some time, to make sure that the trouble was driven out of his system. He can now work steadily and is as strong and healthy as he ever was. We are both so pleased with the great good this remedy did him that we never fail to recommend it to any sick acquaintances. This statement is simple facts, and is voluntarily given because my husband has been benefited by knowing what they have done for him.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are a specific for all diseases arising from an impoverished condition of the blood or a shattered condition of the nervous forces such as St. Vitus' dance, locomotor ataxia, rheumatism, paralysis, sciatica, the after effects of la grippe, loss of appetite, headache, dizziness, chronic erysipelas, scrofula, etc. They are also a specific for the troubles peculiar to the female system, correcting irregularities, suppressions, and all forms of female weakness, building anew the blood and restoring the glow of health to pale and sallow cheeks. In the case of men they effect a radical cure in all cases arising from mental worry, overwork or excesses of any nature. These pills are not a purgative medicine. They contain only life-giving properties, and nothing that could injure the most delicate system.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are sold only in boxes bearing the firm's trade mark and wrapper, (printed in red ink.) Bear in mind that they are never sold in bulk or by the dozen or hundred, and any dealer who offers substitutes in this form is trying to defraud you and should be avoided. Ask your dealer for Dr. Wil-

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Dr. Williams' Pink Pills may be had of all druggists or direct by mail from Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Brockville, Ont., or Schenectady, N. Y., at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50. The price at which these pills are sold make a course of treatment comparatively inexpensive as compared with other remedies or medical treatment.

AS TO HOME RULE.

SIR T. H. GRATTAN ESMONDE ANSWERS LORD MONTEAGLE'S OBJECTIONS.

Sir Thomas H. Grattan Esmonde, the distinguished Nationalist, has the following article in the latest issue of the New Ireland Review:

In the April number of the New Ireland Review I venture to lay before the Tory landlords of Ireland some reasons which, if it seemed to me, might lead them to a kinder consideration of the demands of the Home Rulers. Lord Montague, without being a Tory, has replied to me on behalf of the uncompromising Unionists.

I have nothing to complain of in the terms of Lord Montague's reply. I welcome it as a contribution to a controversy in which, if the issues were discussed with calmness, the light would spread much more rapidly; and I welcome it, furthermore, because it appears to me Lord Montague in his argument offers one of the best justifications of the home rule claims that I have yet met with. In fact, I would, without irreverence or disrespect, compare his lordship to a well-known prophet who spoke blessings instead of words of malediction, and thereby helped a cause he undertook to reprobate. If I did not believe that Lord Montague had a lively sense of the value of his own words, I would go the length of comparing him with M. Jourdain, and maintain that he is talking home rule without knowing it.

Lord Montague resents my dissenting from Lord Londonderry's contention, that the land question is the "root of Irish discontent," and expresses his conviction that "a very strong case can be made out for the affirmation."

For the sake of my present argument I will admit that Lord Montague is right. I will assume that the land question is the head and fountain of all our troubles in Ireland, that it is the one source of that hostility between the classes and the people which has formed such an ugly feature in our recent social history. I will concede that it is the question on which antagonistic interests are most strongly opposed, and the solution of which demands accordingly the most skillful and the most enlightened statesmanship. But this being granted, what do I find? That it is actually this question which Lord Montague proposes Irishmen should settle among themselves. He would have politicians of both parties "lay aside their politics for this purpose for the present, and loyally take up the tasks and problems of local life," and "in such combined efforts at local government" he discerns "the best hope of a peaceable solution of the political difficulties of the country." In making this proposal Lord Montague does not, so far as I can follow his argument, suggest that we should seek light or leading from English politicians, Liberal or Conservative. He advises that we "should take up the tasks and problems of local life" ourselves. He evidently means, not that we should petition English statesmen to solve our difficulties for us, but that we should solve them ourselves. And among the difficulties to be solved he places in the forefront that "root of Irish discontent"—the land question.

Now let me ask a plain question. If the best way for Irishmen to solve their social difficulties, and to compose their political differences, is to take these matters in hand and deal with them apart from English interference, is not this only another way of saying that the best government for Irishmen in local matters is self-government? And if we say this, are we not saying that home rule is the best form of rule for Ireland? If we are ourselves most competent to settle our land question, the most thorny of all our social troubles, what, in the whole range of our local public life, are we not competent to deal with? What question is there, within that compass, which would be more satisfactorily settled by being referred to the decision of the representatives of English and Scotch constituencies?

If Lord Montague will join us in settling our land question, without guidance or dictation from English statesmen, he may surely continue his alliance with us for the settlement of minor issues, which demand infinitely less political wisdom, and do not call for such a nice discernment of social equities. If he will thus far act out his own principles he will find himself as good a Home Ruler as any of us, and may safely count upon a position of public influence and a useful sphere of political action worthy of his abilities and his patriotism.

But Lord Montague is not my only critic. The leading organ of Irish Conservatism has this further objection to urge. "The strongest objection to home rule," according to the Irish Times, is "that it would not solve Irish questions." This is clearly not Lord Montague's position. Are Irish questions then insoluble any more than the political questions of other nations? I readily admit that English legislation has proved itself incapable of solving them; that on the whole English attempts in that direction have mainly made confusion worse confounded. But Irish questions, difficult and thorny as they may be, are surely capable of solution, if knowledge of the circumstances of the country directed with sympathy can only be brought to bear upon them. And, judging from the failure of past experiments conducted under English auspices, it is too much to believe that the best provision we can make for the settlement of our domestic difficulties is to undertake their settlement ourselves.

USELESS TROUBLE.—A mesmerist, on his trial for a crime which had no connection with hypnotism, emphatically exclaimed: "To prove my innocence, I am prepared to send the Court to sleep." "Prisoner," the judge replied, "you may leave that to your counsel."

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