#### WRITTEN FOR THE TRUE WITNESS. HOUSEHOLD TALKS.

OUTSIDE HELP RECONSIDERED.

Great Managers-" Washing Put Gut"-Sew ing or No Sewing-The Mending of Clothing-Baking af Home,

#### GREAT MANAGERS.

Although household fraditions always die hard, the on-moving spirit of the ace has breathed on the dry dust of antiquity here as elsewhere, and left our duty clear for us. Whatever of good was in the old custom, whatever of real worth or utility, we are at liberty to rataie, whatever is outworn and served its day, but is not fitted to serve ours, we may cast away. But it is a slow process, this reconstrution, and many mistakes have to be remedied. many modifications to be made in the plan of the social edifices, before the perfect work is

done. We cannot see the final result of all this striving yet, we are now concerned enly with de-

There has been too much inflation, to havrow stern from the commercial world, in matters domestic. Too much has been attempted, too much promised. We must lower our ximely. tions a little, we must rate our oan amittee

more modestly.
We have been fold often enough what great managers our grandmothers and great-grand-mothers were. How they brewed, and baked, mothers were. How they brewed, and baked, and spun, and what happy content duseful lives they led in consequence of being thus incessandy occupied. But those of us who can remember the closing of such lives know that there was little any weariness in the retropect, miggled with heartfelt thankfulness that their daughters should be spared the toils and priva-tions that for them had made existence to heavy a load in bear.
We ought to learn a lesson from the past, and

We ought to tear a reson from the past, and not let an overtrained sense of duty, or misplaced ambition, tempt us into the mistakes that arise from an overweening confidence in ourselves and a false estimate of our own

#### "WASHING PUT OUT."

than half of the cases. It is only fair to suppose that the multifarious duties of a house-sercharge of them if heavy drudgers not rightfully belonging to the domain of housekeeping be cowded into the already overcrowded week. of course where means will not permit, and where the mistress in consideration of this fact, will undertake some of the usual daily household tasks

d. The rates charged are high. More for the family wash per mouth than the month's wages of the servant. How can we afford it?"

To these objections we would reply: "Better have clethes worn out than human nerve and muscle. Better to have to charge one's washerwoman now and then, than a constant change of servants. In many class the servant's leaving necessitates the mis-tress at once stepping into the vacant place, but no hidy need carry on a laundry unless she be so minded. The objection as to the expense bears its own answer on the face of it. It is an injustice to the servant to expect her to do the washing in addition to her other tasks, at a less rate than a regular laundry would. The question of cast to the mistress diminishes when we recollect that when washing is done at home by the servant, that is, where one only is employed, the whole or the greater part of place Tuerday, May 8th, 1888. Do not let the opportunity escape you. It may be your turn the upstairs work has to remain undone or be done by the mistress. When a charwoman is brought in to do the washing, in order to secure proper despatch, the girl or the mistress has to see to the first, replenishing of the boilers, and the preparation of additional wood. Besides, the charwoman expects, and invariably receives, ber douccur, whereas when the bill from the laundry is presented and paid, you are quit of the whole transaction.

The standard objections to the employment of washerwomen at their own homes seem to be the unsanitary surroundings of some of these homes, the promiscuous character of the washes brought in by some of the customers; sheets, for instance, just from the contact of fever patients, little or no precautions being used in the separate cleaning and disinfecting of such articles also delay in returning clothes. The articles also delay in returning crounce. laundry is open to the accusation of employing destructive mechanical agencies for the speedy removal of all traces of soil from the clothing, and corrosive chemicals for the whitening the clothes As to the money charge, it is about equal in both cases, when the difference hetween skilled and unskilled labor is taken into consideration.

It may be urged that the patented invention washing machines, steam boilers, etc., with the wringers and other attachments, have made washing easy in the home. They have undoubtedly made it easier; but it will take a generation or two of inventors to make it easy, and every invention for that purpose only puts the good day farther off when it will be ban-ished from the list of household duties alto-

With the introduction of the sewing machine it was once foundly thought that a new era had arisen for woman. And it did benefit some people, no doubt—the capitalists and employers of labor.

For the rast, we have the significant fact, that operators in large establishments where business is carried on at high pressure seldom retain even a moderate degree of health after three years' steady application. Young girls come in from the country now and then, fired by the ambition of seeing city life and becom-ing dressmakers at the same time. Now, many who left home in blooming health and joyous, spirits have gone back, after a few months, to the paternal roof, disappointed and brokendown—the sad result of exchanging a healthy and natural mode of living for a forced and unnatural one.

In the household the sewing machine has wrought lasting evil. The very circumstance that agents in recommending their wares have to stipulate that the use of them is in no way prejudicial to the health of the operator tells a whole volume. Improvements are indeed constantly being made in their manufacture calculated to do away with prejudice against their use, but they are retarding a great work by assisting to retain the work of sewing in the family circle. Of course the making of the clothing for the entire family is seldom at-tempted at home, but for that we have to thank to thank the good sense of the men who will have style and fit, and do not begrudge paying for them.

Let any woman who doubts, the wisdom of abandoning the almost daily use of the sewing, machine and employing others to do her sewing. in cutting and fashioning the garments of her twenty-fiv

as she can conscientiously spare from s ch duties, then count up the cost of articles thus made, according to the regular price charged for making by seamstresses, taking care also to compare the finish and general appearance of the non-made srticle with the purchased one, and then see if it pays to do the work at home. Of course if a low valuation be put on time it is the concern only of the worker. Every one is

at liberty to appraise her own time at what she thinks it is wirth. The mending of clothes comes more within the sphere of woman's home labors. Less skill is needed here, there is greater variety in the work, repairs are made before the rent becomes irreparable. Yet when other obligations, do-mestic or social, make demand, and income will permit, a large share, if not all of the family mending can be got done at reasonable rates. As no particular skill is needed, many a worthy person, incapable of other work, may be supplied with work of this description at their own homes, thus making life a little sasier to the helper as well as to the tired housekeeper.

Among my acquaintances is a lady who, although a thorough housewife, superintending the affairs of a well appointed home with consummate ability yet always seems to have time for any intellectual or social enjoyment that may offer. Two days in every week she employer a secretary to dethat the formula mendian. ploys a seamstress to do the family mending, and finds the money so spent yield as satisfactory returns as any other item of household expenditure.

#### BAKING AT HOME.

With the giving out of the washing, sewing, and, where it is possible, the mending, time is allowed for the re-establishment of an old cus-tom now too generally fallen into disuse—the tom now too generally fallen into disuse—the making of bread at home. Not that the baker should be entirely superseded. The father of the family will have a word to say, no doubt, against the ro-appearance on the family board of the veritable "hard tack" which so tried teeth and temper in the early days of married life. But lot half of the time and attention formerly bettered now, making of felle and formerly bestowed upon making of frills and ruffles and the "getting un" of the same be but expended on the household loaf and it will repay in health, and coin too, all the trouble taken

DON'T LET IT ESCAPE, IT MAY BE YOUR TURN.

"WASHING PUT OUT."

The first note of waman's emancipation was abunded when the first washing was "put out."

So well is this understood that it is difficult in the control of the contro so well is this underglood that it is directly the secure girls for housework in families where the washing is done at home. We have only to read the advertisements in the "Wants" column of the local papers to find abundant evidence of this fact. "No washing or "Washing put out," softered as an inducement to intending applicants for the situation in more to the local papers. This call, fair to the situation in more to the second state of the situation in more to the local papers. The second state of the situation in more to the second state of the situation in more to the second state of the situation in more to the second state of the situation in more to the second state of the situation in more to the second state of the second state ené to E. H. Woodson, 1525 Main St., Lynch-burg, Va.; one to Bank of Commerce of St. Louis, Mo.; one to a depositor, through Wells, Fargo & Co., San Francisco, Cal.; one to R. A. Lord, Emporium, Pa.; one to John Murphy, Seneca, Ill.; one to I. N. Woodcox; Sidney. O.; one to W. T. Ridgway, 142 Sixth Ave., New York; one through the American Ex-change Nat'l Bank of New York; one through the First Nat'l Bank of Helena. Ark; one to L. D. Morelock, 111 Olive et., Lyansville, Ind.; ore to parties at Petersburg, Va., through of the usual daily household tasks on washing day this difficulty may be overcome as far as the servant's objections may be concerned, still the fact remains that though the burden be mide lighter by being shared, it has no right to be there at all. The shouldering of it simply makes two drudges instead of one.

But, 's meladies will say, 'what are we to fo?' We try one washerwoman after another, and it is extremely hard to get one who is at all satisfactory. Besides it is so costly. Chemicals are used that ruin and rack out the thoules in quicker time than the wearing would do. The rites charged are high. More for the family wash per mouth than the month's wages of the servant. How can we afford it?'

To these objections we would saply:

To these objections we would saply: etc. No. 82,114 down third prize of \$50,000, sold likewise in fractional parts: one to Ernest Themier, 35 Oliver St.. Cleveland, O.; one to Arkansas Nat'l Bank of Hot Springs, Ark.; one Arkansas Nat'l Bank of Hot Springs, Ark.; one to Defiance Nat'l Bank of Defiance, O., one to Chas. Stratten, Mexico, Ind.: one to P. A. Joice, New Yerk; one to Ignatz Isakowitsch, 86 Willett St., New York; one to Germania Bank of New York city; one to Alf. Libert, Lake Charles, La.; one to Frank Hell, 268 Magazine St., New Ocleans, La.; one to H Gluck, Tuscaloosa, Ala.; one to Miss Clara Wisdom, care of Haymarket Theatre, Ohicago, Ill. No. 79,189 drew fourth prize of \$25,000, which was scattered in all directions, and it was the same way with over a against disease. Of druggiest. rections, and it was the same way with over a million dollars. The next drawing will take

> A toper's sentiment: "When a man is early to ryes, it takes the cobwebs out of his eyes. A lady writes: "I was enabled to remove the corns, root and branch, by the use of Holloway's Corn Cure." Others who have

burglar said when the lady of the house caught | water, the petals may be seen to become smooth him stenling her silver.

tried it have the same experience.

Wife—"John, the doctor is down stairs and geraniums) may be treated in this way, with his biil" Husband—"Tell him I am White flowers turn yellow. The thickest texnot well enough to see him."

her he has to say please.

All beds seem hard to the rheumatic. Then hearken we preview sufferers! Apply Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil to your aching joints and muscles. Rely on it that you will experience speedy relief. Such, at least, is the testimony of those who have used it. The remedy is likewise successfully resorted to for throat and lung diseases, sprains, bruises, etc.

Sunday-school Teacher-" What can you tell me of Lot's wife?" Little Girl-"Nothir. Mother says I mustn't talk about other folks behind their backr."

Gilbert Laird, St. Margaret's Hope, Ork ney, Sootland, writes :- "I am requested by several friends to order another parcel of Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil. The last lot I got from you having been tested in several cases of Rheumatism, has given relief when doctors' medicines have failed to have any effect. The excellent qualities of this medi-cine should be made known, that the millions of sufferers throughout the world may benefit by its providential discovery.

A little girl's father has a round bald spot Klasing him at bedtime not long ago, she sald:
"Stoop down, popsy dear, I want to kiss the
place where the lining shows.

IF YOU ONCE TRY Carter's Little Liver Pills for sick headache, billousness or constipation, you will never be without them. They are purely vegetable; small and easy to take. Don't forget this.

A correspondent who signs herself "Belva," wants to know something about John L. Sullivan. We have at time to print his biography, but he is New England's Apollo, Belva, dear.

FFTS: 11 Fits stopped free by Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. No Fits after first diy's use. Marvelous cures. Treatise and \$2.00 trial bottle free to Fit cases. Send to Dr. Kline, 931 Arch St., Phila. Pa. 25-G

A firm resolve An agreement to go into partnership.

Worms derange the whole system. Mother Graves, Worm Exterminator deranges worms, for her, thus leaving her full time for the legisi Graves. Worm Exterminator deranges worms, 1000. Tuny make household duties, count up, the time spent and gives rest to the sufferer. It only costs perfect substitute for a healthy woman's milk mate household duties, count up, the time spent and gives rest to try it and he contwenty-five cents to try it and be con-

THE EMPRESS RULLS.

SHE GAINS, HER POINT AGAINST BISMARCK. CJURT INTRIGUES - THE ROYAL BE-TROTHAL TAUTTLY AGREED TO

BERLIN, April 8 -Prince Alexander of Battenberg comes to Charlottenburg next Thursday and his petrothal to Princess Victoria takes place early in June. Prince Bismarck has withdrawn his resignation, solely from the consideration that under the domination of Empress Victoria Germany would speedily break up. Nothing since the accession of Emperor Freder c has occurred that has so strongly animated the Prussian Conservatives against the Empress as the marriage question. It now becomes known that the Empress will impel her helpless husband to thwart Prince Bismarck without regard to the respect due to the late Emperor or to the national safety. The policy of the Conservatives at this time represents the genuine feeling of the whole German people. All the Radical newspapers, such as the Vessisch Zeitung, which treats the Battenberg question with disdain as of no consequence to the German policy, ignore the fact that the Battenberg is only one chord in the general discord struck by the party of the Empress. There ticence of the Berlin press in referring to Court intrigues has been greater than was required by deference to the Emperor and leading officers of state The Battenberg marriage becomes almost a minor meident in the court intrigues.

Among other successful schemer, the Em-peror has been induced to send to Count Von Moltks a series of statements on the condition of the army, followed by a request that the general preside at the meetings of the Commission on Reforms in the army. Count Von Moltke has replied that it would be impossible for him to preside over the commission without knowing how it was constituted and what reforms were desired. Consequently the commission has been dropped.

Another move of the party of the Em-It may be well to remember also that in our press is to overhaul the diplomatic apday, as in the older time, no prouder title can be bestowed upon woman than "lady," the ed the Prince of Reuse, minister at Saxcn "blaef dia" "loaf giver." Vienna, would have been displaced. Count Von Munster would have been withdrawn from Paris and Baren Hatzfeldt from London because each is knit into the Bismarck policy. The position now is a mere truce. The establishment of settled order in Bulgaria, and the removal of all possibility of Alexander raising the rallying ery, will deprive the merriage of all political importance. The visit of the Queen of England to Charlottenburg, therefore, will take place as arranged, but the betrothal will not be publicly brought forward on the occasion. This is an official statement, and simply means that Prince Bismarck's advice has been over-ruled. The Queen of England comes here with her Battenburg proteges to carry out her family projects, without regard for the sentiments of the German nobility or the German people, and equally regardless that her daughter, the Empress, thwarts the policy of the minister who made her Empress, and without whom Imperial Germany might Case to be. Nothing in Prince Bismarck's life is so hotorable, so full of self-command and loyalty to Germany as his temporary aubmission to the Empress regime. the enthusiastic support of Count Von Moltke and other leaders of the army, and the leaders of the Conservative and National Liberal parties, and even has the begrudged approval of the progressist chiefs. The chancellor does not, therefore, rely on the military party. He has the support of the whole ceuntry and of the royal heads of the German Federation and is absolute master of the situation.

## THE COMMON LOT.

There is a place no love can reach. There is a time no voice can te ch. There is a chain no power can treak, There is a sleep no sound can wake,

against disease. Of druggiest.

TO PROLONG THE BEAUTY OF FLOWERS.

THE GREAT VIRTUE OF A CUPFUL OF HOT WATER. For keeping flowers in water, finely-powdered charcoa, in which the stalks can be stuck at the bottom of the vase, preserves them surprisingly, and renders the water free from any conoxous qualities. When cut flowers have faded, either by being worn a whole evening in one's dress or as a bouquet, by cutting half an inch from the end of the stem in the morning and putting the "I am at your service, ma'am," as the freshly-trimmed end instantly into quite boiling and to resume their beauty, often in a few minutes. Colored flowers (carnations, azaleas, roses tured flowers amend the most, although azaleas A Michigan town boasts a girl six feet nine inches tal. When a fellow gets a kiss from ing been worn for hours, which at breakfast next morning were perfectly renovated by means of a cupful of hot water.

## A BIG APRIL FOOL.

"April Fool" was what Spring Disease said when he came out of a house where he had hoped to board for a few weeks. He was fooled badly, for he knew he could not stay where Paine's Celery Compound was used. medicine always drives out Spring Disease. -

AN EMINENT CARDINAL PASSES AWAY.

NEW YORK, April 5.—A special cablegram from Rome to the Catholic Review announces the death on Good Friday, at the age of 61, of Cardinal Thomas M. Martinelli, U.S.A., one of the six cardinal bishops, a member of the Augustinian Order, and one of the most learned of the theologians of the Church. He was a devoted and trusted friend of Pope Leo XIII., who described him as "one of the brightest intellects of the Church." He was created cardinal in 1873.

## FAMOUS WOMEN.

It is a significant fact that most of the women who have achieved fame in art, literature, or "affairs" have enjoyed vigorous health. This shows that the mind is never capable of the severe and continued application necessary to creative work, unless the body is at its best. The woman who aspires to fill an exalted place among her associates, must be free from nervous debility and female weakness. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription will banish these, and it is warranted to restore those functional harmonies which are indispensable to health. As a specific for all those chronic weaknesses and ailments peculiar to women, it is unequaled.

AN OLD SOLDIER BORN A.D. 1782. PUGWASH, N.S., April 5.—William Moody, of Gulf Shore, died yesterday, aged 107 years and 25 days. He was a veteran of 1812, coming to this country in 1807. He enjoyed good health until a few days since. He was photographed for the first time on March 1st last.

HEALTH AND ECONOMY. Health is most important, but economy should be considered. Both are gained by using Lac-tated Food for the baby, the best and cheapest food. Puny infants grow fat on it, as it is a

The longest reign in history—The deluge.

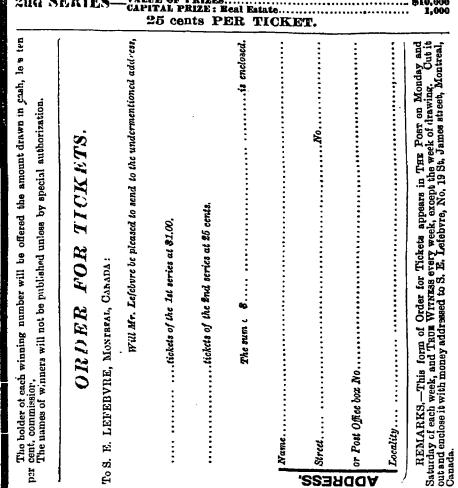
# NATIONAL COLONIZATION LOTTERY,

Under the patronage of the Rev. Curé LABELLE. To aid the work of the Diocesan Colonization Societies of the Province of Quebec. Founded in June, 1884, under authority of the Quebec Act, 32 Vict., Cap. 36.

CLASS D.

THE ELEVENTH MONTHLY DRAWING WILL TAKE PLACE ON WEDNESDAY, 18th of APRIL, 1888, at 2 o'clock P.M. Value of Prizes, \$60,000.

IST SERIES—VALUE OF PRIZES. \$50,800 5,000 \$1.00 PER TICKET.



#### IN MONTREAL



## ALBION HOTEL.

-AT THE--

The Longest Visit on Record!

CONSULTATION FREE TO ALL.

No organization of Medical and Surgical specialists has ever received such a corlial reception and liberal patronage at the hands of the invalid public and citizens in general as has been bestowed on DR. KERGAN and his Staff. It is indeed gratifying, as it speaks in loudest terms the Respect and Confidence on one side and the

TREATMENT BY CORRESPONDENCE. While we would not for the importance of a personal consultation, yet by our original system of diagnosis as developed in this department, we specific turn many eases of chronic diseases and of the simpler deformities without interviewing the patient. Chronic disease differs from acute as greatly as day from night.

ADVANTACES OF WRITING. In consulting by lotter the patient is not emcarefully reads over his letter to see if it is a complete and accurate description of his sufferings. The timid lady and nervous young man write just as they feel, and one important reason why we have had such unprecedented success in treating intricate cases, is because we have obtained such true and natural statements of the cases from these letters, many or which are perfect pen pictures of disease. As bank tellers and cashiers, who daily handle larke quantities of currency, can unmistakeby detect spurious money by a glance at the engraving or a tour hof the paper, so the experienced specialist, by his great familiarity with disease becomes equally skilled in detecting the nature and extent of a chronic malady from a written description of its symptoms. In fact constant extended to extend the activity of the paper, so the experienced specialist, by his great familiarity with disease, becomes equally skilled in detecting the nature and extent of a chronic malady from a written description of its symptoms. In fact constant extended to extend on the process of the continuation of the symptoms. In fact constant extended to extend a practice covering every possible type of chronic disease, has enabled us to reduce our system of treatment by correspondence to a positive science. As our most wonderful cures have been effected without our international Medical Council ever seeing those whom they prescribe for so many of them have been in cases treated solely by mail. We might give innumerable instances or this did space permit, and strongly advise any who ruffer from chronic complaints, of whatever name or nature, to critic as at once, as dolay is always dangerous. Send us a clearly written statement of your symptoms, what you feel and as you feel, and we can unstantly devect the disease. You can write with the utmost confidence, as all communications are sacredly guarded. A written oninton will be sent you, free or offance, and if you are curable

## OUR WALKING ADVERTISEMENTS.

All letters or extracts of letters received from former patients that are published by us are in accordance with their permission or instructions. \$500 will be forfoited if a single misrepresentation is made in our publications, advertisements, etc. We always use full name of patients sending letters for publication unless otherwise requestes.

CATARRH CURED. Miss Anna Rogers writes: Montreat, March 17, 1888. Dear Dr. Kergan and members of the International Medical Council: "I am happy to bear ustimony regarding your services in my case. I was for over five years a dreadful sufferer from Catarrb and its so rea of allied troubles. Buil pain in my head, heavy feeling over the eyes, often feit as though I would full diwn, a dry and stuffy feeling in my nose, constant hacking cough, worse in the morning, and many other disagreeable symptoms that are all things of the past. Two months under your care has onthroly cured me. I commot remember when I over feit so well as now."

DYSPEPSIA CURED. Jas. Dupols writes: Quebec, March 20, 1888. J. D. Rergan, about getting cured, as several of the best doctors in this province had falled to relieve me. From the first dose of your med chief began to get better. I then had confidence, and now, after following your treatment and instructions closely for two months, I find myself cured. If you deem it best to have a little more medicine to make it certain, please send it on at once."

FITS CURED. Mrs. C. E. T. writes: St. Johns, Que., March 10, 1888. Dear Doctors: I am Jan. 28, is completely cured by your treatment. He has not had a single spell since he bogan, and up until that time he had from 1 to 8 overy week. You don't know how thankful lain for what you have done."

FEM ALE WEAKNESS CURED known merchant, aged 32, the mother of our chi'dren, had for three years, since birth of last child, suffered from displacement of the womb, and menstrual derangement. Her have was weak, and scarcely ever free from pain. She could not lift ordinary weights, walk rapidly or climb stairs, was obliged to lie down many times during the day, and place a pillow under small of back to rest it, was subject to savere headsches, capacially in top of head, accompanied by great heat, feet and knees were g, herally cold. She often experienced a sensation like as though water, was dropping from her shoulder blade and neck there bowels were never regular and her appetito variable. She had tried three of the bast local physiciars, had worn supporters, and was completely discouraged when she came to us. She visited our staff at the Alibon Hotel, underwent a thorough examination and heard our jopinion. She began treatment, attended to it, closely following our instructions in every particular, to improve after the first week. She continued under our care for five months, at the end of which time she was perfectly cured, this was in 1856. During the summer of 1887, she visited consystem, Atlantic City and other noted resorts and never enjoyed herself so well since being married. Returning home she wrote as follows:

DR. KERGAN & TAFF,

Dear : its,—"It small never forget the service you have rendered me. I do believe I would have been dead long before now had I not visited, you, and certainly death would be preferable to such misery again. I never felt so well not weighed as much as at the present time." —

CONSUMPTION CURED. Mr. Joseph Goforth, Moncton P.O., Ont., first consulted us several general practitioners, borrowed the money to pay for a three months' course of treatment, which, much to the joy of himself and friends, cured him. Read his certificate:

This is to certify that I had consumption of both lungs, and treated with a number of doctors without receiving benefit. About two years ago I took a course of treatment from Dr. Kergan's Medical Institute, of Detroit, and was cured.

We refer interested persons to Dr. C. A. McRae, a leading physician of Toronto, No. 18 Harbord street, who is fully acquainted with all the facts regarding this case.

ANOTHER WONDERFUL CURE. Mr. I. D. Boardman, editor Peters burg, Mich., Builetin, says: "My health having been undermined in fighting for the Union, I was attacked in '79 by consumption in its worst form. I had severe pains in the left breast a for, backing coupt, hight sweats, daily fever, and frequent violent bleeding of the lungs. I was greatly emaciated. In 1884 I was told I must soon die by all the local physicians, and in despair applied to Dr. J. D. Kergan. I was then a complete wreck. His first month's treatment set me on my feet; in four months I was cured. I am now in good health; life looks bright to me; I bid fair to live and work for years, and I owe all this to Dr. J. D. Kergan." [NOTE—Now, May 21, '87, ind Mr. B. is still enjoying good health and editing his bright, newsy paper. LATER—Now, March 26, '88, Mr. B. is still to the land of the living and engaged in the same work. He bids fair to out live all the doctors that were so positive about him dying in 1884. Write him and see what he says.

## THE PROOFS

We can and do present as to our success in the freatment of ALL. DISEASES AND DEFORMITIES THAT COME WITHIN THE RANGE OF OUR SENERALIES are genuine, positive and without limit. Our claims to your confidence and patronege are based on a solid foundation composed of genuine ability and reliability as physicians, surgeons and business men. Experience, skull and reputation at home and abroad as expert specialists. We sak only a fair and impartial investigation at the hands of the sick or deformed as to our facilities and the advantages offered by our institution. Consultation in porton or by mail FREE OF CHARGE. If you cannot visit the staff in porson, write to headquarters, and Dr. Kergan with his Medical Council will carefully review and consider your case and write you their opinion free of charge.

Address all letters plainly to the President and Medical Director.: to the state of

DR. J. D. KERGAN,

PREVENTED BY FORCE.

The National League Meetings Dispersed at the Point of the Bayonet-Lish Citizens Arrested by Scores,

KILBUSH, April 8.-On Saturday night some policemen who were trying to prevent the erection of a platform for the meeting andounced for to-day were pelted with stones by a mob, and were compelled to charge the orowd. Many civilians were hadly injured. Mr. Tanner, M.P., held a meeting outside Maccroom at five o'clock this morning. He there burned a copy of the Government proclamation. At 2 p.m., the advertised hour, he attempted to held another meeting, when the police removed him from the grounds. There was only slight excitement.

About 6,000 persons belonging to the various league branches of Kilrush assembled at 2.30 p.m. There was a large contingent on horseback. The police, led by Magistrates Walsh and Irwin, charged the crowd, injuring many. A number of triumphal arches were torn down. Father Glynr, of Kilmihili, was attacked by two policemen with rifler. A farmer felled one policeman to the ground with a black thorn stick. A riot being imminent, the Berkshire regiment, with fixed bay-onets, led by Capt. Lynch, charged the mob, and many persons were badly wounded. Order was somewhat restored on the crowd being appealed to by priests and Mesers. Redmond and Crilly, members of parliament. Mr. Redmond then attempted to organize the meeting, which had herotofore been announced, but was prevented by Magistrate Irwip. Mr. Redmond protested that the Government's action in proclaiming the meeting was illegal, and together with the priests advised the multitude to disperse. Ten persons were seriously wounded with batons and bayonets and two mounted policemen were injured with stones.

LOUGHREA, April 8.—Mr. O'Brien had his meeting. While the police were dispersing the people, Mr. O'Brien spoke ten minutes. He called the police cowards for not arresting him, instead of illtreating the people. Mr. O'Brien left the bishop's residence at two p.m., followed by a crowd numbering four thousand persons and took his way to a field outside the town, where a platform had been erected. He was met by an imposing force of police and military which barred the way. Mr. O'Brien then called to the people to halt and addressed the magistrate to the following effect: "I wish to hold a meeting to tell the people the truth about English rule in Ireland, but no meeting will be held it it has been resolved to disperse the people forcibly." The magistrate replied that he could not allow the meeting to be held. Mr. O'Brien then insisted upon his right to hold the meeting, saying that he took all responsibility upon himself and asked the magistrate that if force be used to use it upon him, not upon the people. A long colloquy between the two then ensued, Mr. O'Brien insisting that his arrest would end the meeting and that if any other action was taken the that if any other action was taken the responsibility would rest with the police. The crowd then advanced toward the platform and the police immediately attacked them, knocking down those who resisted. Only Mr. O'Brien and two clergymen were left on the reporters' stand. Stones now began to the reporters' stand. Stones now began to fly and the police brought their batons into requisition. At this critical moment Father Meagher in a few well chosen words begged the crowd to desist from violence, but his efforts were only partially successful. The police then pressed upon the people and cleared the field. Several civilians received scalp wounds. At half-past four o'clock Mr. O'Brien addressed a meeting at Temperance Hall. A few elergymen and about twenty of the leading Nationalists were present. The police arrived on the ground after the meet-

ing had closed.

There are three serious cases in the hospital. The town was quiet throughout the

avening.

Mr. Kennedy, Town Commissioner, and vice-president of the League, and a dozen of the promoters of the meeting here, were arrested on Saturday night charged with dis-playing illegal documents. They were remanded until Tuesday.

Ennis, April 8.—Messrs. Davitt, O'Connor, the Rev. Mr. Corry and other League leaders left Carmody's Hotel, in Ennis, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, and drove 10 miles into the country, followed by 80 husears, under Col. Turner. By a preconcerted arrangement, Mr. Condon, M.P., remained in the town to hold the proposed meeting in an unoccupied corn store. The programme leaked out and a cordon of soldiers was placed around the building. The doors of the building had been barricaded, but soon gave way to sledge hammers in the hands of the police. This aroused desperate resistance on the part of the people, and many were injured, including a reporter of the Irish Times. Fifty persons were arrested, among them Mr. Dunleavy, editor of the Clare Independent; Mr. Halpin, a poor law guardian, and Patrick Carmody, a relieving officer. Rain is falling in torrents, and oavalry and infantry are patrolling the town.

The men arrested were afterwards released.

THE POLICE TRICKED AT KANTUCK. KANTUCK, April 8.—Several hundred men with National League cards displayed in their caps paraded here today. In accordance with the announcement of a league meeting Mosers. Hesly and Flynn, after considerable trouble in evading the police, attempted to address a crowd of people that had assembled in the town. They failed, as the crowd was immediately dispersed by the police. In the mean-time, however, a successful meeting had been held two miles outside the town.

FOR 30 YEARS I have been troubled with catarn—have tried a number of remedies without relief. A druggist here recommended Ely's Oream Balm. I have used only one bottle and I can say I feel like a new man. My catarrh was chronic and very bad. I make this voluntary statement that others may know of the Balm.—J. W. Mathewson (Lawyer), Pawtucket, R.I.

Ely's Cream Balm gives satisfaction to every one using it for catarrhal troubles.—G. K. Mellor, Druggist, Worcester, Mass. Apply Balm into each nostril.

Some of the shepherds in the mountains of Bulgaria live for ten and filteen years attending their flooks, and never knowing what it is to sleep in a house or to enjoy any of the comforts of civilization.

Holloway's Pills. - Indigestion. - How much thought has been bestowed, and what voluminous treatises have been written upon this universal and distressing disease, which is with certainty and safety dispelled without fear of relapse by a course of this purifying, soothing and tonic medicine! It acts directly on the stomach; liver, and bowels-then indirectly, though no less effectively, on the brain, nerver, vesselr, and glands, introducing such order throughout the entire system that harmony dwells between each organ and its functions. Dyspepsia need no l the bugbear of the public, since Holloway's Pills are fully competent to subdue the most chronic and distressing cases of impaired digestion, and to restore the miserable suf-Corner Michigan Avenue and Shelby Street, Detroit, Mich., U. S. A. lerer to health, strength, and cheerfulness,