It will be remembered that the Rosebery Government was compelled by the clamor of the Opposition to make large additions to the British navy, and that it was finally beaten because the reserve of ammunition for small arms was thought by the House of Commons to be inadequate. The new Ministry, therefore, comes before the people as the special champion of a strong defensive policy, and with a view of enforcing it Lord Salisbury has signalized his accession for the third time to power by creating a new council of national and imperial defence over which the Duke of Devonshire has been chosen to preside.

It was the Duke of Devonshire who, in 1890, suggested the formation of such a council in the report of a commission of which he was the head. In that report he opposed the plan, which had found some advocates, of abolishing the Ministerial chiefs of the Admiralty and the War Office and of substituting for them a single Minister of Defence. At the same time he strongly recommended that the two offices of First Lord of the Admiralty and of Secretary of State for War should be brought into close relation and effective co-operation. To this end the Duke declared himself in favor of a naval and military council, to be presided over by the Prime Minister, and to consist of the Parliamentary heads of the two services and their principal professional advisers. This council should meet, he thought, in all cases before the estimates of the year are decided upon, so that the establishments proposed for each service should be discussed from the viewpoint of the other, and so that the relative importance of any proposed expenditure night be fully considered.

This project has now been carried out in every particular, except that the Council of Defence is to have for its presiding officer, not the Prime Minister but the Duke of Devonshire. The creation of this council, which will speak with the authority of three Cabinet Ministers and of the chief officers in both services, is expected to bring about something like a revolution in the relations of the Admiralty and War Office on the one hand toward the Exchequer on the other. Hitherto, the Chancellor of the Exchequer has practically dictated the amount of the appropriations for the naval and military departments. He has told those departments how much money they could have, and they have had to make the most of it. Now the new Council of Defence will have so much weight in the Cabinet that it will be able to announce how much money it must have, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer will have to get it in the best way he can. Such, at all events, is the belief of those who have organized the new Board, and there is no doubt that it will exercise more influence than would any one of its members acting independently. After all, however, in peace times, the primary aim of every Cabinet, if it desire to retain office, is to worry the taxpayers as little as possible, and therefore the onus of responsibility for the budget must rest in normal circumstances on the Chancellor of the Exchequer. He that has to bear the responsibility will in the long run acquire ascendancy.

Still, the creation of this council will rightly be construed on the Continent of Europe as proof that under the Salisbury Government a vigorous effort will be made to increase the defensive resources of Great Britain, and the inference will be strengthened by the selection of the Duke of Dovonshire for the head of the Board. The appointment indicates that the Admiralty and the War Office will be reorganized on the lines drawn by the Duke in the report to this time a difficulty has been experienced in fixing responsibility for shortcomings in military and naval equipment and supplies. Conspicuously was this the case in the Crimean war. In his report the Duke, then Lord Hartington, proposed that not only should there be, as there new is, a Cabinet Ministry responsible for each service to Parliament, but also a permanent official, namely the First Sea Lord in the Admiralty and the Chief of Staff at the War Office, responsible to the Cabinet Minister for the whole service. This idea is borrowed from the practice of the British Postal Department, wherein the Secretary of the Post Office is responsible to the Postmaster-General. Under this system the House of Commons and the British nation will know whom to punish when a blunder is made.

Football Championship for 1895.

The knowing ones are speculating on the football possibilities of the season. Ottawa is not likely to retain the honors of the championship, as Queen's will put in a team sure to smash all records. It is often the case that very slight causes will lose a victory. It is stated that a painful corn made useless one of the best American players. It follows that no team can hope to win this year that neglects to supply its members with Putnam's Painless Corn Extractor, the only safe, sure, and painless remedy for corns.

A .- "I hear that your friend X. has gone to South America. Was it up an his obysician's "advice!" B .- " No ; his Lawyer's."

IS PARALYSIS CURABLE?

MR. GEORGE LITTLE, OF ESSEX COUNTY, SATS IT IS.

He Cives His Own Terrible Experience to Prove the Truth of His Assertion-Suffered for over Two Years -Both Himself and Family Thought That Only Death Could End His sufferings-Again Enjoying the Blessing of Sound Health From the Essex Free Press.

Life is truly a burden to those not blessed but when a strong man is brought to the verge of almost utter helplessness, when doctors fail, and there is apparently nothing left to do but wait the dread summons that comes but once to all, the case assumes an aspect of extreme sadness. In such a condition as this did Mr. George Little, of the township of Colchester North, find himself, and recently the Free Press, hearing incidentally that he had recovered health and strength, a reporter was sent to investigate. When seen, Mr. Little expressed a willinguess to state the nature of his case, and his story is as follows :-



Some four years ago Mr. Little suffered from a severe attack of la grippe which left his lower limbs partially paralyzed. He called in one of the best known physicians of Essex county, who appeared to do all that lay in his power for the relief of Mr. Little, but to no avail. For two and a half years he suffered the most intense pain and was confined to his bed for the greater part of the time. The doctor was puzzled with his case and as he seemed to obtain no relief, he changed doctors for a period. The second doctor did no better than the other, and Mr. Little returned to the one he had first called in. Finally, despairing of ever obtaining relief, he told the physician that he did not see any further use of taking his medicines, and believed he should die if he did not obtain relief in a short time. He had wasted away to little more than a mere skeleton, and was an object of pity to his neighbors, and felt himself a burden to his family. His wife and family had given up nope, and his neighbors, all thought it was merely a question of time when Mr. Little's death would relieve his suffering. While his limbs were partially paralyzed he could use them sufficient to hobble about the house and door yard, but if he undertook to walk to the stable he would be confined to his bed for a week after. His limbs grew numb and cold. During the hottest summer days he was obliged to sit with his feet and legs in a hot oven, wrapped in flannels and hot cloths until the skin would come off in scales. Mr. Little believed that his physician was doing all that could be done, and has nothing but kindly feelings for the treatment he received at his hands but he is certain that the doctor had no hope of his recovery. He had tried an advertised mineral water, taking in all seven gallons of it, but failed to obtain relief. After suffering for two and a half years, Mr. Little, in the summer of 1893, read of a case similar to his own, that had been cured by the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Grasping at this last hope, he sent for a few bores and began taking them. Before the second box was all used. Mr. Little was satisfied that he him of his exceedingly painful and mysterious ailment. Mr. Little continued the use of the Pink Pills for several months and was able te get out and do light work about his farm, which he had not been able to do for over two years. He continued taking Pink Pills a while longer, when he was fully recovered and was able to do any of the hardest work on his farm, and in the winter time worked almost steadily at saw-logging and woodchopping. During the past fall, he says, of the commission above mentioned. Up he was frequently caught out in heavy rain storms when away from home, but he had so far recovered that his exposures have not brought any bad results. During the very cold w eather of last winter ho was hauling wood to Windsor, a distance of fifteen miles. He looks at present as it he had hardly seen a sick day in lite time.

> use of the pills. He gives his testimony for the benefit of others who may bo similarly afflicted. Mr. Little's wife, who was present at the interview, corroborated Mr. Little's testimony and believes he owes his entire recovery to the use of Pink Pills. The entire family look upon the husband and father as one rescued f om the grave by the timely use of Pink On inquiry among Mr. Little's neighbors, we find that he is a man of undoubted veracity. He has lived in Essex county all his lifetime, and on his present farm in Colchester North, about four years. He is

Mr. Little feels deeply grateful to Dr.

Williams' Pink Pills and claims that his

complete recovery is entirely due to the

bors looked upon his cure as a most miraculous one, his death having been expected among them for many months before he began the use of Pink Pills.

the superintendent of the Edgar Mills Sun-

day school, and his case is too well known

heaviest known for years.

What a Word Will Do

Byron reminds as that a word is enough to rouse mankind to mutual slaughter. Yes, there is power in a word-Marathon. for instance, Waterloo, Gettysourgh, Appomatox. Great battles these, but what a great battle is going on in many a sick and suffering body. In yours, perhaps. Take courage. You can win. Call to your aid Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It acts powerfully upon the liver, cleanses the system of all blood-taints and impurities; cures all humors from a common Blotch or Eruption to the worst Scrofula, Salt-rheum, "Fever-sores," Scaly or Rough Skin, in short, all diseases caused by bad with a full measure of health and strength, blood. Great Eating Ulcers rapidly heal under its benign influence. Especially potent in curing Tetter, Eczema, Erysipelas, Boils, Carbuncles, Sore Eyes, Scrofulous Sores and Swellings, Hip-joint Disease, "White Swellings" and Enlarged Glands.

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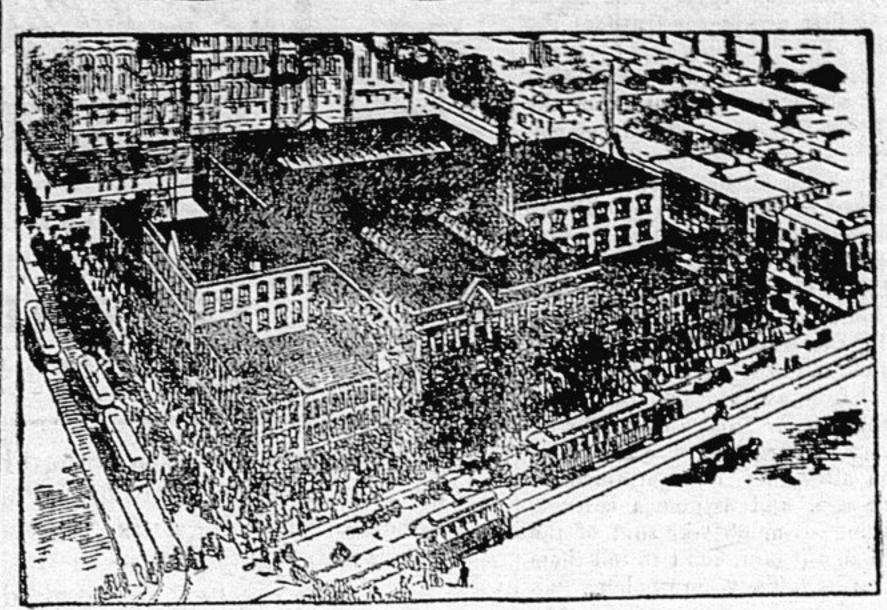
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