

## AN OPEN LETTER

From a Baptist Clergyman Telling of Cures Wrought by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills

The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.:

Gentlemen,—It has been my intention to write to you for some time, but being busy I have neglected to do so until now.

I am a Baptist minister. Was ordained June 14th, 1887, in Crahan Baptist Church, Northumberland Co., Ont. I want to tell you in as few words as possible what I know about Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. I was pastor of the Dalesville, Que., Baptist Church in 1891 and again in 1894. While pastor in 1891, the Rev. John King, a former pastor, aged 74, was stricken with paralysis so that he could not help himself. He had to, or did, take a tablespoonful of rhubarb every day to keep his bowels regular. I thought of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. He began taking them and it was not long before he could walk again and his bowels were regular. The paralysis never returned and his bowels remained active. He died a few years ago practically from old age.

I went from Dalesville, Que., to Groton, Vermont, as pastor of the Baptist Church in that place. There lived a man about two and one-half miles from Groton by the name of Neil McCrea, a Canadian. I heard he was ill, and being a Canadian, I went to see him. I found him lying in bed. He said he had no pain, but was too weak to sit up. His lips were bloodless, in fact he was as white as chalk. I recommended Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and gave him some. He began taking them and in a short time could see blood in the veins of his hands and in the course of a few weeks he was out watching men building a new barn for him, and shortly after that he came to Groton to church. Now, I ought to tell you that the doctor of Groton had given him up. The Ryegate doctor (a doctor in an adjoining village) could not help him and said so. The best doctor in the hospital of Burlington, Vt., came and saw Mr. McCrea, but said he could not help him. He did not get any help until Dr. Williams' Pink Pills put him on his feet again.

Later I returned to Dalesville, Que., as pastor. A young lady who lived about six miles west of Dalesville at a place called Edina, sent for me to come to see her, as she had been a member of my congregation in my former pastorate. I went to see her and found a similar case to that of Mr. McCrea, of Groton, Vt. This girl was so weak she could not sit up. She appeared to be bloodless. I said to her: "It will cost you \$6.00 to get a doctor to come out from Lachine to see you, whereas you can get six boxes of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for \$2.50." She followed my advice, took Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and when some time later I saw her in Lachine, she was as well as ever, and Dr. Williams' Pink Pills did it all.

I have given you the facts of these three cases which came to my personal notice and I think only just to other sufferers that these cures should be given the widest publicity. If you wish me to go before a magistrate and take oath to the truthfulness of the things mentioned above, I am prepared to do so. I am at present engaged in evangelistic work, and have therefore not at the present time a permanent address. I can, however, refer you to the editor of the Canadian Baptist.

(Signed), T. C. Sowter.

It takes an awfully small man to look down on his neighbors.

## THE SUNDAY SCHOOL

INTERNATIONAL LESSON,  
JAN 22.

Lesson IV.—Omri and Ahab Lead Israel into Greater Sin, 1 Kings 16. 15133. Golden Text, Prov. 14. 34.

Verse 15. Zimri . . . seven days in Tirzah—He had slain not only the drunken king, Elah, but all the male members of the house of Baasha, according to the word of Jehu the prophet. His crime and terrible fate became a byword in after years (2 Kings 9. 31).

Gibbethon—See above. There had been an intermittent siege of this place for twenty-seven years, with no apparent success.

16. Made Omri . . . king—The army, which had not been taken into the counsels of the headstrong Zimri, refused to accept the new order of things, and hailed the more powerful military rival of Zimri as their king.

18. The castle—A fortified stronghold attached to the palace.

19. His sins—The words used to describe the misdoings of Zimri are the customary words, which came to be a kind of formula for the misconduct of the kings of Israel who did that which was evil in the sight of Jehovah. In a short regency of one week it is hardly probable he would be able to promote to any extent the calf-worship of Jeroboam.

20. The rest of the acts of Zimri—This is also a stereotyped expression. His acts must have been few. The book of the chronicles of course is not our First and Second Chronicles, which were written much later, and whose author had no interest especially in apostate northern kings of Israel, but was one of the sources, now lost, from which the author gained his information.

21. The people . . . divided—Omri's immediate suppression of the revolt under Zimri did not save the kingdom from civil strife. Though first with the army, Omri seems to have lacked full popular support. A certain Tibni, whose brother Joram exercised a strong influence, backed by a large following, successfully disputed the right of Omri for four years, at the end of which time the two brothers were killed, and Omri reigned.

23. Six years reigned he in Tirzah—The palace had been burned, and Omri must have been impressed with the weakness of a city which could be taken so easily. This fact made him look about for a capital more central and impregnable, with the result that Israel was given a great and permanent centre of government.

24. Samaria—Besides the natural beauty of its position, which made Isaiah refer to it as Ephraim's "crown of pride," Samaria possessed a great advantage from its natural strength. As its name signifies ("watchtower"), it stood on a lofty hill, and was sufficiently isolated to make strong outworks possible, so that it was able to hold out for three years against the powerful armies of the Assyrians under Sargon and Shalmaneser. Its fall in B. C. 721 involved the entire kingdom in disaster. Nebuchadnezzar, in B. C. 554, required thirteen years to capture it. Under the name given it by Herod the Great, who rebuilt it, it still exists.

25. Omri—Though he dealt wickedly above all that were before him, he was, nevertheless, "a sovereign of far greater eminence and importance than we might suppose from the meagerness of his annals here preserved." He was unsuccessful in his wars with Syria, but was victorious over the Moabites to the southeast, the record being found on the famous Moabite stone. He

gave his people political ascendancy and is the first Jewish king whose name is recalled by the Assyrian inscriptions.

26. Walked in all the way of Jeroboam—The prophet Micah speaks unsparingly of "the statutes of Omri," as if his influence upon the religious life of the people had been particularly pernicious.

30-33. Ahab the son of Omri—His reign is studied in detail in the lessons for February. The particular offensiveness of his acts, recorded in this lesson, consisted in his marriage with the heathen princess Jezebel, and, through this alliance, the introduction of Baal-worship, together with the sins of Jeroboam. The alliance was probably a popular one, inasmuch as it strengthened Israel and brought wealth to the crown and a certain prestige. But it was mockery of the true religion. Jezebel's father, besides bearing the name of Baal, and giving his daughter the same name, had been the high priest of the great temple of Ashtoreth in Tyre, and was not satisfied until Baal-worship was established in Israel.

31. Baal—The supreme deity of the Phoenicians; in this case, Melkart, the Baal of Tyre.

### BABY'S SPLENDID HEALTH.

Mrs. R. Yates, Montreal, Que., writes:—"Baby's splendid health was obtained through the use of Baby's Own Tablets. They are a grand medicine for constipation, as their action is easy and does not give baby pain. I would recommend them to all mothers; no one should be without them who have young children in the house." This testimony is similar to thousands of others sent us by grateful mothers. Every mother who has ever used the tablets for her little ones will tell you they are the very best medicine in the world. They not only cure the ills of the little ones, but they make them grow happy and strong. The Tablets can be given to even the youngest babe with absolute safety as they are sold under the guarantee of a government analyst to contain no opiate or other harmful drug. They cannot possibly do harm—they always do good. Baby's Own Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

### INEBRIATE ACT,

The Institutions in Scotland are of Great Value.

In a report to the Secretary of Scotland the Inspector for Scotland under the Inebriates' Act says that during the year ended Dec. 31, 1909, there were in all nine institutions under inspection, including three licensed retreats, five certified inebriate reformatories, and one State Reformatory. The total number of persons dealt with during the year was 239, of whom 121 were retreat patients and 118 reformatory inmates. Compared with the returns of the previous year the institutions numbered one more, a new retreat having during the year received a license, but the patients dealt with are 24 fewer, retreat patients being one less and reformatory inmates 33 fewer. These figures, says the report, show that licensed retreats continue to be patronized by those seeking treatment in them to about the same extent as formerly, but that the reformatory treatment of the Police Court drunkard is now being less seldom used.

The report goes on to remark: Experience gained in Scotland has shown that these institutions for the care and treatment of inebriates can fulfil useful functions. Retreats have been found to be of value as curative institutions for the treatment of habitual inebriety, and reformatories have been found to be of value as places for the segregation and control of drunken pests, and to some extent as curative institutions. The "recovery rate" in well-conducted retreats is found to approach 50 per cent., and that of reformatories to be about 7 per cent. The former figure is a satisfactory one, and sufficiently good to enable an inebriate to enter such an institution with a reasonable hope of recovery, but the latter figure is small. It could not well be otherwise, because the conditions required for conviction under the Inebriates' Act are so severe that the more hopeful class of inmate is excluded."

## GILLETT'S

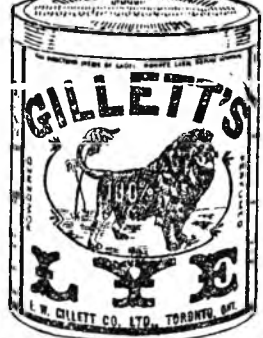
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# LYE

## LENGTH OF PARLIAMENTS

THE LONGEST AND SOME OF THE SHORTEST.

Right Hon. Lord George Hamilton Was Member of Parliament for Two Hours.

The shortest Parliament on record is that which on September 30, 1399, deposed Richard II. The very act of deposition dissolved the Parliament, and six days later Henry called together without the formality of an election all the old members, says the London Globe. He gravely styled it a new Parliament. The fourth Parliament of Charles I. sat only for three weeks, and this after the country had been without the blessings of representative government for eleven years. But his fifth Parliament atoned for the brevity of the previous one. It sat off and on for nineteen years; "a Parliament which many, before that time, thought would never have had a beginning, and afterward would never have an end." Opinion, as we know, differed as to the character of this renowned Long Parliament. Macaulay declared it to be entitled to our "gratitude and reverence," while Corbett described it as the

"SCOURGE OF THE NATION."

One of the shortest lived of administrations was the "Ministry of all the Talents," which only lasted thirteen months. It was on February 5, 1806, that Greville formed his Cabinet, which had to include Charles James Fox. King George III. is reported to have said to that unwelcome Minister: "Mr. Fox, I little thought that you and I should ever meet again in this place; but I have no desire to look back upon old grievances, and you may rest assured that I shall never remind you of them. Fox died in the following autumn. When the King demanded an assurance that the Premier would initiate no measures for the relief of the Catholics, Greville resigned. This action prompted Sheridan to remark: "I have known many men knock their heads against a wall, but I never before heard of a man collecting bricks and building a wall for the express purpose of knocking out his own brains against it."

The shortest period that a member of Parliament has represented a constituency is two hours, this remarkable record being achieved by the Right Hon. Lord George Hamilton. Having been re-elected for the Ealing division of Middlesex on his having been appointed Secretary of State for India in 1895, the Parliament to which he had been elected was dissolved.

### WITHIN TWO HOURS

of his election. Sir Matthew White Ridley, who had been appointed the new Home Secretary, ran him very close, for he was elected in the old Parliament and again to the new Parliament for the Blackpool division of Lancashire in the same week, in both cases unopposed. Mr. C. T. Ritchie was returned on July 5 unopposed for Croydon, his re-election having been necessitated by his appointment to the post of President of the Board of Trade. Parliament was dissolved on July 8, so that Mr. Ritchie only represented his constituency for a whole week-end.

The shortest lived "party" that ever obtained a footing in Parliament was the Tichborne claimant's counsel, Dr. Kenealy, who was elected for Stoke-on-Trent in February, 1876, solely on the Tichborne issue, polling 6,110 votes to the Liberal candidate's 4,168, and the Conservative's 3,901. He lost no time in carrying out his mandate, moving on April 23 for the re-opening of the case before a royal commission. But in spite of all his elo-

quence he and Mr. Wnalley of Peterborough, as tellers for the motion, would have no one to count if Major O'Gorman had not himself taken pity on them, and the noes were 433.

### THE LONG PARLIAMENT

made a point of meeting on Christmas Day itself. On the Christmas Day of 1647 a resolution was adopted deciding "that power be given to the Committee of Plundered Ministers to put in due execution the Ordinances for Abolishing the Observation of Holy Days"; and on that of 1646 the House read for the first time "A Bill for the Abolishing and Taking Away of Festival Days commonly called Holy Days." On the Christmas Day of 1648 the Commons passed a resolution ordering for the same afternoon a meeting of the committee appointed "to consider how to proceed in a way of justice against the King and other capital offenders." At the only Christmas Day division of which there is any record over two hundred members took part a very large number considering the troublous times and the small size of the House. But after the Commons had been "cleared out" by the army in the autumn of 1653 they never again met on Christmas Day. Though in recent years there has been no instance of a Christmas Day or Boxing Day sitting, on two occasions the members of the House of Commons have sat on Christmas Eve. The first was in 1852 and the other in 1888. The 1852 instance is the only one during the last hundred years on which members of Parliament have only been allowed a three days holiday at Christmas.

### A MODERN MIRACLE!

He Had Eczema 25 Years and Doctors Said "No Cure."

Yet Zam-Buk Has Worked Complete Cure.

This is the experience of a man of high reputation, widely known in Montreal, and whose case can readily be investigated. Mr. T. M. Marsh, the gentleman referred to, lives at 101 Delorimier Avenue, Montreal, and has lived there for years. For twenty-five years he had eczema on his hands and wrists. The disease first started in red blotches, which itched, and when scratched became painful. Bad sores followed, which discharged, and the discharge spread the disease until his hands were one raw, painful mass of sores.

Four eminent medical men tried to cure him, and each gave up the case as hopeless in the end. Naturally, Mr. Marsh tried remedies of all kinds, but he, also, at last gave up. For two years he had to wear gloves day and night so terrible was the pain and itching when the air got to the sores.

Then came Zam-Buk! He tried it, just as he had tried hundreds of remedies before. But he soon found out that Zam-Buk was different. Within a few weeks there were distinct signs of benefit, and a little perseverance with this great herbal balm resulted in what he had given up all hope of—a complete cure! And the cure was permanent. He was cured nearly three years ago. Interviewed the other day, Mr. Marsh said: "The cure which Zam-Buk worked has been absolutely permanent. From the day that I was cured to the present moment I have had no trace of eczema, and I feel sure it will never return. Having suffered for twenty-five years, I regard my cure as a modern miracle."

If you suffer from any skin trouble, cut out this article, write across it the name of this paper, and mail it, with one cent stamp to pay return postage, to Zam-Buk Co., Toronto. We will forward you by return a free trial box of Zam-Buk. All druggists and stores sell this famous remedy, 50c. box.

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