DISTINGUISHED PERSONS.

Men and Women from the Maritime Provinces,

Whose Achievements Shed Lustre on the Land of Their Birth.

No. 14—SCIENCE.

Among the most eminent scientists of the continent no names stand higher on the scroll of fame than do those of Sir William Dawson and Simon Newcomb. The former as a geologist, the latter as an astronomer have added such treasures to the store of scientific knowledge as has made them honored lions among the savants of both worlds. Their careers and capabilities reflect lustre on the Nova Scotia that produced them and though on account of the wealth and scope of their work they belong to all nations and to all ages their fatherland can be pardoned for wishing to take unto herself some of the honor which belongs to her distinguished sons.

Sir John William Dawson was born at Pictou, N. S., Oct. 13, 1820. He studied at Pictou academy and Edinburg university, completing his course at the latter institution in 1846. In 1850 he was appointed superintendent of education for Nova Scotia, and retained the office for three years. In 1855 he was appointed president of McGill university, Montreal, and professor of natural history. When he took charge the institution was in a weak state, but he succeeded in building it up, extending its influence, perfecting its equipment and increasing its popularity until it assumed a place among the first institutions of learning on the continent. After a most successful career as president of McGill he retired from the post July 31, 1893.

The distinguished scientist early displayed an aptitude for geological study and investigation, and at the age of twelve began making a collection of the fossil plants of the Nova Scotia coal formation. He was associated with Sir Charles Lyell in his explorations at the Joggins, Billsboro and other parts of the maritime provinces studying coal formations. His works cover a large field of scientific research and all exceedingly voluminous. His contributions to the sum of scientific knowledge are broad in their scope and profound in their investigation, and some of his discoveries, such as that of the fossil Eozoon Canadense, which took back the existence of life to periods which were previously thought to be barren of existence, are distinct achievements.

He is the author of several works which take rank among the most valuable of both popular and scientific works. Among these are included "The Story of the Earth and Man," "Science of the Bible," "The Dawn of Life," "The Chain of Life," "The Origin of the World," "Salient Points in the Science of the Earth," "Science in Bible Lands," "The Meeting Place of Geology and History," "The Historical Deluge," "Eden Lost and Won," "Ethics of Primeval Life," "Acadian Geology," and "Handbook of Canadian Geology." He is the most authoritative historian of the rocks with their fossil remains, and he was able to interpret their story to the common man and thus increase his knowledge of the past just as the student of the Egyptian tablet with its hierogiyphic inscription in another sphere contributes to the world's knowledge of the past. He was one of the greatest geologists of the century, and he will be especially revered as a Christian geologist who devoted his intellectual attainments and possessions to the reconciliation of science and religion.

Many honors have been conferred on Sir William Dawson in recognition of his life of unremitting toil in the interests of science and education. In 1881 he was awarded the Lyell medal by the Geological society, London, for original geological researches. He was selected by the Marquis of Lorne in 1882 as the first president of the Royal Society of Canada. The same year he was elected president of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and in 1886 he became president of the British association. In 1893 he was elected president of the American Geological society. He is also a Fellow of the Royal society, a Fellow of the London Geological society and Fellow of the Royal society of Edinburgh. In 1884 as a mark of appreciation of his signal successes in the domain of science and education he was knighted by her majesty Queen Victoria. Honorary degrees were also conferred upon him by Edinburgh, McGill, Columbia and other institutions.

Simon Newcomb, the eminent astronomer, was born in Wallace, N. S., and taught school in Nova Scotia and also in the United States. He was appointed in 1857 compiler on the Nautical Almanac, then published at Cambridge, Mass. He graduated at the Lawrence Scientific school in 1858, and remained there three years as a graduate student. In 1861 he was appointed professor of mathematics in the United States navy and was stationed at the United States naval observatory, Washington, rising to the rank of senior professor of that department in 1877. He has also been in charge of the office of the American Ephemeris and Nautical Almanac. In 1884 he was appointed professor of mathematics and astronomy in Johns Hopkins university, Baltimore.

Among his more important commissions were the supervision of the construction of the 26 inch equatorial telescope authorized by congress, the secretaryship of the commission to observe the transit of Venus in 1874, and the equipment of the Lick observatory in California. His publications are voluminous, embracing over a hundred papers and memoirs dealing chiefly with the mathematical astronomy of the solar system and embracing the most exact possible tables of the motions of all the planets.

Various learned degrees have been conferred upon the distinguished scientist by the Columbian University (Washington), Yale, Harvard, Columbia, the University of Leyden, and University of Heidelberg. He was awarded the gold medal of the Royal Astronomical Society in 1874, and in 1878 the University of Leyden chose him as the recipient of the great Huygens medal, which is awarded once in twelve years to the astronomer accomplishing the greatest work in that period. His portrait hangs in the gallery of famous astronomers in the Russian Observatory at Pulkowa. He is a member of nearly all the European academies of science, including the Royal Astronomical Society, Institute of France, Academy of Sciences of France, and Academy of Science of Russia. He has been since 1883 vice-president of the American National Academy of Sciences and has been president of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and of the American Society for Psychical Research. In 1887 he was elected one of the eight members of the Council of the Astronomische Gesselschaft, an international astronomical society that meets once in two years.

He is the author of a Popular Astronomy which has been republished in England and translated into German, and of several astronomical and mathematical text books. He has also written several works on political economy and is editor of the American Journal of Astronomy.

Robert Grant Haliburton is a son of the late Judge Haliburton, the renowned "Sam Slick," and was born at Windsor, N. S., in 1831. He graduated at King's College and practised law at Halifax and Ottawa. Since 1881 he has resided in England. He took a prominent and influential part in Canadian and British political life, discussing the questions of the day from the public platform and in the press. On many questions of imperial and colonial moment he was able to exert considerable influence upon the trend of public opinion.

His scientific work has to do chiefly with investigations relative to dwarf races and the advancement of the theory that the history of man begins with a dwarf era. He discovered a dwarf race in North Africa, and in 1890 and 1891 he spent eight months prosecuting enquiries in regard to them, the results of his investigations being embodied in a paper read before the ninth Congress of Orientalists, which awarded him a medal for his discovery. He has written a great deal on this subject and his discovery is considered equal to Schweinfurth's discovery of dwarf races in Central Africa. Mr. Haliburton is a Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society, of the Royal Society of Northern Antiquaries (Copenhagen), the American Association for the Advancement of Science, La Societe Kediviale de Geographique (Cairo), and the Geographical Society of Lisbon. He also founded the Nova Scotia Institute of Natural Science.

George Mercer Dawson, director of the Canadian geographical survey, is a son of Sir J. W. Dawson, and was born in Pictou, N. S. He studied at McGill and the Royal School of Mines, London; at the latter institution graduating first in his class. In 1875 he was appointed to the geological survey of the dominion, being promoted to the directorship of the survey in 1895. For his services as a member of the Behring Sea commission he was the recipient of the C. M. G. from her majesty. He is the author of a large number of papers on geology, geography and ethnology. He is a Fellow of the Royal Society, ex-president of the Royal Society of Canada, corresponding member of the Zoological Society of London, Fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, member of the British Association, and in 1897 he was awarded the annual gold medal of the Royal Geographical Society.

Charles Frederick Hartt, a native of St. John, is remembered for his scientific explorations in Brazil. He studied at Acadia and at Harvard, and in 1865 was appointed by the eminent Agassiz one of the two geologists of the Thayer expedition to Brazil. He made two other explorations of that country in 1867 and 1870, and he then conceived the project of making a complete geological survey of Brazil. He laid his plans before the United States government, they heard him favorably, and in 1875 the geological commission of the Empire of Brazil was formed, with Prof. Hartt as chief. He laid his life upon the altar of science, for the tropical climate compassed his death in 1878 in the midst of his work. During the intervals of his exploritory trips to Brazil he filled a chair in geology at Cornell University. Among his more important works are a large and comprehensive volume on the Geology and Physical Geography of Brazil, Brazilian Antiquity and Mythology of the Brazilian Indians.

Mr. Robert Wheelock Ells, a native of Cornwallis, N. S., is senior geologist of the Canadian geological survey. He has published various reports on the geology and mineral resources of the maritime provinces and has contributed a great deal to the collections of various scientific societies. Mr. Robert Chalmers, a native of the Miramichi country, is also a member of the Canadian geological survey, and has contributed considerably to geological and scientific literature.

Dr. Abraham Gesner, a native of Cornwallis, N. S., was prominently identified with early geological exploration in the maritime provinces, and he is credited in Morgan's Bibliotheca Canedensis with being the discoverer of kerosene oil.

The late Dr. S. T. Rand made important contributions to ethnological knowledge by his researches into the history, manners, customs, language and literature of the Micmac Indians, and his grammar and dictionary of their language was published with the assistance of the dominion government. He also translated the greater part of the Bible into the Micmac tongue.

Among those who are noted for their investigations into the natural history and resources of the maritime provinces may be mentioned Dr. Geo. F. Matthew and G. U. Hay of St. John, Prof. Bailey of Fredericton, Montague Chamberlain of Cambridge, Dr. W. F. Gallong of Northampton, Mass.; J. G. MacGregor, Dr. George Lawson and Edwin Gilpin of Halifax.

Ezekiel Stone Wiggins, the weather prophet, is a native of Queens county, N. B. He has published a couple of works on The Architecture of the Heavens and The Days of Creation, and also an English grammar for high school use. W. G. M.

NO. 15.—EDUCATION.

There are quite a number of maritime province men who have taken high rank in education and have risen to the top of the ladder in their profession. There are several who are or have been heads of some of the leading institutions on the continet, while numerous others occupy prominent positions on the staffs of the foremost schools of learning. Chief among them all is Dr. Jacob Gould Schurman, who is considered one of the first educationists on the continent. He is a native of Freetown, P. E. I., where he was born May 22, 1854. He attended Acadia college for a time, and in 1876 won his first great prize, obtaining the Gilchrist scholarship of the university of London. This was worth $500 for three years. He studied at the University of London for two years, graduating there with high honors, and in 1877 and 1878 he was a student at Paris and Edinburgh. In June, 1878, he won the Hibbert travelling fellowship, worth $1,000 a year for two years and open to all graduates of British universities. Over sixty men competed for this munificent prize from Oxford, Cambridge, Edinburgh, Dublin, etc. During the next two years he studied at Heidelberg, Berlin and Gottingen, and in 1880 was appointed professor of English literature, political economy and psychology at Acadia college, and in 1882 professor of metaphysics and English literature at Dalhousie. In 1886 he was appointed Sage professor of philosophy at Cornell university, Ithaca, N. Y., and later dean of the Sage school of philosophy. A few years later he was promoted to the presidency of Cornell and has filled the position with signal ability. He was in 1895 elected a member of the American Association for the advancement of science.

His career has been one of rapid progress and a succession of triumphs. As thinker and logician he stood head and shoulders above all his competitors for scholastic honors, and students from all countries have been attracted to Cornell, to sit at the feet of the earnest and eloquent philosopher. He has published several philosophical works, which will be referred to in another article.

Sir William Dawson's chief distinction is as a scientist, but he has also given strong evidence of very fine points as an educationist. By his superior, executive ability and by the force of his personal reputation as a teacher and thinker he raised McGill from the position of a minor college to a rank among the great seats of learning in America. He was appointed principal and professor of natural history in 1855. He found the institution poorly equipped and financially weak, while the courses in arts and law were meagre and unsatisfactory. He enlisted the interest of men of large means, and with increased endowment the scope of the institution's work was broadened. In 1857 he established the McGill Normal school and a year later a school of civil engineering, which was later extended into the department of practical and applied science. He retired from the presidency of McGill on July 31st, 1893.

Another distinguished Canadian educationist is the Rev. George M. Grant, principal of Queen's university, Kingston, Ont. He was born at Albion Mines, N. S., in 1835, and was educated at Pictou academy and the West River seminary. He pursued a brilliant course at the University of Glasgow, and was ordained to the ministry in 1860, and after occupying a couple of minor pastorates was called to St. Matthew's church, Halifax, where he labored for 14 years. In 1877 he was appointed principal of Queen's university, Kingston, Ont., which he has elevated to a high position among Canadian institutions. During his regime he has raised an endowment of a quarter of a million dollars. As a writer he has taken high rank, and in 1894 was elected president of the Royal Society of Canada.

Rev. Benjah Longley Whitman, a native of Wilmot, N. S., is president of Columbia university, Washington, having been appointed to that position in September, 1895. He is a comparatively young man to hold such a responsible position, being only thirty-six years of age. He graduated at Brown university in 1887 and prepared for the ministry at Newton Theological institute. From 1892 to 1895 he was president of Colby university.

The maritime provinces have furnished two successive chancellors to McMaster Hall, Toronto, Dr. Theodore Harding Rand and Dr. O. C. S. Wallace. Dr. Rand is a native of Cornwallis, N. S., and graduated at Acadia in 1860. After teaching for a while at the Normal school, Truro, he was appointed superintendent of education for Nova Scotia, and subsequently filled the same office in New Brunswick. In 1883 he accepted the chair of education and history at Acadia college, and two years later was promoted to the chair of apologetics and didactics in McMaster hall. After serving as principal of the Baptist college at Woodstock, Ont., from 1886 to 1888 he returned to McMaster as professor of education and ethics, and in 1892 succeeded Dr. M. MacVicar as chancellor of the university. Owing to ill health he was compelled to resign the post in 1895, and is now filling the chair of education and English history in the university.

Dr. Rand was succeeded in the chancellorship of McMaster by Rev. O. C. S. Wallace, a native of Canaan, N. S., and a graduate of Acadia of the class of 1883. Previously to his appointment to his present position he had been pastor of the First Baptist church at Lawrence, Mass., and of Bloor street church, Toronto.

There are two other maritime province men on the staff of McMaster. Rev. Calvin Goodspeed, D. D., a native of Nashwaak, N. B., is professor of systematic theology and apologetics, and Rev. D. M. Welton, D. D., a native of Kingston, Kings county, N. S., is professor of Hebrew and Aramaic and Old Testament interpretation.

Dr. George R. Parkin owes his chief distinction and the title of C. M. G., which Her Majesty conferred upon him, to his services on behalf of imperial federation, but he takes high rank beside among Canadian educationists. He is a native of Salisbury, N. B., a graduate of the University of New Brunswick, and a past principal of the collegiate school, Fredericton. He was in August, 1895, elected to the honorable position of principal of Upper Canada College, Toronto.

Rev. James Paterson Sheraton, a native of St. John, has been principal of Wycliffe College, Toronto, since 1877. He studied at the St. John grammar school and the University of New Brunswick, and took his theology at Kings College, Windsor, N. S. He spent several years in the ministry in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia before his election to his present responsible position. Honorary degrees in the rank of doctorate were conferred upon him by the Queens and Toronto universities. In addition to the duties of the principalship at Wycliffe he fills the chairs of Dogmatic Theology and of the Literature and Exegesis of the New Testament.

Dr. William Lawton Goodwin, a native of Baie Verte, N. B., and a graduate of Mount Allison, was the winner of a Gilchrist scholarship, and studied at London, Edinburgh and Heidelberg. Edinburgh conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Science in 1882. He was professor of chemistry and physics at Mount Allison for a year, and was then appointed professor of chemistry and mineralogy in Queens University, Kingston. In 1893 he was elevated to his present position, that of director of the School of Mining at Kingston, Ont. He is the author of a Textbook of Chemistry.

Dr. J. A. McLellan, a native of Shubenacadie, N. S., has been principal of the Ontario Normal College and professor of psychology and history of education since 1890.

Dr. J. F. McCurdy is professor of Oriental Languages in University College, Toronto. He is a native of Chatham, N. B., and studied at the University of New Brunswick and at Gottingen and Leipzig, Germany.

Prof. A. J. Eaton is a native of Annapolis, N. S., and a graduate of Acadia and Harvard and a Ph. D. of Leipzig. He has a classical professorship at McGill. Prof. C. H. McLeod, a professor in the faculty of applied science at McGill, is a native of Cape Breton.

A number of maritime province men are prominently identified with the staff of Harvard University. Prof. S. M. MacVane, a Prince Edward Island man and an Acadia alumnus, has been connected with that institution for twenty-three years, and is now McLean Professor of Ancient and Modern History. Montague Chamberlain, a native of St. John, was for a period recorder of Harvard College, and is now secretary of the Lawrence Scientific School in connection with that institution.

Rev. Dr. Charles Henry Corey, a native of New Canaan, N. B., and a graduate of Acadia, is president of Richmond Theological Seminary, a Virginia institution. Dr. A. K. de Blois, a native of Wolfville, N. S., is president of Shurtleff College, Illinois. Prof. A. W. Duff, a native of St. John, graduate of the University of New Brunswick and a Gilchrist scholar, is professor of physics in Perdue University. The professor of civil engineering in the same institution is another U. N. B. graduate. Prof. W. K. Hatt, a Frederictonian. Prof. W. F. Watson, a native of Carleton county, N. B., is professor of chemistry and physics in Furman University, Greenville, S. C.

Simon Newcomb, the distinguished scientist, is professor of astronomy in Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore.

Dr. Eliza Ritchie, daughter of the late Hon. John W. Ritchie, judge in equity of Nova Scotia, and a graduate of Dalhousie and Cornell, is associate professor of psychology and history of philosophy at Wellesley College, Mass.

Rev. Hugh MacDonald Scott, a Guysboro boy, studied at Dalhousie, Berlin and Leipzig, and is professor of Church History in Chicago Theological Seminary.

Of the presidents of the higher institutions of learning of the maritime provinces, four are natives of these provinces. These are Dr. Allison, president of Mount Allison; Dr. Forrest, president of Dalhousie; Dr. Harrison, president of the University of New Brunswick; Dr. Thompson, president of St. Francis Xavier. Three are from other places, Dr. Willets of Kings and Dr. Trotter of Acadia being of English birth, and Father Roy of St. Joseph's of Upper Canadian extraction.

Dr. David Allison is a native of Newport, N. S., and was educated at Sackville Academy and the Wesleyan University, Middleton, Conn. He has been president of Mount Allison University since 1869, except for a period of 14 years, beginning in 1877, when he was superintendent of education for Nova Scotia. Victoria University, Cobourg, Ont., conferred upon him the honorary degree of LL. D. One of the founders of the institutions of Mount Allison was Rev. Humphrey Pickard, D. D., a native of Fredericton. He was president of the college from its foundation in 1862 to 1869. Dr. J. R. Inch, the present superintendent of education for New Brunswick, was president of Mount Allison from 1878 to 1891. He is a native of Petersville, Queens Co., N. B., and an alumnus of Mount Allison.

Rev. Dr. Forrest, president of Dalhousie, is a native of New Glasgow, N. S., and was educated at the Presbyterian College, Truro and Halifax. He succeeded the late Dr. James Ross as president of Dalhousie in 1885. One of the founders of Dalhousie and the first president was the Rev. Dr. McCulloch.

The successive presidents of Acadia College have been Rev. Dr. John Pryor, Rev. Dr. J. M. Cramp, Rev. Dr. E. A. Crawley, Rev. Dr. A. W. Sawyer and Rev. Dr. Thomas Trotter. Dr. Crawley was a graduate of King's College, N. S. He adopted the Baptist faith and was one of the founders of Acadia College, being for many years a member of the staff of the institution and for a time president.

The destinies of King's College have been presided over by Rev. Dr. Cox, Rev. Dr. Porter, Rev. Dr. McCawley, Rev. J. Dart and Rev. C. E. Willets.

The successive heads of St. Francis Xavier have been Rev. Dr. John Cameron, Right Rev. Colin McKinnon, Rev. Ronald MacDonald, Rev. Hugh Gillis, Rev. Angus Cameron, Rev. Dr. McNeil, Rev. Dr. D. A. Chisholm and Rev. Dr. Thompson.

Rev. Donald Macrae, D. D., principal of Morrin College, Quebec, is a native of Pictou, N. S., and was pastor of St. Stephen's church, St. John, from 1874 to 1896. He is one of the leaders in the Presbyterian body in Canada and was chosen moderator of the general assembly in 1890.

Byron Craig, a native of St. John, is president of Drake College, Des Moines, Iowa. W. G. M.

NO. 16.—JOURNALISM.

The name of Joseph Medill ranks among the great names in American journalism. He is placed in the same category with Horace Greeley, James Gordon Bennett, Charles A. Dana and the other great editors of the United States. Such men have had much to do in moulding public opinion and determining political sentiment in their country and in shaping the history of the nation. It was Medill who as editor of the Chicago Tribune, the leading exponent of opinion in the great west, brought Abraham Lincoln to the front, and thus contributed an important share in the events which brought about the civil war and the emancipation of the slaves, events that were second only to the Revolution in importance, ushering in as they did a new era in the history of the United States, an era of closer union, stronger federal control and rapidly developing industrial prosperity. This deed, performed for the good of his country, is alone sufficient to cause him to be revered as one of the most distinguished of the chiefs of the press in the United States.

Joseph Medill was born in St. John on April 6, 1823, being of Scotch-Irish parentage. In 1832 his father removed to Ohio, where the lad worked on a farm, but subsequently studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1846. He practiced in Philadelphia three years in partnership with George W. McIlvaine, afterwards chief justice of Ohio. In 1849 he established in Coshocton the Weekly Republican, a "Free Soil" paper. The Cleveland Leader was his next venture, a daily established in 1852 with the name of the Forest City. He was one of the organizers of the republican party in Ohio in 1854, and the following year he, with two other partners, purchased the Chicago Tribune. It was a struggling, unprofitable daily then, but Mr. Medill put all his ability and energy into the work and succeeded in making it one of the greatest daily papers in America, a profitable venture financially and a journal of great influence politically. He was a member of the constitutional convention of 1870, and was in 1871 appointed by President Grant a member of the first civil service commission of the United States. The same year—immediately after the great fire—he was elected mayor of Chicago, but resigned before the completion of his term, and travelled in Europe to restore his shattered health. Since November, 1874, he has been chief proprietor and editor of the paper. He is renowned for his works of unostentatious philanthropy and for his public spirit. In 1896 he erected at his own cost in Lincoln Park, Chicago, a bronze statue of Benjamin Franklin.

Another of the great editors of the middle west is Joseph Albert Wheelock, who was closely identified with the founding of the St. Paul Pioneer Press. He was born at Bridgetown, N. S., Feb. 8, 1831, and was educated at Sackville. He went to Minnesota in 1850, and in 1856 became editor of the Real Estate and Financial Advertiser, a weekly newspaper issued at St. Paul. He joined the editorial staff of the Pioneer of that city in 1858, and after serving as commissioner of statistics for Minnesota for a couple of years, founded in 1861 the St. Paul Press, of which, with the Pioneer Press, he has since been editor-in-chief. From 1871 to 1875 he was postmaster of St. Paul.

Another Pioneer Press man is William Thomas Thompson, a native of St. John, and formerly of the Telegraph and Sun staffs. He was of the editorial staff of the Winnipeg Times and St. Paul Pioneer Press, and since 1891 has been editor of the Duluth Herald.

Alexander Slason Thompson is another maritime province man who is intimately connected with journalism in the great west. He was born at Fredericton in 1840, being a brother of the Hon. Fred P. Thompson of that city. He practised law for some time in his native place and then went out to San Francisco. He followed journalism there and in New York, and subsequently went west as representative of the Associated Press. In 1881 he assisted in founding the Chicago Herald and in 1883 became leading editorial writer on the Chicago Daily News. He was one of the projectors of Weekly America in 1888, and was for a time its owner and editor. He was afterwards engaged with the Evening Journal, Press and Journal and Evening Post. He has written some plays in collaboration with Clay M. Greene, and at least two have been successfully produced. He also published an Anthology of the Humbler Poets, which is now in its fifth edition.

John Richard Dennett was born at Chatham, N. B. His family removed to Woburn, Mass., when he was a child, and he prepared for Harvard at the Woburn high school. He graduated at Harvard in 1862 and while in college was editor of the Harvard Magazine and wrote the class day poem. After graduation he superintended a plantation at Beaufort, S. C., and remained there till after the civil war, when he travelled extensively through the southern states to study their political position. The results of his observations he communicated to the New York Nation in a series of articles, and on his return from his tour became one of its editors. He was also assistant professor of rhetoric at Harvard. He died in 1874.

Alexander Edwin Sweet was born in St. John March 28, 1841. His father removed to San Antonio, Texas, in 1849, and was afterwards mayor of that city. He was educated at Poughkeepsie, New York, and at the Polytechnic institute at Carlsruhe on the continent. Returning to Texas in 1863 he served in the confederate army in the 33rd Texas cavalry. After the war he studied law and was admitted to the bar, and practised in San Antonio for several years. In 1879 he became editor of the San Antonio Express, and afterwards edited the San Antonio Herald. In May, 1881, he removed to Austin, Texas, and formed there a partnership for the publication of a weekly journal

There is no sense in trying to dodge any sort of trouble around a tree. The only way is to come squarely out and face the difficulty and fight it. If you are sick or half sick, the best course is not to neglect or ignore it, or pretend that it doesn't exist, but to find the proper remedy and use it.

A bilious, dyspeptic condition of the system not only makes life miserable, but it is sure to lead to something worse, unless promptly taken in hand and corrected. It is foolish to attempt to dodge such troubles by any mere temporary expedient. The only sensible way is to get rid of them for good and all by a thoroughly rational, scientific medicine like Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery.

It cures all disordered, debilitated conditions by its direct action upon the liver and digestive organs; it gives them power to make fresh, healthy blood free from bilious impurities; it drives all disease-germs out of the circulation; it creates solid, muscular flesh and constitutional power.

Lung and throat affections, which are often simply the result of impaired nutrition, are reached and cured by this wonderful "Discovery" in cases where cod liver oil emulsions are useless, because the "Discovery" is readily assimilated by delicate stomachs. It is far superior to malt extracts, because its beneficial effects are permanent.

"Dr. Pierce, I am one of your most grateful patients," writes Mrs. Annie M. Norman, of Equinunk, Wayne Co., Pa. "I have taken 'Golden Medical Discovery,' also 'Favorite Prescription' and 'Pellets' with wonderful results. I am, as many of my friends tell me, like the dead brought to life. The doctors said I had consumption and death was only a matter of time. That was six years ago. I concluded to try your medicine. I continued until I had taken nine bottles of 'Discovery' and several bottles of 'Pellets.' I got well and have done a great deal of hard work since."

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