

Foreign Missions.

Contributions.

ONTARIO.

John Matheson.....	\$10 00
S. S. Glencairn.....	19 00
Friend B.....	5 00
J. J. Gillfillan.....	1 00
J. Avery.....	1 00
Church, International Bridge..	24 00

Whole amount raised during the year. \$52,102.31; whole amount to be raised, \$100,000.

NOTE RESPECTING THE INCOME OF THE SOCIETY.

Let it not be overlooked that the receipts amount to \$6,000 less than for the corresponding months last year. They ought to be \$10,000 greater, as the expenditures are constantly increasing. What does this falling off in the receipts mean? It means that the work will be seriously crippled. The schools must be closed, and the teachers dismissed. The native evangelists must be suffered to go their way. The men and women sent out can do some little work, but not much. The churches are well able, even in these hard times, to supply the funds needed. Thus far only one in six has made an offering for this work. There is no reason why every church should not have some worthy part in supporting the men and women who are in the foreign field. If all would give as they are able to give, there would be enough in hand for all purposes. Those that have not made an offering for Foreign Missions, ought to do so at once, or at least before the year closes. When the convention meets every dollar due ought to be paid, and there ought to be a generous sum in hand with which to begin the new year.

A. McLEAN, Cor. Sec., P. O. Box 750. Cincinnati, O

From the Land of Japan.

OUR CORRESPONDENT WRITES FROM TOKYO.

BY LAVINIA OLDHAM.

No doubt you think it is time for Japan to come to the front with a letter.

We have been so busy since reaching the country trying to master the language, that we have very little time for correspondence.

We landed in Yokohama on the Emperor's birthday, Nov. 3, 1892, just in time to visit the chrysanthemum shows. We crossed the water on the steamer Peru, and, while our numbers were small, a jollier, happier crowd it would be difficult to find. Both officers and crew did all in their power to make the trip a pleasant one. Owing to sea sickness, however, we were glad to bid old Neptune farewell, and rest again on terra firma.

Everything in Japan is so different from what it is at home; even the crows and hawks, of which Tokyo is full, have a different call from those at home.

We spent only a few minutes in Yokohama, and then came on to Tokyo, where our home has been ever since we landed. The two cities are connected by rail, and trains are coming and going every hour. While waiting at the Yokohama station it was our good fortune to see a Chinese lady of rank enter the room. Her costume was deep-blue satin. Her long sleeves and gay colors attracted our attention, but more especially did we notice the small feet. These were about two and a half inches long, and were encased in little red and blue woolen shoes. Evidently these were not intended to walk in, for a half-mile walk would have seen them in rags. In a few minutes

with the aid of a maid she hobbled out to the car.

Tokyo may be divided into two distinct sections—the foreign and native. The former part of the city is built up of good, substantial, two story houses, and looks very much like some of our smaller towns at home. The streets here are wide graveled roads, and with the exception of Ginza (the principal street), have no sidewalks. Many of the streets have rows of beautiful trees, and on one side, or often in the middle of them, wide canals. There are also several rivers passing through the city to the sea. These rivers and canals are spanned by good, substantial bridges, many of them being built of iron. The canals are kept within bounds by heavy stone walls, and, when the tide is in, add much to the beauty of the city. When this recedes there remains only the slimy mud, with wriggling, squirming animals dropped by the sea. You will see dozens of natives wading knee deep into this mud for the spoils that have been left by the sea. Many of the foreign houses are made of bamboo, covered over with tiling, and are plastered both inside and out. Japan has only a few cities opened to foreigners, and they cannot live in any other section of the country without passports. These are granted only on condition that the parties using them will agree to teach English.

In the native part of the city the houses are often only one story, never more than two, and are built principally of bamboo, tiling, paper and pine. First there is a frame work of bamboo covered over with the heavy tiling. The outside walls are made of pine sash and this has pasted over it a thin brown paper, instead of being filled with glass. This sash work is made into panels about seven feet high by one yard wide, and these fit into grooves at the top and bottom, and can readily be pushed either to the right or left. These are very light and can be easily lifted out and set to one side. Inside the house is divided into rooms separated from each other by sliding paper panels. Surrounding the house is usually a kind of porch, three feet wide, the outer edge of which is supplied with pine panels, which are pushed to one side during the day and are closed and fastened at night. The pine in these is so thin that it can easily be cut through with one stroke of the penknife. This is the only protection against thieves. A house divested of its outer walls and inner partitions becomes a mere skeleton, and looks very much like a covered platform.

The floors of a native's home are covered with mats made of rice straw. These mats are two yards long, one yard wide and three inches thick, and fit so closely together, like bricks in a house, that the floor is completely covered with them.

There is very little furniture in one of these homes. As they sleep on the floor, they need no beds. The mats also serve for table and chairs. In one corner is usually an off-set in the wall on which are kept idols, if the inmates are heathen, but if they are Christians you will see books, flowers, etc., on this shelf. Many of them have in one corner a handsome piece of carved wood as a kind of ornament. The walls of the house are supplied with hanging scrolls, and altogether a Japanese room is one of the cleanest, sweetest-looking places I was ever in. In the busiest parts of the city the front-room of every house comes out to the street. In this room they keep various kinds of articles for sale. The front wall is taken out and the room is thus open to the purchaser. You never walk into a purely Japanese store, but,

on the contrary, step up to the raised floor and take your seat. The shopkeeper on bended knees begins to show you his wares. Seeing you are a foreigner, he is sure to ask you at least three times as much as his goods are worth. Thus it behooves you to keep your eyes open, and, even then, it is likely you will find you have paid too much for your goods.

The first thing I noticed on reaching Tokyo was the scarcity of horses. I was in the city three days before I saw one. Man takes the place of horse here. There are no buggies and only occasionally is a carriage seen. In later letters I will write descriptions of our modes of travel, of the people, etc. As my time is now about used up, I will close.

Our work here is purely that of a missionary, and 'tis the one earnest hope of doing good that urges me to write these letters for your paper. I hope thereby to place before the people at home the condition of this people, and to urge them up to greater works in the Master's cause. As I look abroad and see the millions who are perishing for want of the gospel, as I see the eagerness with which the crumbs of truth scattered by the missionaries are picked up by the natives, I feel that the Macedonian cry, "Come out and help us," should be published in every Christian paper and should be shouted from every pulpit in the land. The Christians here are but a drop in this ocean of perishing souls, but with the Lord on our side who can be against us? Already each missionary home is the center of a circle of good Christian workers, whose influence is widening day by day. "Then conquer we must," for "in God is our trust," and in time we hope and expect to see Japan numbered among the Christian nations of the earth.—National Sentinel.

Tokyo, Japan, Feb. 1, 1893.

A Victoria Co. Miracle.

HOW TWO SUFFERERS REGAINED HEALTH AND STRENGTH.

Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Lawson Tell the Story of Their Renewed Health and Strength—They Find Health After Many Remedies Had Failed.

From the Woodville Independent.

The Independent has published a number of well authenticated cases of most remarkable cures by the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. Many of these cures have occurred in our own province, and all of them have been vouched for by newspapers of well known standing, whose disinterestedness leaves no room to doubt the accuracy of the statements made. But if anything was needed to convince the skeptical among our readers (if any there be) and bring into greater prominence the surpassing merit of this wonderful life-giving remedy, it is found in the fact that the Independent has been able to give the particulars of several remarkable cures in our own neighborhood, every detail of which can be easily verified by any interested in so doing. A short time ago we gave the particulars of the recovery of little George Veal, which has attracted so much notice and added to the fame of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills in this locality. A few days ago this case was the topic of conversation in one of our local stores, when a gentleman present said he knew of a case in town even more surprising. The Independent, alert for anything that would interest its readers, asked for some further particulars, and was informed that the person referred to was Mrs. James Lawson, an esteemed resident of Woodville, who had been utterly helpless for a time, her recovery despaired of and who is now, through the almost magical virtues of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, recovered and able to be about once more. A few days after this, meeting Mr. Lawson on the street, the Independent inquired if it were true, as stated, that his wife owed her recovery to the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.

"Yes," replied Mr. L., "and not only my wife but I was cured by them also. If you will call at the house you can have the full particulars if you want them."

Mr. Lawson has been a resident of Woodville for over twenty years, and is well known and highly respected by all. On calling at his house we found both Mr. and Mrs. Lawson at home, and quite willing to give the desired information. They are an intelligent couple, and those acquainted with them will have no hesitation in giving implicit confidence to their statements.

Mr. Lawson stated that he had been ailing for years; his appetite failed; he became weak and unable to work. He received medical assistance, but found it of no avail, and at last he was confined to the house with little prospect of recovery as was thought. He had read of the wonderful cures effected by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and determined to give them a trial. He soon found benefit from them and continuing their use entirely recovered and is now enjoying better health than he has previously done for years, and is quite as able as formerly to do a day's work.

Mrs. Lawson also told of her terrible sufferings. For three years she had been unable to do housework, and for nine months was confined to bed, being so helpless that she had to be lifted like a child. She had consulted doctors in Toronto and taken their prescriptions but found no relief. Her nervous system was wholly unstrung and she suffered from disease of the spine. The doctors told her it would be necessary to perform an operation on her spine, otherwise she could not get relief. She refused to have the operation performed, knowing that it would make her a cripple for life, and she considered that condition as bad as her then state of suffering. At last she began the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and had not been taking them long when she found their good effects. She found herself getting stronger, and was able to leave her bed. At first she had to use crutches but continuing the use of Pink Pills she was able to throw away first one and then the other of the crutches and is now not only able to walk freely, but to attend to her household duties as formerly. In fact she says that she is now stronger than she has been for many years. Her appetite has returned, her nerve and spine troubles have disappeared, and she rejoices in complete recovery which she attributes solely to the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and which she recommends to those troubled with nervous prostration, diseases of the spine or general debility. Both Mr. and Mrs. Lawson attribute their recovery under Providence to the use of this marvellous medicine which has been such a blessing in our land, and they are willing that all others should enjoy the knowledge of their wonderful virtue.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are a perfect blood builder and nerve restorer, curing such diseases as rheumatism, neuralgia, partial paralysis, locomotor ataxia, St. Vitus dance, nervous headache, nervous prostration and the tired feeling therefrom, the after effects of la grippe, influenza and severe colds, diseases depending on humors in the blood, such as scrofula, chronic erysipelas, etc. Pink Pills gives a healthy glow to pale and sallow complexions, and are a specific for the troubles peculiar to the female system, and in the case of men they effect a radical cure, in all cases arising from mental worry, overwork or excesses of any nature.

These Pills are manufactured by the Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Brockville, Ont., and Schenectady, N. Y., and are sold only in boxes bearing the firm's trade mark and wrapper (printed in red ink). Bear in mind that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are never sold in bulk, or by the dozen or hundred, and any dealer who offers substitutes in this form is trying to defraud you and should be avoided. The public are also cautioned against all other so-called blood builders and nerve tonics, put up in similar form intended to deceive. They are all imitations, whose makers hope to reap a pecuniary advantage from the wonderful reputation achieved by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Ask your dealer for Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People and refuse all imitations and substitutes.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills can be had of all druggists or direct by mail from Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., from either address, at 50 cents a box or, six boxes for \$2.50. The price at which these pills

are sold make a course of treatment comparatively inexpensive, as compared with other remedies or medical treatment.

Mr. Lyonde, the enterprising photographer who has been advertising in the EVANGELIST, has opened two new studios, at Dundas and Hamilton Beach. He is doing a splendid business in each of his places of business.

Down With High Prices For Electric Belts. \$1.15, \$2.65, \$3.70; former prices \$5, \$7, \$10. Quality remains the same—10 different styles; dry battery and acid belts—mild or strong current. Less than half the price of any other company and more home testimonials than all the rest together. Full list free. Mention this paper. W. T. BAER & CO. Windsor, Ont.

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CALENDAR. First term (12 weeks) begins Tuesday, Sept. 26, 1893. Second term (12 weeks) begins Tuesday, Jan. 2, 1894. Third term (12 weeks) begins March 27, 1894. Annual commencement, June 21, 1894. For further particulars write for catalogue. O. G. HERTZOG, Financial Sec., Hiram, Ohio. H. V. ZOLLARS, Pres., Hiram, O.

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