

ANOTHER LONDON MIRACLE.

AN ODDFELLOWS LODGE PASSES
A RESOLUTION OF THANKS.

The Extraordinary Case of Mr. E. F. Carrothers—Entirely Helpless for Three Years—Pronounced Permanently Disabled by His Lodge Doctor—Restored to Health and Strength and Again Working at His Trade—A Story Fraught With Hope for Others.

London Advertiser.
Canadian Order of Oddfellows,
Manchester Unity,
Loyal Perseverance Lodge, No. 118,
LONDON, Nov. 22, 1892.

To the Dr. Williams' Medicine Company:
GENTLEMEN,—I have much pleasure in forwarding you a vote of thanks passed by a resolution of the above lodge, thanking you for the good your valuable medicine, Pink Pills, has done for our brother, E. F. Carrothers, who for three years and a half was almost helpless from locomotor ataxia and given up by our doctor as incurable, and who is now, we are happy to say, by the use of your Pink Pills, able to follow his employment.

Trusting that your valuable medicine may be the means of curing many sufferers and be a blessing to them as it was to our brother, I am yours truly, on behalf of the lodge,

ED. GILLET, Secretary,
521 Phillip Street, London, Ont.
This is to certify that the above facts are a true statement.

E. F. CARROTHERS.
The above is self-explanatory, but in order to lay the facts of this extraordinary case more fully before the public an Advertiser reporter proceeded to investigate it. It was his pleasure and duty some time since to record the remarkable cure of E. J. Powell, of South London, wrought by the medicine known as Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. It was a striking story of release from life-long affliction, but it was even surpassed by the miraculous experience of Mr. E. F. Carrothers of 103 William street. Mr. Carrothers is an uncle of Alderman R. A. Carrothers, and by virtue of long residence and personal qualities is well and favourably known throughout the city. He is a carpenter and joiner by trade, and a good workman. His friends and acquaintances are aware that a healthier and more robust man never walked the streets of London until a few years ago, when he was suddenly stricken with what is generally supposed to be paralysis. They heard with regret that he had been pronounced incurable, and as he was unable to leave the house, only occasional callers saw him again during his long spell of total disability. Within the last few months they have been agreeably surprised to see him around again, plying his vocation and apparently as vigorous as of yore. Inquiry and explanation naturally followed, and it is now widely known in the city to what agency Mr. Carrothers owes his magical restoration to health and strength.

A TALK WITH MR. CARROTHERS.
The other evening the reporter called upon Mr. Carrothers and found him seated by the fireside in the bosom of his family, looking hale, hearty and happy. Upon learning his visitor's errand he said he was only too happy out of the depths of his gratitude, to relate the circumstances of his affliction and his wonderful cure.

"I had always been a strong, healthy man," he said, "until this stroke laid me low. I hardly knew what sickness meant. It was three years ago last April when the attack came. I went to bed apparently in my usual health one night and awoke about 5 o'clock in the morning, as my watch at the head of the bed told me. I dozed off again, and on waking the second time attempted to rise. I could not move. Every nerve and muscle of my body seemed to me paralyzed. I lay like a log. At first I was speechless but managed after a time to articulate feebly, and not very audibly, my wish that a physician be sent for. Dr. Morehouse came and placed a mustard plaster across my bowels, telling me to lie quiet for a few days. I did so because I could not do anything else.

"As I was entitled to the services of the lodge physician, Dr. Pingel, I sent for him. He gave me some medicine that relieved the excruciating pain in my head. He brought another doctor with him (I don't know his name) and they subjected me to a regular course of treatment, by which I was suspended from a support around my neck. I asked the doctor what the matter was, but as he evidently wished to spare my feelings he did not tell me directly, nor did Mr. Gillet, the secretary of the lodge, whom I also asked. I inferred that there was something they did not wish me to know.

"I had now been about a year in the same condition. Sometimes I was able to get out of bed, but never out of doors. At other times I was unable to feed myself. I had absolutely no control over my muscles. If I attempted to touch or pick up anything, my arm would usually stray, apparently of its own volition, in an entirely different direction. I was more helpless than an infant, and I suffered a great deal. The doctor commenced the injection of some compound into my arm and leg, but a kind of abscess gathered in each and it had to be lanced. This was very painful. A quart of matter of a greenish color came out. I seemed to get stronger in general health, but my paralysis remained the same. In December, 1891, after two years and eight months of this helplessness, I was given up by the doctors as hopeless. The grand master of the order, who had come to London to look into my case, and the secretary of Persever-

ance Lodge, called to see me and informed me of this. I had given up all hope myself so the blow fell lighter. The lodge had all this time been paying my weekly sick dues, and I understood that after the doctor's certificate of my helplessness had been handed in they made arrangements to continue giving me permanent aid.

"And now as to the remedy which proved my earthly salvation: A next door neighbor one day sent me in a label of a Dr. Williams' Pink Pills box. I read it, and acting on a whim, and not with any real expectation of benefit, gave my little girl 50 cents to buy a box. The very first box made me more cheerful; it seemed to brace me up and I began to feel a glimmer of hope. With the second and third box the improvement continued, and I felt more than delighted to find that I was commencing to recover the use of my limbs. Through a friend I got a dozen boxes and the lodge added half a dozen more. I kept on taking the Pink Pills, and I gained steadily; so that I am now what you see me to-day. Yes, I am capable of earning my living as before. I am working at my trade in London West at present and walk over there (a distance of nearly two miles from the house) and return every day."

"You are naturally thankful for Dr. Williams' Pink Pills then?" interposed the reporter.

"Thankful!" echoed Mr. Carrothers. "I can't find words to express my gratitude. You can imagine a man in my position, always strong and healthy before stricken down that way, with a family dependent upon him; and after giving up all hope of being anything but a useless burden, to be restored this way to strength and happiness—haven't I reason to be thankful, and my family too?" And there was no mistaking the sincerity of the utterance. "I believe Dr. Williams' Pink Pills can cure anything that any medicine on earth can," he continued. "I know of other cases in this city where they have succeeded when doctors have failed. Well, good night." And the reporter left to call on Mr. Ed. Gillet, the secretary of Perseverance Lodge, who lives a couple of blocks further south at 521 Phillip street.

MR. GILLET'S STATEMENT.
"There is nothing that can give me greater pleasure," said Bro. Gillet, "than to say a good word for Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. I tell you they saved the lodge a good deal of money in Bro. Carrothers' case, and there is not a member of Perseverance who won't say the same thing. We had paid out over \$400 to our sick brother, and of course it was a big drain on our finances. We asked the lodge physician, Dr. Pingel, to examine him so that we would know whether he was going to get better or not. The doctor informed us that he was incurable, and gave us a certificate to that effect."

Mr. Gillet opened his secretary and extracted the document referred to from the lodge records. It read as follows:

Dr. Pingel, Office, 354 Dundas street, LONDON, Dec. 2, 1891.

Bro. Gillet:—At your request I carefully examined Bro. Carrothers, of Perseverance C. O. O. F. M. U., who has been unable to perform any labor for several years, and find him suffering from the results of cerebral hemorrhage (extravasation of blood into brain). As no improvement has taken place for some eighteen months, I have no hesitation in pronouncing him permanently disabled.

Yours fraternally,
A. R. PINGEL.

"After that," said Mr. Gillet, "we sent for Grand Master Collins, to consider what we should do. We then learned that Bro. Carrothers had commenced taking Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and they were doing him good. So we decided to furnish him with a supply and await for developments. You know the result. He's better now and at work again. The lodge unanimously moved a vote of thanks to the proprietors of Pink Pills, and it was forwarded to them."

"I have known Bro. Carrothers for years. He was always until his last illness a strong, healthy man, and it seemed strange that he should be stricken down so. He had a terrible siege of it. You see the knife (pointing to one on the table); well, if he tried to pick it up he couldn't do it to save his life. He was completely paralyzed."

Turning to the lodge records again, Mr. Gillet produced a book and showed the reporter the entries made week after week for three years and over of the payments made to Bro. Carrothers as sick benefits. The worthy secretary intimated that any other information desired he would cheerfully furnish, but the reporter had had enough to convince him and left.

DR. PINGEL.

Dr. Pingel was next visited at his office. He remembered the case of Mr. Carrothers well, and had heard that he was better.

"You considered him beyond help, doctor?"

"Yes; any physician, under the circumstances, would have pronounced the same opinion. His recovery is certainly remarkable."

"Do you attribute it to the Pink Pills?"

"I do not doubt that they were the means of his cure, since Mr. Carrothers says it was by using them he became well again. Yes; there seems to be virtue in the medicine, judging by this case."

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 humours in the

blood, such as scrofula, chronic erysipelas, etc. Pink Pills give 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, at 50 cts. a box or six boxes for \$2.50. 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, no matter what name may be given them. 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 Pink Pills for Pale People, and refuse all imitations and substitutes.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills may be had of all druggists or direct by mail from Dr. Williams' Medicine Company from either address. The price at which these pills are sold make a course of treatment comparatively inexpensive as compared with other remedies or medical treatment.

Statistics of London.
The total population of the County of London on April 6, 1891, was 4,231,431, the increase in ten years being 387,237, or 10.36 per cent. The number of inhabited houses was 557,134, an increase on 1881 of 63,249, or 13.96 per cent.

The total expenditure on the local government of London in the year 1890-91 was £10,726,000, or as much as an Australian colony. This was equal to £3 10s 8d per head of population.

The rates were levied upon a rateable value of £31,580,000, so that the amount per £1 was 6s 9d, but the ratepayers only paid 4s 10d of that amount. The central rates fall equally upon the parishes, but the rates for parish purposes are very unequal, ranging from 3s 9d down to 1s 3d.

For imperial and local purposes combined London pays a taxation approximately £17,000,000. The inland revenue returns show that the total incomes earned in London amount to £123,513,000, so that the burden of taxation amounts to 14 per cent. The balance of the loans outstanding at the end of 1891 was £48,032,000.

On January 1, 1891, the paupers numbered 112,547, and the cost of pauperism was in 1889-90, £2,340,000, the cost of each pauper being £21 16s. 1d.

The number of persons committed for trial during 1889-90 was 2,906, while 109,748 were convicted summarily. The habitual offenders known to the police not committed during the year numbered 2392. The total represents a percentage of 2.7 to the whole population. The cost of the police was £1,799,000, or £15 12s 9d per head of the incriminated class. Industrial schools cost 20,652.

In the schools of the metropolis the pupils numbered in 1890-91, 652,354; the total cost of the board schools was 1,990,000, of which 1,272,000 was thrown on local rates.

The death rate of London in 1891 was 21.4 per 1000 of the population, which compares favorably with other large towns, Liverpool rising as high as 27 per 1000.

The open spaces in London, without reckoning the disused burial grounds, extend to 5,440 acres. Besides, there are open spaces on its borders which bring up the total of parks accessible to Londoners to 22,000 acres.

The fires in the metropolis in 1891 numbered 2892, of which 193 were serious. The lives lost numbered 61, 31 of these having been taken out alive. The total cost of the brigade was 120,734, or 63d. per head of the population. The fire insurance companies contributed 27,169l. Property was insured for no less a sum than 806,000,000.—Pall Mall Gazette.

Institution of Electrical Engineers.

Mr. W. H. Preece delivered his inaugural address recently at the Institution of Civil Engineers, Great George street, Westminster, England. He gave a description of the progress of electrical discovery during the 40 years he had been connected with electrical engineering, comparing the number of messages sent by telegraph in 1852 and 1892, which had increased from 211,000 to over 170,000,000. He pointed out how valuable electricity was to the travelling public, since without it the block system on railways would be impossible, and spoke of its continually increasing application to domestic and travelling purposes. As to electric lighting, he mentioned that this year the controlling master patent of the glow lamp would expire, after which the price would fall to such an extent as to give an immense impetus to domestic electric lighting by local authorities. The cost of this, if a full load could be maintained both at night and day, he asserted, would be equivalent to gas at 2d. per thousand feet—an economy beyond the dreams of the gas man. He also anticipated a brilliant future for electric traction, and in conclusion claimed for electrical science a very large share indeed in the recent progress of the world.

OUR PATENT COLUMN.

Inventive Progress—Profits on Patents
—What is Patentable.

Of the nearly half a million patents issued to date, a large majority have been more or less profitable, not only returning money profits to the inventors, or their assigns, but also benefiting in a broader sense, the world at large. Many hundreds of these patents have made millionaires of their owners, while many thousands more have produced fortunes large and small. It is estimated that more than three-fourths of all the capital invested in manufactures in this country, a total of over six hundred and fifty millions of dollars, is directly or indirectly based upon patents. Of the well-known inventions that have produced enormous returns, a few examples

HOW TO OBTAIN A PATENT

Send to the address given below for a Circular (48) on the above subject.

may be cited. The sewing-machine patents not only made numerous individual fortunes, but created several large and wealthy corporations. The telegraph patents realize an immense fortune to the original inventor and to a number of others. The Goodyear rubber patents, the original of which was a simple mixture of rubber and sulphur, formed the basis of vast manufacturing industries and gave immense wealth to hundreds of people. The McCormick harvesters and many other agricultural machines have reaped the earth's products and great wealth at the same time. The sleeping-car patents have made millions for their owners, and the electric

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and telephone patents have enormously enriched the inventors and all who are associated with them. These are only a few conspicuous instances, and while the list of millionaire patents—so to speak—might be increased to great length, it is not these which have realized the greatest total of wealth. It is the thousands and tens of thousands of lesser inventions which have each brought their discoverers a few hundreds, a few thousands, or a modest fortune, that amount to the most in the aggregate and have really resulted in the greatest benefits. And it is not necessarily the wonderful invention that attains great success. Sometimes a simple little device, like the paper fast-

PATENTS PROCURED
in Canada, United States, England
France, Germany and all
foreign countries.

ener or the common buckle, which has special utility, will make several fortunes. It should also be understood that the great aggregate of patents granted is vastly swollen by the enormous number of improvements and attachments upon the large inventions, and these may be made by any one who can. For instance, the Crane and Otis elevators employ in their construction and mechanism over two hundred separate patents. The modern printing-press manufacturers own hundreds of patents which cover the various parts that go to make the complete machine, while the great electric

TRADE-MARKS, DESIGNS,
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companies have procured or purchased scores upon scores of patents necessary to the perfection of their various systems. And so it is all through the list. The field of invention is practically limitless, and great as are the rewards that have been realized by the wonderful and useful discoveries already made, still greater ones remain to be enjoyed by those who solve the numerous problems and hoped for achievements remaining in the realm of the unattained.

(To be Continued.)

All work done under my own personal supervision, best equipped office for turning out first-class work with promptness and despatch.

A. HARVEY,
formerly of Manchester, England.

AIMS, OBJECTS AND BENEFITS
OF THE
SONS OF ENGLAND
BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.

Organized in Toronto, December 13th, 1874.

To Englishmen and Sons of Englishmen.

The mission of this Society is to bring into organized union all true and worthy Englishmen; to maintain their national institutions and liberties and the integrity of the British Empire; to foster and keep alive the loving memory of Old England, our native and Motherland; to elevate the lives of its members in the practice of mutual aid and true charity—caring for each other in sickness and adversity and following a deceased brother with fraternal care and sympathies, when death comes, to earth's resting place.

Great Financial Benefits, viz.: Sick pay; Doctor's attendance and medicine and Funeral Allowance are accorded. Healthy men between the ages of 18 and 60 years are received into membership. Honorary members are also admitted. Roman Catholic Englishmen are not eligible.

Reverence for and adhesion to the teachings of the Holy Bible is insisted on.

Party politics are not allowed to be discussed in the lodge room.

The Society is secret in its proceedings, to enable members to protect each other and prevent imposition—for which purpose an initiation Ritual is provided, imposing obligations of fidelity to the principles of the Society on all who join it.

The Society is making rapid growth and has lodges extending over Canada from the Atlantic to the Pacific shores, having a membership upwards of 12,000 at present, the ratio of increase being greater as the Society's influence and usefulness is better known. Lodges have been started in South Africa and will soon probably be started in England, etc.

The Beneficiary (Insurance) Department is providing insurance to the members for \$1,000 or \$2,000 as desired, at the minimum cost, under passed by any other fraternal Society in Canada, and is conducted on the assessment system. The assessments are graded. A total disability allowance is also covered by the benefits in class "A." There are no disability claims in class "B." No Englishmen need join other organizations when the inducements of this Department are considered.

Englishmen forming and composing new lodges derive exceptional advantages in the initiation fees, and 12 good men can start a lodge.

The Society is governed by a Grand Lodge, with subordinate lodges—the officers of which are elected annual.

In our lodge rooms social distinctions are laid aside and we meet on the common level of national brotherhood, in patriotic association for united counsel and effort in maintaining the great principles of our beloved Society. As such, we can appeal to the sympathetic support of all true Englishmen—asking them to cast in their lot with us, thereby swelling the grand roll of those bound together in fraternal sympathies and in devotion to England and the grand cause of British freedom.

Any further information will be cheerfully given by the undersigned.

JOHN W. CARTER,
Grand Secretary.
Grand Secretary's Office,
Shaftebury Hall,
Toronto, April 1st, 1892.

ALBION HOTEL,
Montreal, - - - P. Q.

KINNE & PEAVEY,
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