RHEUMATISM CONQUERED.

A GREAT ADVANCE IN MEDICAL SCIENCE.

A DISCOVERY WHICH THIS PAINFUL DISEASE CANNOT RESIST-MR. B. BLASDELL, OF PARIS, ONT., RELATES HIS EXPERIENCE WITH THE CURE.

Paris, Ont., Review.

Rheumatism has long baffled the medical profession. Medicine for external and internal use has been produced, plasters tried, electricity experimented with, hot and cold baths and a thousand other things tried, but without avail. Rheumatism still held the fort, making the life of its victims one of misery and the life of the tried of th pain. The first real step toward conquering rheumatism was made when the quering rheumatism was made when the preparation known as Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People was discovered, and since that time thousands have testified to their wonderful efficacy in this, as well as in other troubles, the origin of which may be traced to the

Among those who speak in the highest terms of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills is Mr. Blasdell, of this town, who is known not only to all our citizens but to resident of this section, and be is activated. dents of this section, and he is as highly esteemed as he is widely known. To terms of the warmest praise of Dr. saved me a big doctor's bill but have reback. I tried a number of remedies, but without effect. I was then advised by Mrs. Horning, of Copetown, who had been cured of paralysis by the use of Dr. Williams? Pink Pills, to give them a trial. I followed her advice, and after using a box or two I began to feel much better, and with their continued use I constantly improved in health, and am now feeling better than I have done before in ten years. I am satisfied that but for the timely use of Pink Pills I would to-day have been a physical wreck, living a life of constant pain, and I cannot speak too highly of their curative powers, or recommend them too strongly to other sufferers. I cheerfully give permission to publish my statement in the hope that some other sufferer may read and profit by it." Dr. Williams' Pink Pills strike at the

root of the disease, driving it from the system and restoring the patient to health and strength. In eases of paralvsis, spinal troubles, locomotor ataxia. sciatica, rheumatism, erysipelas, scrofulous troubles, etc., these pills are superior to all other treatment. They are also a specific for the troubles which make the fives of so many women a burden, and speedily restore the rich glow of health to pale and sallow cheeks. Men broken down by overwork, worry or excesses, will find in Fink Pills a certain cure. Sold by all dealers or sent by mail postpaid, at 50 cents a box, or six boxes for S2.50, by addressing the Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Brockville, Ont., or Schencetady, N. Y. Beware of imitations and substitutes alleged to be "just

CORRESPONDENCE.

NO EVOLUTION.

Evolution is derived from the Latin verb, evolvere, which means to turn some one thing to another; it is, as you will perceive, a complete revolution against the order and plan of God in the work of creation. We read, in the first verse of the first chapter of the Book of Genesis, that "God created Heaven and Earth" in verse the eleventh of said chapter, God said: Let the earth bring forth the green herb, and such as may seed, and the fruit tree yielding fruit after its kind, which may have seed in itself upon the earth; and it was done so. And in verse the twenty-fourth, God said: Let the earth bring forth the living creature in its kind, cattle and creeping things, and beasts of the earth, according to their kinds; and it was so done. In verse the twenty-fifth: And God made the beasts of the earth, according to their kinds, and cattle and everything that creepeth upon the earth, after its kind, and God saw that it was good. And, in verse the twenty-sixth, He said: Let us make man to our image and likeness, and let him have dominion over the fishes of the sea, and the fowls of the air, and the beasts, and the whole earth, and every creeping creature that moveth upon the earth. In verse the twentyseventh, God created man to His own image; to the image of God he created him, male and female he created them, and God blessed them, saying: Increase and multiply, and fill the earth; and subdue it, and rule-over the fishes of the sea, and the fowls of the air, and all living creatures that move upon the earth. And in verse twenty-ninth, God said: Behold, I have given you every herbbearing seed, upon the earth, and all trees that have in themselves seeds of their own kind, to be your meat. And in verse the thirtieth: And to all the beasts of the earth, and to every fowl of the air, and to all that move upon the earth, and wherein there is life, that they may have to feed upon; and it was so done. And God saw all the things that He had made; and they were very good.

Now, as you have seen from the design of God in the creation, the species of plants and animals are fixed forever; no evolution or transformation. By species, I mean a class of plants, or animals, which have characteristic properties in common, and can be indefinitely propagated without changing those characteristics. acteristics. A species may indeed produce a variety, that is to say, one or more individual plants, or animals, marked by some striking peculiarity not common to the species generally. A race is a variety perpetuated through several generations. Thus, in the canine species, we have many ment that differ a minimal through the canine species. have many races that differ considerably from one another, still all have certain characteristics in common, which mark them as belonging to the canine species.

animals are fixed. I do not mean that no new races may arise and be propagated; but I here assert, that the changes will never result in the evolution of new species. The crucial test by which the dis-tinction of species is known is this:—If animals can be paired together, and thus propagate an indefinitely fertile offspring, they are of the same species, or else they are not,—thus: horses and asses are known to be different species, because although they can, by crossing, generate the mule, still this hybrid, or produce of the mixture of two species, is incapable of continued propagation. It is here important to notice that those scientists who maintain the evolution or transformation of species, as a theory, pretend that the new organisms evolved are usually more perfect than the ante-

cedent species.

First proof: There can be no effect without a proportionate cause; but if the higher species were evolved from lower, the improved new species would be without a proportionate cause, for inasmuch as the new species is more perfect than the old, it has no cause in the old. The new offspring of plants and animals may at the most have some accidental superiority over the parent stock, being born and raised under more favourable circumstances; but accidental changes constitute no specific difference.

Second proof, by induction: Though scientists have now been at work, for many years, in exploring lands and seas, in examining the fossil remains of countthe editor of the Review Mr. Blasdell recently said: "I have reason to speak in the control of the recently said: "I have reason to speak in the control of the recently said: "I have reason to speak in the control of the recently said: "I have reason to speak in the control of the recently said: "I have reason to speak in the control of the recently said: "I have reason to speak in the control of the recently said: "I have reason to speak in the control of the recently said: "I have reason to speak in the recently said: "I to obtain and perpetuate new varieties Williams' Pink Pills, as they not only and races, they have never yet been able to exhibit a single decisive proof that a stored me to health, which was impaired by rheumatism and neuralgia. These by rheumatism and neuralgia. These from the problem of an attack of measles. After the latter trouble had disappeared I felt an awful pain in my head, neck, and down my back. I tried a number of remedies, but of which no very ancient specimens have been discovered. But it cannot be proved that any species was ever evolved from another.

Third proof: That the test of indefinitely continued fertility in the species is the crucial test by which the theory of evolution must be judged, and that the theory cannot stand this test is acknowledged by its ablest advocates. Without verification," says Tyndall, "a theoretic conception is a mere fig-ment of the intellect." "Our acceptance of the Darwinian hypothesis," says Huxley "must be provisional as long as one link in the chain of evidence is wanting; and as long as all the animals and plants, certainly produced by selective breeding from a common stock, are fertile, and their progeny is fertile with one another, one link will be wanting."

Therefore, this theory, which contradicts my thesis, is a mere tigment of the intellect. Paleontology, or the science of fossils and organic remains, auatomy. geography, physiology, all condemn eve-Intion, and prove in favor of my thesis.

It is not necessary to investigate any further either geology or the sun, moon and stars: we have seen that the Creator did not establish a series of evolution from less perfect to more perfect species. But now, the question arises: could He have done so? Reason answers that God can do all that is not self-contradictory; but not in another sense. It is absurd that a superior effect should proceed entirely from an inferior cause; but not that God should supply, by His own action, whatever perfection is added to the effect, that is to say, to the new generation; nor is it evidently impossible that the Creator should direct the evolution of a lower into a higher species, by the agency of second causes wisely combined for that purpose. But it is metaphysically impossible that a mere fortuitous combination of causes, without a wise designer to direct the work, should build up a most wonderful system of development, running through the whole vegetable and animal kingdoms, such as scientists claim that evolution has accomplished.

To say that merely blind forces produces so much beauty and harmony, is fully as absurd as to pretend that man can compose a grand and harmonious poem without knowing a word of the language in which it is written.

A system of evolution which ascribes effects to totally inadequate causes is illogical; and moreover, I have proved this theory to be both unscientific and against Divine Revelation. Therefore. it should be entirely rejected.

JOSEPH QUINN. (Formerly a Missionary in Canada and the United States.)

The National Society of Sculpture, No. 104 St. Lawrence street, Montreal. Drawing every Wednesday. Lots valued from \$100 to \$1500. Tickets, 10 cents.

Nell: I wouldn't be in your shoes for anything. Belle, sweetly: You couldn't get into them, my dear.

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WEARISOME DODGING .- Rural Housekeeper: You are late this season. Familiar Tramp: Yes, mum; I had to come by a roundabout way to avoid th' folks wot offered me work last year.

The National Society of Sculpture, No. 104 St. Lawrence street, Montreal. Drawing every Wednesday. Lots valued rom \$100 to \$1500. Tickets, 10 cents.

LADY TEACHER: Children, you should always respect your teacher. Now, Willie Green, tell me why you should respect me? Willie: On account of your age.

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"Does this roof leak always?" Agent : 'Oh, no, ma'am; only when it rains.

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- "I can recommend PECTORAL "BALSAMIC ELIXIR, the compo-" sition of which has been made "known to me, as an excellent := "inedy for Pulmonary Catarrh, Bron-
- " chitis or Colds with no fever." L. J. V. CLAIROUX, M. D. Montreal, March 27th 1889.

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 - "I have used your ELIXIR 50" find it excellent for BRONCHIA." DISEASES. I intend employing " it in my practice in preference to
 - " all other preparations, because it " always gives perfect satisfaction." DR. J. ETHIER. L'Epiphanie, February 8th1889.
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 - " pleasure that I recommend to " ne public."

Z. LAROCHE, M D Montreal, March 27th 1889

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st, Cunegonde.

COMMERCIAL.

FLOUR AND GRAIN.

FLOUR.—Spring Patent, \$4.15. Winter Patent \$4.10 to \$4.15. Straight Roller, \$3.25 to \$3.65. Extra. \$0.00. Superfine, \$0.00. Manitoba strong bakers', best brands, \$4.00 to \$0.00. Manitoba strong bakers, \$3.40 to \$3.75. Ontario bags—extra, \$1.40 to \$1.50. Straight Rollers, bags \$1.60 to \$1.70. bags \$1.60 to \$1.70.

OATMEAL -Rolled and granulated \$3.80 to \$3.85; standard \$3.70 to \$3.75. In bags, granulated and rolled are quoted at \$1.85 to \$1.90, and standard at \$1.75 to \$1.80. Pot barley \$4.25 in bbls and \$2.90

in bags, and split peas \$3.50.

Bran, Erc.—The market for bran is decidedly lower, sales having been reported at \$14.75 to \$15. Shorts are quiet. it \$16.50 to \$19.00 as to grade. Moullie is in small request at \$20,00 to \$22,00 as

WHEAT.-New red and white wint r wheat has sold in the West at 58c to 60c

Coux.—Prices for No. 2 Chicago in bond are quoted 38c to 39c and duty paid 45c to 47c.
Pras. -New are offered in the west at the second of the west at the

equal to 65c per 66 lbs laid down here. They have sold at 61c per 60 lbs west of Toronto. Old peas are quoted in store at 6se to 70c, OATS, ~No. 2 white has sold 34c in var

lots, and No. 2 new is offered to arrive at

Barrry.—New field barely is offered to arrive at 43e, which is a very low

Brekwheat .-- Prices are purely no-

RyE.---Prices nominal at 51c to 52c. Mala,--Prices are steady 70c to 80c as to quality and quantity.

· PROVISIONS.

Poux, Land, &c.-Canada short cut pork, per barrel, \$15.00 to \$16.00; Canada thin mess, per bbl., \$14.00 to \$14.50; Mess pork, American, new, per bbl. \$13.50 to \$14.00; Hams, per th., 9½ to 11c; Lard, pure, in pails, per lb., 8½ to 9½; Lard, compound, in pails, per lb., 6½ to 7c; Bacon, per lb., 9½ to 11c; Shoulders, per lb., 8c to 8½c.

DAIRY PRODUCE.

Petter. -- Creamery, finest July-August, per lb., 17% to 18c; Creamery, fair to good, 16% to 17c; Townships, 55c to 19c; Morrisburg, 13c to 45c; Western, 134c

Eastern Townships, 71c to 8,c; French, 7e to 7 je : Undergrades, 64e to 64e. COUNTRY CHUEST MARKET. Utiea, N.Y., Sept. 95 Sales at 6cl. 46

Charse, Figer Ontario, 71c to 74c;

Little Falss, N.Y., Sept. 9. Sales at 61c

Belleville, Out., Sept. 9. Sales at 7.5-10. Ingersoff, Ont., Sept. 10. No sales, Peterboro Ont., Sept. 10. Sales at 7

Campbelliord, Ont., Sept. 10. No sabs.

Madoc, Ont., Sept. 10. Saies at 7.c. Napanec, Ont., Sept. 10. No sales. Picton, Ont., Sept. 11. No sales. Lindsay, Out., Sept. 11, Sales at 7

COUNTRY PRODUCE. Ecos, Improved cable advices have helped to strengthen the market for choice fresh fall eggs, which command a premium over choice candled stock, the latter seding in round lots at He and in single cases at 12c. Culls have sold during the week at Sic to Mc. There has been some business for export account, and it is thought a good fall shipping

aisiness will be done. TALLOW .-- Market is firm at 6c to Hors.--A few lots continue to sell at

pe to 10c. Yearlings are quoted at 3c to Honey,-Old extracted 5c to 6c per Th. New 7c to 9c per 1b in tins as to

quality. Comb honey 10c to 12c. MAPLE PRODUCTS.—Sugar 6½e to 7½e, and old 5c to 6c. Syrup 44c to 5c per lb. in wood and at 50c to 60c in tins. Beans.-Prices are quoted at \$1.65 to

\$1.75 for good mediums. Choice handpicked pea beans \$1.85 to \$2.00. Poorer kinds \$1.25 to \$1.50.

BALED HAY.—Market steady but quiet. No. 2 shipping hay, \$9.50 to \$10.00. No. 1 straight Timothy, \$10.50. At country points, \$8.50 to \$9.00 is quoted for No. 2 and \$9.50 to \$10.00 for No. t. A lot of old hay was sold at \$7.00 at a country point. but a bread proper-

FRUITS.

at a country point, but a large preportion of it consisted of clover.

Applies.—Dried, 5½c to 6c per lb.; Evaporated, 6½c to 7c per lb.; Ordinary, 80 to \$1,00 per barrel; Fancy, \$1.25 to

\$1.75 do. OBANGES.-Rodi, \$470 to \$1.50 per box.

LEMONS.—S14 per case. BANANAS.—35a to 50c ; or hunch. GRAPES.—Cons.—4. 3c per lb.; Delaware, Se per Ib.: Niagara, 33e per Ib. California Tem hes.—\$1.75 to \$2.00 per box; Pears green, \$2.30 to \$2.50 per hox: Pears ripe, \$1.00 to \$2.00 per box. PEARS.—H. R. Burnett, \$1.80 to \$2.00 per keg.

PLUMS, Canadian-\$1.00 to \$1.25 per DATES -31c to 41c per lb. COCOANUTS.—Fancy, firsts, \$3.50 to \$3.75 per hundred; seconds, \$3 per hundred. Potatoes.—40e to 50e per bag; do. 80e o \$1.00 per barrel; do, sweet, \$3.50 per

Onions-Spanish, 75c to 80c per crate.

FISH AND OILS.

FRESH FISH.-Cod and haddock 3c to

SALT FISH.—Dry cod \$4 to \$4.50, and green cod No. 1 \$4 to \$4.50. Canso herring \$4.50 to \$4.75 and shore \$3.50 to \$4.00. Salmon \$10 to \$11 for No. 1 small, in bbls, and \$11.00 to \$12.00 for No. 1 large. British Columbia salmon \$10. Sea. trout \$6 to \$7.00.

CANNED FISH.—Lobsters \$6.00 to \$6.25. and Mackerel \$3.85 to \$4.00 per case.

Oils.—Seal oil to arrive is quoted at 33c net cash, and on spot 35c. Newfoundland cod oil at 35c to 36c; with business light. Cod liver oil 65c to 70c for ordinary and \$1.10 to \$1.20 for. Nor-