

TEACHER AND WORKER.

SOME OF THE CHARACTERISTICS THAT MARK DR. RAND.

His Appointment to McMaster University Commended by All—The Work He Did For the Cause of Free Schools in the Maritime Provinces.

The appointment of Theodore Harding Rand to the chancellorship of McMaster university, Toronto was one that was commended on every side. It had a special interest for the people of the maritime provinces, where Dr. Rand had been a prominent figure in the school system since the passing of the Nova Scotia free school act, in 1864, seven years before the passage of the New Brunswick school law. Dr. Rand was the active agent in carrying out the law at its outset in both provinces.

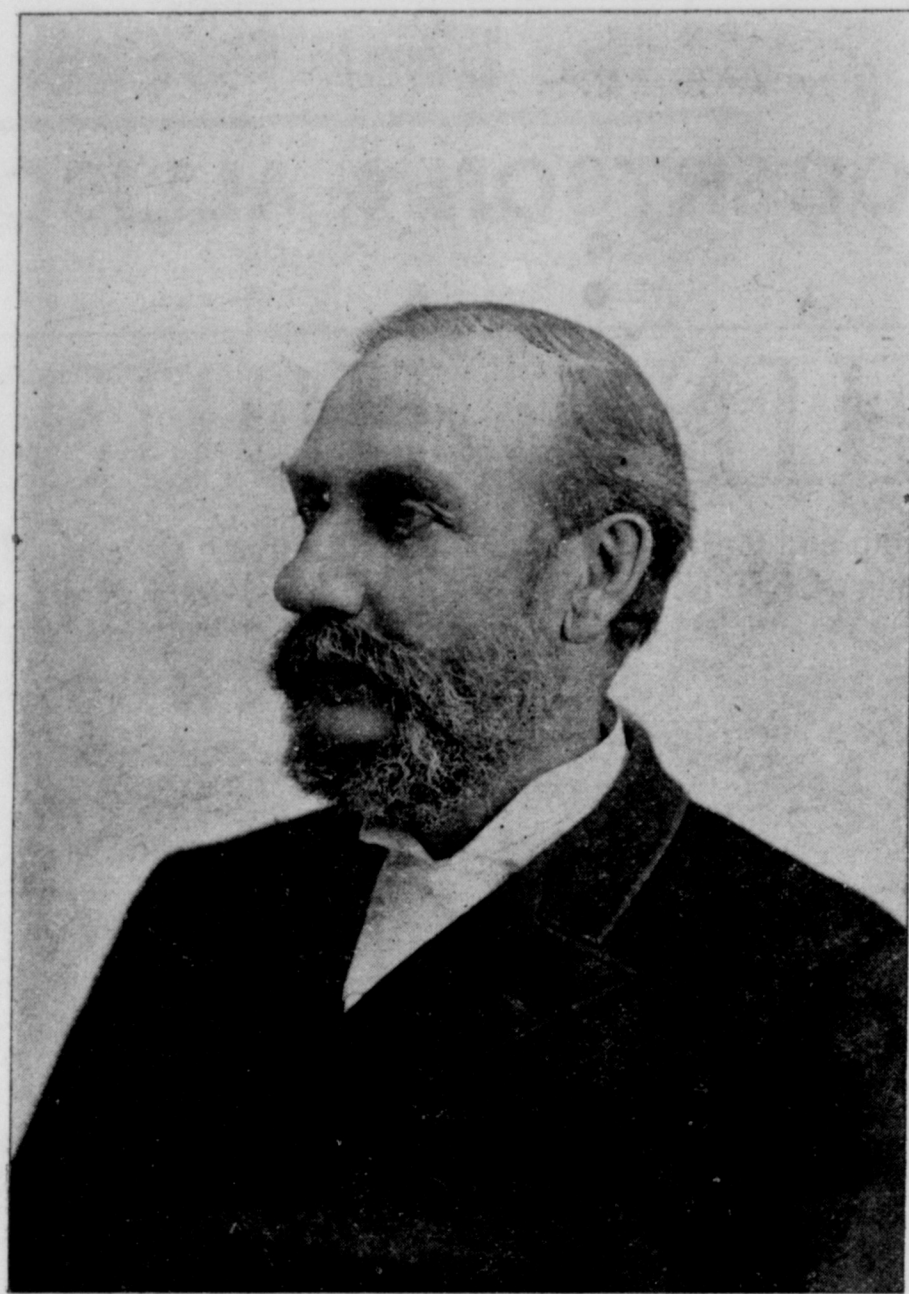
Dr. Rand had been graduated from Acadia college in 1860, and began his career as an educationalist by teaching in Horton academy, where he continued until the close of that year. He then accepted the chair of classics in the provincial normal school, and rendered valuable aid in the preparation of the Nova Scotia school law. When the act came in force, he became chief superintendent of education. In

this to his intellectual life. He finds a field for his gifts and calling in the great domain lying between the pulpit and the parliament. He has talents and sympathies for either the preacher, the literary man, or the statesman. But no work can enlist and engage his talents, marshal his energies, kindle his ambition, and keep steadily burning the fire of his enthusiasm, like that of christian education.

Those who know him, says the same writer, are aware that during all his years of public life he has fearlessly espoused the great principles of soul-liberty and civil freedom for all individuals, classes and creeds.

He was born a leader and a pioneer. His ardent temperament and active mind made continued, severe and exhaustive thinking congenial labor. He examines, analyzes and compares with a patience that never flags, though wide experience enables him to apply principles with great readiness in emergent circumstances.

Underneath his talents is a self-reliance always indifferent to the relative strength of minorities and majorities. It stands rock-like against all opposition. It has nothing of the nature of stubbornness. It upholds his intelligent righteous convictions to which his moral nature clings with a tenacity stronger than life. Difficulties have no terror for him. With the increase of their number seem to grow his hopefulness and assurance. Conditions and surroundings from which wire-pullers and opportunists recede, do not drive him from



Theodore H. Rand.

1870, he visited England and Ireland, where he studied the operation of the educational systems on the other side of the water. On his return, the present Judge King, who was then leader of the New Brunswick government enlisted his assistance in the preparation of the school bill for this province, and when it became law he was tendered and accepted the position of chief superintendent to carry it into effect. The act went into force in 1871, and there was for a time much antagonism to it by the advocates of separate schools as against the new non-sectarian system. Dr. Rand's experience in Nova Scotia was of great value to him in this province. His administration of the law in the sister province had not made him popular with the Roman Catholics, and he had much to contend with in coming here. He went to work with a great earnestness of purpose, however, and though there was much friction at the outset, the law was eventually adjusted to its present satisfactory form, and was accepted by all classes. Dr. Rand resigned his position in 1883, and accepted the chair of history and education in Acadia college. In 1885 he was induced by the late Senator McMaster to accept the chair of didactics and apologetics in Toronto baptist college. In pursuance of the strong desire of Mr. McMaster and many others to establish Woodstock college on a permanent basis, Dr. Rand was induced to accept the principalship of that institution the following year. Among the conditions upon which he insisted as precedent to his acceptance were that the charter of the institution should be so amended as to require that the Bible should be a text-book in all departments of the school and that the institution should be free to be developed into a university if its funds should ever permit. This action on his part proved to be the turning point in the policy respecting the higher education of the baptists of Ontario and Quebec.

Later, a committee with Dr. Rand as chairman, after prolonged and laborious efforts, procured a revision of the charter, which under altered circumstances took the form of a union of Toronto baptist college and Woodstock college into one institution to be known as McMaster university, thus abolishing a one stroke the close corporation of the former and the control by subscribers of the latter, and committing the university to the management for all time of the baptist churches of Ontario and Quebec in convention.

In a sketch of Dr. Rand, by E. M. Saunders, it is well said that his learning, ability to work and administrative gifts are extraordinary. He belongs to the class of men who are not satisfied with mere routine work and the accepted state of things about them. He is always thoughtful and open-eyed, and his spirits spurn finality. Throughout his entire public life this has ever been apparent. He surveys the whole field of education from the primary school to the university, and studies the relations of part to part. The genius that works to these ends is never dormant in him. As the breath is essential to the natural life, so is

the open ways of warfare, but confirm his confidence in the principles at stake and are a guarantee of ultimate success. Here his hope, courage and faith are at their best. Either defeat, utter and final, or victory is the end of all his labors,—it has been victory. His work can never be finished on middle ground.

Dr. Rand received in 1860 the degree of B. A. from Acadia College (now Acadia University); in 1863, M. A. in course; and in 1874, D. C. L. *causa honoris*. From 1871 to 1883 he was a member of the Senate of the University of New Brunswick, and during the latter part of this period, a member also of the senate and the Board of Governors of Acadia College. He was, for years, president of the Educational Institute of New Brunswick and also of Nova Scotia. He has been twice President of the baptist convention of the maritime provinces, and has recently been elected a member of the American Society for University Extension. His appointment by the senate and the board of governors of McMaster university as principal of the united faculty of arts and theology and chancellor of the university brings great responsibilities and great opportunities.

The Parson's Teeth.

There is a story of a clergyman who had taken temporary duty for a friend and who had the ill-luck to injure his false teeth during the week. The plate was sent to the dentist for repairs, a faithful assurance being given that it should be duly returned by Sunday's post, but the dentist or the post proved faithless. With the assistance of the clerk the clergyman managed to stumble through the prayers, but felt it would be useless to attempt to preach. He therefore instructed the clerk to "make some excuse for him and dismiss the congregation." But his feelings may be better imagined than described when in the seclusion of the vestry he overheard the clerk in impressive tones thus deliver the "excuse": "Parson's very sorry but his misfortune is to be obligated to wear a set of artificial teeth. They busted last Wednesday, and he ain't got them back from London today as he was promised. I've helped him all I could through the service, but I can't do no more for him; 'tisn't any use him going up into the pulpit, for he wouldn't understand a word he said, so he thinks you all may as well go home."

A Brute.

A disagreeable husband once misquoted to the effect "that a thing of beauty is a (jaw) forever."

A Rigby coat or mantle is a thing of beauty and a joy forever, and an effectual producer of good temper. Ill health and good temper cannot go together, and the most prevalent breeder of ill health is a cold. With the old fashioned and unsightly rubber coat a damp, clammy feeling with attendant chill and cold was almost inevitable. With a Rigby garment it is an impossibility, because Rigby is warm, light, porous, and perfectly waterproof. P.—Please investigate.

A SOLSVILLE MIRACLE.

ANOTHER GREAT TRIUMPH FOR A CANADIAN REMEDY.

An Account of the Sufferings and Restoration of Philander Hyde—Helpless, Bed-Ridden and Longs for Death—His Recovery from this Pitiable Condition—A Remarkable Narrative.

(From the Syracuse Standard.)

During the past few months there have appeared in the columns of the *Standard* the particulars of a number of cures so remarkable as to justify the term miraculous. These cases were investigated and vouched for by the *Albany Journal*, the *Detroit News*, *Albany Express* and other papers whose reputation is a guarantee that the facts were as just stated. That the term miraculous was justified will be admitted when it is remembered that in each of the cases referred to the sufferer had been pronounced incurable by leading physicians, and at least one of the cases was treated by men whose reputation has placed them among the leaders of the world's medical scientists, but without avail, and the patient was sent to his home with the verdict that there was no hope for him, and that only death could intervene to relieve his sufferings. When, some months later, the restoration to health and strength of the former sufferer was announced, it is little wonder that the case created a profound sensation throughout the country. Recently the following letter, which indicated an equally remarkable cure, came under the notice of the *Standard*:

SOLSVILLE, N. Y., June 25, 1892.

"Five weeks ago father, (Philander Hyde,) was very low and not expected to live but a short time. He was in such agony that we had to give him morphine to relieve the terrible pain from which he was suffering. The doctors had given him up. They said there was no help for him, and my dear father longed for death as being the only certain relief from his sufferings. One day he saw in the *Albany Journal* an account of how a man by the name of Quant, living in Galway, Saratoga county, and who was afflicted like father with locomotor ataxia, had been very greatly benefited and hoped for permanent cure from the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for pale people. On learning that these pills could be had of the Dr. Williams' Medical Company, Brockville, Ont., and Schenectady, and that they were not expensive, my husband sent \$2.50 for six boxes of them. And what a blessing they have been! Father has taken but four boxes of the Pink Pills. He is no longer confined to his bed, but is able to get up without assistance and with the aid only of a cane to walk about the house and all around out of doors. He has a good hearty appetite, his food agrees with him, the pain in the back from which he suffered so long and so terribly has left him. He has no more creeping chills and he appears and says he feels like a new man. The doctors had pronounced his disease to be creeping paralysis and said he could not be cured. How glad we are that we heard of these wonderful Pink Pills, and how thankful we are for what they have done for father. Indeed they have done wonders, yes, even a miracle for him. Respectfully yours, MRS. WILLIAM JOHNSON.

The above letter indicated a cure so remarkable as to be worthy of the fullest investigation, and the *Standard* determined to place the facts, if correctly stated, before the public for the benefit of other sufferers, or it unfounded, to let the public know it. With this end in view a reporter was sent to Solsville with instructions to give the facts of the case as he found them. With these instructions he went to Solsville, and on Tuesday, August 2, 1892, called upon Philander Hyde and learned from him and from his relatives and neighbors and friends the whole story of his sickness and his terrible suffering, of his having been given up by the doctors, and of his cure and rapid convalescence by the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People.

It may be of interest to the reader to know that Solsville is a post-office village in Madison county, N. Y., about thirty miles from Utica, on the line of the New York, Ontario & Western Railroad. It is the station at which to get off to go to Madison Lake, the charming and attractive objective point of a great many picnic and excursion parties. On reaching Solsville, the reporter inquired of the station agent, who is also agent there of the National Express Company, if he knew a man by the name of Philander Hyde, and where he lived, and also if he knew a man by the name of William Johnson. "Yes," said he, "I am William Johnson, and Philander Hyde, who is my wife's father, lives with me in that white house over there on the side hill; that's him sitting on the piazza."

When told that your reporter's errand was to interview Mr. Hyde and to learn about his sickness and alleged cure, Mr. Johnson said: "That's all right; you go right over to the house and see Mr. Hyde and my wife. I will come over pretty soon, and we will be only too happy to tell you all about it."

"Will you walk in?" said Mrs. Johnson. "Those children (who are playing about the piazza) are my twins, and this is my father, Philander Hyde."

Mr. Hyde walked into the sitting room, and taking a seat, said he would willingly tell the story of his sickness and cure, and had no objection to its being published, as it might be the means of helping to relieve others whose sufferings were the same or similar to what his had been.

His story was as follows: "My name is Philander Hyde. I am nearly 70 years old—will be 70 in September. I was born in Brookfield, Madison county, where all my life was spent until recently, when, becoming helpless, my son-in-law was kind enough to take me into his home, and from him and my daughter I have had the kindest care. My life occupation has been that of a farmer. I was always prosperous and well and strong and rugged until two years ago last winter, when I had the grip. When the grip left me I had sensation of numbness in my legs, which gradually grew to be stiff at the joints and very painful. I felt the stiffness in my feet first, and the pain and stiffness extended to my knees and to my hip joints, and to the bowels and stomach, and prevented digestion. To move the bowels I was compelled to take great quantities of castor oil.

"While I was in this condition cold feelings would begin in my feet and spread up my legs to my back, and would follow the

whole length of my backbone. These spells which occurred daily, would last from two to four hours, and were excruciatingly painful. I could not sleep, I had no appetite, I became helpless, and life was such a burden that I prayed for death. Why, my dear sir, the pain I suffered was more to be dreaded than a thousand deaths.

"While in this condition I was treated by Dr. Green, of Pootville, and Dr. Nicholson, of Solsville, and Dr. Weed, of Utica. They did me no good. I soon became perfectly helpless and lost all power of motion even in my bed."

"On the 24th of February last," said Johnson, "we had him brought to our home. He had to be carried all the way in a bed. He was so helpless and such a sufferer the doctors gave him up. They said he had locomotor ataxia and that he could not be cured. They stopped giving him medicine and said they could not relieve the pain, and for the purpose he took a pint of whiskey a day for three months and morphine in great quantities.

"It was while father was in this dreadful condition that we saw in the *Albany Journal* the story of the miraculous cure of a Mr. Quant, in Galway, Saratoga County, by the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. We hadn't much faith, but we felt that it was our duty to try them, and so we sent to the Dr. Williams' Medicine Company and got six boxes of the pills. We read the directions carefully, and resolved to comply with them as fully as possible. We stopped giving him morphine or any other medicine, cut off all stimulants, and gave him the Pink Pills and treatment according to directions in which each box is wrapped. The effect was wonderful and almost immediate. In ten days after father began taking the pills he could get out of bed and walked without assistance, and has continued to improve until now he walks about the house and the streets by the aid of a cane only."

"Yes," said Mr. Hyde, "and the pain has gone out of my back and the numbness out of my legs. I have no more chills, my digestion is good, and I have an excellent appetite," and then after a pause, "But, ah me, I am an old man; I have seen my best days and can not hope to recover my old vigour as a younger man might, but I am so thankful to have the use of my limbs and to be relieved of these dreadful pains."

Mr. Hyde has continued to take the pills regularly since he began their use, and was on his tenth box at the time he told his story.

Besides Mr. and Mrs. Johnson, other people in Solsville confirm the accounts of the sickness of Mr. Hyde and of his most remarkable recovery, and a number of others for various ailments, are using the Pink Pills. The mother of Abel Curtis is using them with satisfactory effects for rheumatism, and Mrs. Lippitt, wife of ex-Senator Lippitt, is using the pills with much benefit for nervous debility.

A further investigation revealed the fact that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are not a patent medicine in the sense in which that term is usually understood, but a scientific preparation successfully used in general practice for many years before being offered to the public generally. They contain in a condensed form all the elements necessary to give new life and richness to the blood and restore shattered nerves. They are an unfailing specific for such diseases as locomotor ataxia, partial paralysis, St. Vitus' dance, sciatica, neuralgia, rheumatism, nervous headache, the after effects of la grippe, palpitation of the heart, pale and sallow complexions, and the tired feeling resulting from nervous prostration; all diseases depending upon vitiated humors in the blood, such as scrofula, chronic erysipelas, etc. They are also a specific for troubles peculiar to females, such as suppressions, irregularities, and all forms of weaknesses. They build up the blood and restore the glow of health to pale and sallow cheeks. In case of men they effect a radical cure in all cases arising from mental worry, overwork or excesses of whatever 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. 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 makes a course of treatment comparatively inexpensive as compared with other remedies or medical treatment.

THINGS OF VALUE.

Error is most dangerous when it takes the similitude of truth; as base coin which the nearest resembles its pattern is most likely to pass undetected.

PELEE ISLAND CLARET for Dyspepsia is the same Grape Cure so famous in Europe. GLASGOW, 17th December, 1891.

FOURTH QUARTERLY REPORT FOR 1891 ON ROBERT BROWN'S "FOUR CROWN" BLEND OF SCOTCH WHISKY.

I have made a careful analysis of a sample of 10,000 gallons of Robert Brown's "Four Crown" Blend of Scotch Whisky, taken by myself on the 9th inst., from the Blending Vat in the bonded stores, and I find it is a pure Whisky of high quality and fine flavor, which has been well matured.

JOHN CLARK, Ph. D., F.C.S., F.I.C. Agent, E. G. SCOVILL, Teas and Wine, St. John, N. B.

Next in importance to freedom and justice is popular education, without which neither freedom nor justice can be permanently maintained.—Garfield.

C. C. RICHARDS & Co.

Gents.—My daughter was suffering terribly with neuralgia. I purchased a bottle of MINARD'S LINIMENT, and rubbed her face thoroughly. The pain left her and she slept well till morning. Next night another attack, another application resulted as previously, with no return since. Grateful feelings determined me to express myself publicly. I would not be without MINARD'S LINIMENT in the house at any cost. J. H. BAILEY.

Parkdale, Ont.

Charity is a virtue of the heart and not of the hands.—Addison.

The remarkable longevity of Cape Breton people may largely be attributed to a wholesome fish diet—the quintessence of which forms the basis of—Puttner's Emulsion.

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