

OSHAWA MIRACLE INVESTIGATED.

A Sworn Statement of Facts Almost Beyond Belief.

The Toronto Mail and Empire sends a Reporter to Oshawa—His Inquiry Result in Complete Verification of Original Story.

Very many startling stories of wonderful cures by Dodd's Kidney Pills have been published in these columns, and in other newspapers all over the country from time to time.

Every case has been so well authenticated as to leave little room for doubt, and yet the statements made and the cures reported have, in many cases, being so nearly miraculous as to be almost beyond belief.

Recently, the Mail and Empire, of Toronto, and other papers, published a despatch from Oshawa in which it was said that a mechanic in the Oshawa Malleable Iron Works had been cured of paralysis by Dodd's Kidney Pills, and that, after he had been absolutely helpless for four months, and had been given up by the physicians at the hospital in Toronto.

This was too much for many people to believe, and numerous demands were made on the paper in question for a verification or correction.

One correspondent signing himself "Medicus" in a letter to the Mail and Empire openly disputed the possibility of such a cure.

To get at the real facts a reporter was sent to Oshawa, and the result was a complete, and very satisfactory confirmation of the original despatch. To put the matter absolutely beyond question, the following sworn statement was secured:

The Statement of Mr. Brown.

In the fall of 1897 I was taken ill with what most of the doctors called paralysis, and others nervous prostration. It commenced with a stiffness and soreness in the calves of my legs, and gradually increased till I could not move either of my arms or legs, having lost all power in them. I could not have raised my arms to my head to save my life. For over four months I could not stand or walk alone a single step. I doctored with all the local doctors, and then with a Bowmanville doctor. Each one gave me some different medicine, but the more I took the worse I got.

At last, the Bowmanville doctor told me that nothing could be done for me unless I went to the hospital in Toronto, where they might perhaps have some later treatment for paralysis, which would fit my case. I went there toward the end of January, 1898, and remained under treatment in that institution for a little over four weeks. All was in vain. I got worse. Twelve doctors told me I could not recover, and that nothing could be done for me, so as I was getting worse every day and there was no hope of their being able to help me in the least, I was removed to my home here. I was like a baby, unable to move.

At this extremity someone advised me to use Dodd's Kidney Pills, and my wife bought a box. We had not the slightest idea that they would help me, but like a drowning man I grasped at every straw. After I had used the first box the numbness began to leave my finger tips, and I felt a little better and kept on using the pills. By two months' time I could walk a little, and shortly afterwards was able to go short distances without assistance.

The first time I went down town, one of the doctors who had given me up saw me across the street, and not being able to believe his eyes, went to my brother, Robert, and asked: "Is that your brother Joe?" Robert told him that it was I, and he said in astonishment: "Well, I never expected to see him around again."

I used, altogether, twelve boxes of Dodd's Kidney Pills, and by the first of May I was able to start to work again in the shop here, and I have never been sick or off work a day since, and that is over three and a half years ago.

I am glad of the opportunity to make this statement, for I am sure I owe my life, health and strength to work to that great remedy, Dodd's Kidney Pills.

(Signed), JOSEPH BROWN.

Sworn Confirmation.

CANADA: I, JOSEPH BROWN, of the town of Oshawa, in the County of Ontario, do hereby confirm the above statement, signed by me, as absolutely true, and I make this solemn declaration, believing it to be true, and knowing that it is of the same force and effect as if made under oath and by virtue of the Canada Evidence Act, 1891.

(Signed), JOSEPH BROWN.

Declared before me at the Town of Oshawa, in the County of Ontario, this 16th day of January, A.D. 1902.

J. F. GRIERSON, a Notary Public.

This, therefore, is the true story in detail of this most remarkable case. No room is left for doubt or dispute, and the original Oshawa despatch is confirmed in all its particulars.

If this is possible—and no one can now doubt it—then one can easily understand how any of the many wonderful cures reported have been accomplished by the same means, Dodd's Kidney Pills.

Sunday School.

INTERNATIONAL LESSON NO. IX.
MARCH 2, 1902.

The Stoning of Stephen.—Acts 7:54-8:2.

Commentary.—Connecting Links. Stephen is still before the Sanhedrin. The high priest asked him if the things of which they accused him were so. Then follows a long defence or apology by Stephen. His discourse comprises verses 2-53, and is a concise history of the Jewish people. His object seems to have been to show (1) that so far from disparaging, he deeply revered, and was intimately conversant with, the whole history of the ancient economy; (2) that in resisting the erection of the Gospel kingdom they were but treading in their fathers' footsteps, the whole history of their nation being little less than one continued misapprehension of God's high designs toward fallen man and rebellion against them.—J. F. & B.

54. When they heard it is disputed whether the speech was finished or not. His abruptness in closing and the anger of the Jews at that moment render it probable that he was interrupted. Cut to the heart—Literally, they were seen through, or asunder. A figurative expression for being greatly enraged.—Gloss. Gashed on him—They were filled with rage and thirst for his blood.

They snarled like beasts of prey.—They snarled like beasts of prey, to produce a double effect. Some time ago we read that when the people heard Peter's speech they were pricked in their hearts, and said, "Men and brethren, what shall we do?" But when the people heard Stephen deliver substantially the same message they were cut to the heart, and gashed on him with their teeth. This is the history of preaching to-day.

—Parker.

55. Being full.—The Greek "being full" implies, not a sudden inspiration, but a permanent state.—Plumptre. The Holy Ghost—While his hearers yielded more and more to their violent passions, and were filled with a carnal fire, and indeed with a spirit from the bottomless pit, the soul of this faithful witness was filled by the grace of God, with a heavenly fire.—Lange. Looked up—We would see more heavenly visions if we would "look up" oftener. Steadfastly—Fixed his eyes intently. Their ravings did not distract him. Into heaven—The question has been asked how he could see into heaven from that council chamber; but we should remember that the Spirit revealed to him this scene in heaven. The glory of God—Saw the Shekinah, or with the Jews the "glory," and the "Shekinah" are similar terms. It was some visible manifestation of the divine splendor, such as Moses saw on Horeb and Ezekiel at Chebar. It first filled the tabernacle, and afterwards the temple, and shone round the shepherds, and appeared to the apostles upon Herson. And Jesus—His was permitted to see Jesus triumphing in the flesh, in which he had been crucified.—Cantab. He saw Jesus "in his official character as mediator between God and man."

Standing—In other places Jesus is represented as sitting on the right hand of God.

56. Heavens opened.—A figurative expression denoting that he was permitted to see into heaven, as if the eye was permitted to penetrate the eternal world.—Barnes. Son of man—This is the only time that our Lord is by human lips called the Son of man after his ascension.

57. Cried out—Among other things, perhaps, that he should be silent, or that he should be put to death. Stopped their ears.—As a proof that he had uttered blasphemy, because he said he saw Jesus standing on the right hand of God. Fearful proof against them: for if Jesus was at the right hand of God, then they had murdered an innocent person, and God's justice must speedily avenge his death.—Clarke. And rushed upon him (R. V.)—This was the act of a mob. Under the Roman laws the Jews had no authority to inflict capital punishment. In this case they did not wait to take the legal course, but before any sentence was pronounced rushed him to his death.

58. Out of the city—According to the law of Moses, Lev. xxiv. 14. The person to be stoned was required to be carried without the camp. Stoned him—The person to be stoned was placed on an elevation twice the height of a man, from whence with his hands bound he was thrown down, and then a stone as much as two men could carry, was rolled down upon him by the witnesses, after which all the people present cast stones upon him. Whose name was Saul—This is the first mention of the one who was afterwards the great apostle of the Gentiles. How thrilling is this, our first introduction to one to whom Christianity owes more probably than to all the other apostles together. Here he is, having perhaps already a seat in the Sanhedrin, some thirty years of age, in the thick of this tumultuous murder of a distinguished witness for Christ, not only consenting unto his death, but doing his own part in the dark deed.—J. F. & B.

59. Receive my spirit—They stoned him while he was praying. This is the identical prayer that Christ himself had offered on the cross. Here is clear proof that it is proper to offer prayer to Jesus Christ.

60. Kneeling down—A good position in which to pray, or to die. Christ church would not have had Paul.—Augustine. Lay not—Weigh not; reckon not, place it not in thy balance against them.—Cook. The best will and testament of the Christian is that which commends: 1. The soul to heaven; 2. The body to earth; 3. Friends to the divine protection; 4. Enemies to divine compassion.—Starke. To their charge—Comparing this with nearly the same request of his dying Lord, it will be seen how very richly this martyr of Jesus had drunk into his master's spirit, in its divinest form.—J. F. & B. Fell asleep—He died. "But sleep implies an awakening." His spirit was welcomed into heaven and his body sleeps until the resurrection.

1. Saul was consenting.—So terrible was the hatred which this man bore to Christ, and his followers that he delighted in their destruction. A great persecution—As the rulers had caused the death of Stephen, without exciting an insurrection of the people, or the resentment of the governor, they ventured to carry on the persecution with increasing violence.—Scott.

2. Devout men—Pious Jews. To his burial—They did not hesitate to give an honorable burial to a man of whose innocence and godliness they were convinced. Great lamentation—They engaged in a solemn mourning for him. This is evidence that Stephen was not condemned by the Sanhedrin, for public lamentation was never made over a condemned person.

In pursuing this narrative one cannot but be struck with the thought that there is both a dark and a bright side to a Christian life, as that there is an all-seeing eye that notes the attitudes, dispositions and workings of the spirit of men under what appears adverse as well as favorable circumstances of life. The cause of the first Christian martyrdom, as has been the cause of every one since, was opposition to the advancement of the principles and spirit of the Gospel of Christ.

Taking up the narrative as given, we see that a certain school of Jews, who were of the synagogue of the Libertines, undertook to dispute with Stephen; who, as some think, had been taught in the school of Gamaliel, and as such was set upon as a deserter from the teachings of their fathers. Stephen being full of wisdom knew whereof he spoke, so they were confounded and were unable to resist the spirit by which he spoke. When they could not answer his arguments as a disputant they proceeded against him as a criminal; they "suborned witnesses" and incensed both the mob and the government against him, thinking thus to turn the popular tide against the new faith. They seized and brought him hastily and triumphantly before the tribunal. They charged him, through their hired witnesses, with having spoken blasphemous words against the temple, the law, and against Moses. Having no answer to the arguments presented, they were so filled with malignant indignation that they resorted to violence, and with bitter imprecations cast him out of the city and consigned him to a terrible death. Why? Not because he was a bad man, for the word of inspiration tells us he was "a man full of faith and the Holy Ghost," that just as the Shekinah—the divine presence—filled the "Holy of Holies" in the days of old, so did the divine presence fill him and make his body the temple of the Holy Ghost; this made him zealous and practical in his life and service.

He felt his obligation to Christ so great that he seemingly was consumed with the all-absorbing desire and purpose to glorify Him. He was ready for every good word and work. We do not wonder that he was supported and was victorious in the hour of trial, for with the clear view he had of Christ's glory and power to which he had witnessed, in the consciousness of being in harmony with the one and sheltered by the other, he was ripe to be made the happy recipient and luminant medium of both. "For they saw his face as it had been the face of an angel." And he saw the face of God and Jesus standing on the right hand of God.

A few cursory reflections: We see in the death of Stephen to what depths of sin one may go if they resist the Holy Spirit of God. The fact that his persecutors were church members, who had been blessed with the personal ministries of Christ, the Holy Ghost and the apostles, was, of itself, no security against committing this great sin. See then the necessity of the new birth, for human nature is always and everywhere the same without this great change. We see

that moral goodness and worth, spiritual grace and power, does not safeguard a person from the attacks of blind and perverse men. Many are held from doing evil by the constraints of society and the restraints of law. Impelled by the evil forces within these are often thrown aside and deeds are committed that baffle the page of history. Who are safe from their power? So then the necessity for being ready for life or death. While spiritual life and character are not generally appreciated here, yet there is an Almighty One who estimates such character at its full worth, and shows His appreciation by a personal identification with the needy in every conflict. Let us live then not for the things that perish with the using, but for those that abide forever.—Wm. P. Ferriss.

Stephen had (1) love, (2) power, (3) faith, (4) a triumphant victory. He was an abundant entrance into glory.

SHORT STORIES OF THE DAY

Two inmates of a Scotch Asylum, working in the garden, decided upon an attempt at escape. Watching their opportunity when their keeper was absent they approached the wall, says a Glasgow newspaper.

"No, bend down, Sandy," said the one, "and I'll climb up your shoulder to the top, and then I'll give ye a hand up."

Sandy accordingly bent down. Tam, mounting his back, gained the top of the wall, and dropping over the other side, shouted, as he prepared to make off:

"I'm thinking, Sandy, you'll be better to bide another fortnight, for you're no near right yet."

"I wish you would get up," she said to the humble but impudent sailor. "I have just been reading of a monk whose knees have become permanently injured by constant kneeling."

"But I never knelt to you before," he protested.

"No," she replied: "not to me."

"And this monk," he went on, "must have knelt day after day."

"True," she answered, "but if you are unable to break yourself of the habit of proposing in that way, think what is likely to happen to you before you get a wife."

Then he rose and carefully dusted his knees. It was idle to think, he told himself, that something of his previous experiences was not known to this girl.—Chicago Post.

George Ade had been for a visit to the old home at Lafayette, Ind., and returned to Chicago reeking with Hoosier stories. One of them relates to a "street fair" recently held in that place. Many of the freaks of the Fair Midway boarded with the keeper of a cheap hotel, who consequently was at liberty to visit, without charge, any of the exhibits. One morning, after the fair had been running a few days, a country boy appeared at the hotel and told the proprietor that he and his "pap" had brought a load of hay to town for the animals in Bostock's show, but the load upset.

"Had yer breakfast?" inquired the landlord.

"Nope. We started fore sun-up."

The man insisted that the boy take breakfast right then. The boy did so, but protested that he was afraid "pap" wouldn't like it. After breakfast the man said:

"Ever seen Lulu, the wild girl?"

"Nope. Hain't been t' town sense last fall."

"Better come an' see her. Won't cost a cent."

"But 'pap' won't like it."

"Oh, never mind. It won't take long."

After they had seen Lulu they visited the two-headed boy, the skeleton man, switchback railway, the animal show, each time the boy warning the man that "pap" wouldn't like it, but each time being overruled by his generous guide.

At last, toward sundown, the boy positively balked at going to see the girl with the elephant feet, on the score that he was sure "pap" wouldn't like it.

"Well, by the way, where is your 'pap'?" asked the man.

"He's under the load of hay," New York Sun.

The young woman who entered the grocery store the other day had but recently entered upon the sea of

matrimony, and, like all sensible brides, had begun housekeeping at once. But she did not know a little bit about either housekeeping or shopping, and she was giving her first order. It was a crusher, but the grocer was a clever man and was used to all kinds of orders and could interpret them easily.

"I want two pounds of paralyzed sugar," she began, with a business-like air.

"Yes'm. Anything else?"

"Two tins of condemned milk."

"Yes'm."

He set down pulverized sugar and condensed milk.

"Anything more, ma'am?"

"A bag of fresh salt. Be sure it is fresh."

"Yes'm. What next?"

"A pound of desecrated codfish."

He wrote glibly, "desecrated cod." "Nothing more, ma'am? We have some nice horse-radish just in."

"No," she said, "it would be of no use to us; we don't keep a horse."

Then the grocer sat down and fanned himself with a patent wash-board, although the temperature was nearly freezing.—Chicago Chronicle.

There is a well known merchant in town, the head of a large and growing family, who has for years been afflicted with rheumatism. He has a son who is a physician, residing in a neighboring city, and remembering his father's affliction, he sent him a suit of woollen pyjamas of vivid blue and pink, with the injunction (delivered by his Pennsylvania Dutch wife) "to put them on and not take them off." The old gentleman was unusually quiet all day and, after ransacking his dictionaries and cyclopedias, remarked: "Well, I never heard of the things before." The next morning in the breakfast room it was noticed by an observant member of the household that pater was rather bumpy and fat. Finally above the waistband of his trousers crept a roll of blue and pink. Goodness, papa! You haven't got on those pyjamas!" exclaimed the daughter of the family. "Yes, yes, I have!" he shouted testily. "The doctor told me to put them on and not take them off." And he has them on yet, while the family is in a state of gigglement.

The doctor, who lives several hundred miles away, received this telegram from the daughter:

"Come home at once and help us get these pyjamas off papa."—Chicago Chronicle.

Remarkable Memories.

A recent writer has been giving examples of particularly agile memories, but the following were omitted from the list:

Henry VIII. of England could repeat the names of his wives in their consecutive order without missing one.

Themistocles could remember for a week the name of a man he borrowed a dollar from, even when Athens numbered 20,000 inhabitants.

Susan B. Anthony knew her brother Marc's address by heart, without consulting a directory.

George III., though deficient in education, never forgot his own face after seeing it once in a looking-glass.

A school teacher of London, whose name was Dawson, possessed a remarkable memory. He could repeat the first verse of the Book of Job, and, on a wager of two hundred pounds, he repeated with it the aid of a book the title to Spenser's "Faery Queen," a poem of nearly 400 stanzas of nine lines each.

Porson, the Greek scholar, could repeat the Beatitudes in the original with his eyes closed and one hand tied behind him.

A noted Scotch divine has such a remarkable memory that he used the same grace at table in his 90th year that he used 70 years before.

Lord Chesterfield always remembered to say "Thank you" without the aid of a microscope.

Coming down to modern times we have instances almost as remarkable:

Miss Rose Elizabeth Cleveland can recite "Mary's Little Lamb" without spectacles.

Great Difference of Opinion.

He was a very wily Birmingham man on a visit to a famous Cambridge school.

"How would you pronounce the name of the second day of the week?" he asked a youth who was bragging about his college education.

"Tuesday," said the youth; "not Tuesday or Chewday."

"Indeed!" exclaimed the visitor. "Why, in my part of the country we pronounce it 'Monday'!"—Answers.

HOW TO KNOW LA GRIPPE.

The Symptoms and Dangers of This Deadly Disease Which is Driving so Many to Beds of Sickness—Effective Treatment by

DR. CHASE'S FAMOUS REMEDIES.

Chill followed by fever, quick pulse, severe pains in the eyes and forehead, and dull pains in the joints and muscles, mark the beginnings of la grippe. There is also hoarseness, inflamed air passages, and obstinate cough, furred tongue, distress in the stomach, and diarrhoea. The one unmistakable feature of la grippe is the depressed spirits and weakness and debility of the body.

With the very young and very old and with persons of low vitality the dangers of la grippe are very great. Pneumonia of a violent and fatal form is a frequent result. If also admitted that very many cases of consumption can be directly traced to la grippe. The after effects of la grippe are most often felt in the nervous system. The extreme debility in which this disease leaves its victims is more than most nervous systems can endure—paralysis or prostration follows.

The most successful doctors advise their patients to avoid exposure to cold or over-exertion, and recommend both general and local treatment, such as Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, to strengthen and tone the system, and Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine to loosen the cough and protect the bronchial tubes and lungs from threatened complications.

Any honest and conscientious doctor will tell you that this combined treatment recommended by Dr. Chase cannot be surpassed as a means of relieving and curing la grippe, and restoring the weakened and debilitated body to its accustomed vigor. Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine is too well known as a cure for bronchitis and severe chest colds to need comment. Dr. Chase's Nerve Food seeks out the weak spots in the system and builds them up. It rekindles the vitality of persons weakened by disease, worry, or over-exertion, and cannot possibly be equaled as a restorative and re-constructant to hasten recovery from la grippe, and to prevent serious constitutional complications. For sale by all dealers, or Edmondson, Bates & Company, Toronto.