REV. DR. TALMAGE.

The Eminent Brooklyn Divine's Sunday Sermon.

Subject: " The Bread Question."

TEXT : "Ye have the poor always with -Matthew xxvi., 11. 2/0U.

Who said that? The Christ who never owned anything during His earthly stay. His eradle and His grave were borrowed. Every fig He ate was from some one else's tree. Ing He are was from some one elses free. Every drop of water He drank was from some one else's well. To pay His personal tax, which was very small, only 31½ cents, He had to perform a miracle and make a fish pay it. All the heights and depths and lenghts and breadths of poverty Christ measured in His earthly experience, and when He comes to speak of destitution He always speaks sympathetically, and what He said then is as true now-"Ye have the poor always with you.

For 6000 years the bread question has been the active and absorbing question. Witness the people crowding up to Joseph's store-house in Egypt. Witness the famine in Sa-maria and Jerusalem. Witness the 7000 hungry people for whom Christ multiplied the Witness the uncounted millions of people now living, who, I believe, have never yet had one full meal of healthful and never yet had one tull mean of nearthin and nutritious food in all their lives. Think of the 354 great famines in England. Think of the 25,000,000 people under the hoof of hunger year before last in Russia. The failure of the Nile to overflow for seven years in the eleventh century left those regions depopulated. Plague of insects in England. ue of rats in Madras Presidency, Plague of mice in Essex. Plague of locusts in China. Plague of grasshoppers in America. Devas-tation wrought by drought, by deluge, by frost, by war, by hurricane, by earthquake, by comets flying too near the earth, by change management of National finances by baleful causes innumerable. I prod to give you three or four reasons why my text is markedly and graphically true in this year 1894.

The first reason we have always the poor with us is because of the perpetual overhaul-ing of the tariff question, or, as I shall call it, the tariffic controversy. There is a need for such a word, and so I take the responsibility of manufacturing it. There are millions of people who are expecting that the present ngress of the United States will do something one way or the other to end this discussion, but it will never end. When as five years of age, I remem-hearing my father and his neighwas bors in vehement discussion of this very It was high tariff or low tariff no tariff at all. When your great-grandchild dies at ninety years of age, it will probably be from over-exertion in discussing the tariff. On the day the world is destroyed, there will be three men standing on the post-office steps-one a high tariff man, another a low tariff man, and the other a free trade man-each one red in the face from excited argument on this sub-Other questions may get quieted, the Mormon question, the silver question, the pension question, the civil service question. All questions of annexation may come to peaceful settlement by the annexation of islds two weeks' voyage away and the heat of their volcanoes conveyed through pipes under the sea made useful in warming our continent, or annexation of the moon, dethroning the queen of night, who is said to be dissolute, and bringing the lunar populaflons under the influence of our free institu-sions : yea, all other questions, National and International, may be settled, but this traffic question never. It will not only never be attled, but it can never be moderately quiet for more than three years at a time, each party getting into power taking one of the four years to fix it up, and then the next party will fix it down. Our finances cannot get well because or too many doctors. It is with sick Nations as with sick individuals. Here is a man terribly disordered as to his body. A doctor is called in, and he administers a febrifuge, a spoonful every hour. But recovery is postponed, and the anxious sters a leorninge, a spoonful every bour. But recovery is postponed, and the anxious friends call in another doctor, and he says: "What this patient needs is blood letting; now roll up your sleeve!" and the langet flashes. But still recovery is postponed, and a homeopathic doctor is called in, and he administers some small pellets and says. "All the patient wants is rest." Eccovery still postponed, the family say that such small pellets cannot amount to much anyhow, and an allopathic doctor is called in, and he says. "What this patient wants is calomel and jalap." Recovery still postponed, a hydropathic doctor is called in, and he says: "What this patient wants is hot and cold baths, and he must have them right away. Turn on the faucet and get ready for the shower baths." Recovery is still postponed, an electric doctor is called in, and he brings all the schools to bear upon the poor sufferer, and the patient, after in, and he brings an the schools to bear apon the poor sufferer, and the patient, after a brave struggle for life, expires. What killed him? Too many doctors. And that is what is killing our National finances. My personal friends, Cleveland and Harrison and Carlisle and McKinley and Sherman, as talented and lovely and splendid men as walk the earth, all good doctors, but their treatment of our languishing finances is so different that neither treatment has a full opportunity, and under the constant changes it is simply wonderful that the Nation still lives. The tariff question will never be set-tled because of the fact—which I have never heard any one recognize, but nevertheless the fact-that high tariff is best for some people and free trade is best for others. This tariffic controversy keeps business struck through with uncertainty, and that uncertainty results in poverty and wretchedness for a vast multitude of people. If the eternal gab on this question could have been fash-ioned into loaves of bread, there would not be a hungry man or woman or child on all the planet. To the end of time, the words of the text will be kept true by the tariffic controversy—"Ye have the poor always with you." Another cause of perpetual poverty is the cause alcoholic. The victim does not last long. He soon crouches into the drunkard's grave. But what about his wife and chil-dren? She takes in washing, when she can get it, or goes out working on small wages. because sorrow and privation have left her incapacitated to do a strong woman's work. The children are thin blooded and gaunt and pale and weak, standing around in cold rooms. or pitching pennies on the street coryou. rooms, or pitching pennies on the street cor-ner, and munching a slice of unbuttered ner, and munching a slice of unbuttored bread when they can get it, sworn at by pass-ersby because they, do not get out of the way, kicked onward toward manhood or woru-nhood, for which they have no prep-aration, except a depraved appetite and frail constitution, candidates for alm-house and penitentiary. Whatever sther earse of poverty may fail, the saloon may be depended on to furnish an ever in-eressing throng of paupers. Oh, ye grog-shops of Brooklyn and New York and of all the cities ; ye mouths of hell, when will ye can e to craunch and devour? There is no danger of the liquor business failing. All other styles of business at times fail. Dry goods stores go under. Hardware stores go under. Grocery stores go under. Harness makers fail, dauggists fail, bankers fail, but the liquor dealers never. It is the only but the liquor dealers fail, confectioners fail, but the liquor dealers never. It is the only secure business I know of. Why the per-manence of the alcoholic trade? Because, in the first place, the men in that business, if tight up for money, only have to put into large quantities of water more strych-nine and logwood and nux vomica and vit-riol and other congenial concomitants for adulteration. One quart of the real genuine pandemoniac elixir will do to mix up with adulteration. One quart of the real genuine pandemoniae elixir will do to mix up with several gallons of mider damnation. Besides that, these dealers can depend on an increase of demand on the part of their customers. The more of that stuff they drink, the thirst-ier they are. Hard times, which stop other business, only increase that business, for men go there to drown their troubles. They take the spirits down to keep their spirits up. There is an inclined plane down which alcor

port, cognac, whisky, tom and jerry, sour mask, on and down until it is a sort of mixture of kerosene oil, turpentine, toadstools, swill, essence of the horse blankets and geneval, essence of the horse blankers and gen-eral nastiness. With its red sword of flame, that liquor power marshals its proces-sion, and they move on in ranks long enough to girdle the earth, and the pro-cession is headed by the nose blotched nerve shattered, rheum eyed. lip bloated, soul scorched, inebriates, followed by the women, who, though brought up in comfortwomen, who, though brought up in common able homes, now go limping past with aches and pains and pallor and hunger and woe, followed by their children, barefoot. un-combed, freezing, and with a wretchedness of time and eternity seemingly compressed in their agonized features. "Forward march !" cries the liquor business to that army without banners. Keep that influence moving on, and you will have the poor always with you. Report comes from one of the cities, were the majority of the inhabi-tannts are out of work and dependent on charity, yet last year they spent more in that city for run than they did for clothing and

holism slides its victims-claret, champages

groceries. Another warranty that my text will prove true in the perpetual poverty of the world is the wicked spirit of improvidence. A vast number or people have such small incomes that they cannot lay by in savings bank or life insurance one cent a year. It takes every farthing they can earn to spread the table and clothe the family and educate the children, and if you blame such people for im-providence you enact a cruelty. On such a salary as many clerks and employes and many ministers of religion live, and on such wages as many workmen receive, they cannot, in twenty years, lay up twenty cents. But you know and I know many who have o have competent incomes, and could provide some-what for the future, who live up to every dollar, and when they die their chil-dren go to the poorhouse or on the street. By the time the wife gets the husband buried, she is in debt to the understreet. taker and grayedigger for that which she can never pay. While the man lived he had his wine parties and fairly stunk with tobacco, and then expired, leaving his family upon the charities of the world. Do not send for me to come and conduct the obsequies and read over such a carcass the beautiful litugy, "Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord," for, instead of that, I will turn over the leaves of the Bible to I Timothy v., 18, where it says: "If any pro-vide not for his own, and especially for those of his own house, he hath denied the faith, and is worse than an infidel," or I will turn to Jeremiah xxii. 19. where it says, "He shall be buried with the burial of an ass, drawn and cast forth beyond the gates of Jerusalem

cannot imagine any more unfair or meaner thing than for a man to get his sins pardoned at the last minute, and then go to heaven, and live in a mansion, and go riding about in a golden chariot over the golden streets, while his wife and children, whom he might have provided for, are begging for cold victuals at the basement door of an earthly city. It seems to me there ought to be a poorhouse somewhere on the outskirts of heaven, where those guilty of such im-providence should be kept for awhile on thin soup and gristle instead of sitting down at the King's banquet. It is said that the church is a divine institution, and I believe it. Just as certainly are the savings banks and the life insurance companies divine institutions. As out of evil good often comes so out of the doctrine of probabilities, calculated by Professor Hughes and Professor Pascal for games of chance, came the calculations of the probabilities of human life as used by life insur-ance companies, and no business on earth is more stable or honorable, and no mightier mercy for the human race has been born since Christ was born. Bored beyond endurance for my signature to papers of all sorts, there is one style of paper that I always sign with a feeling of gladness and triumph, and that is a paper which the life insurance company requires from the clergyman after a decease in his congregation, in order to the payment of the policy to the bereft household. I always write my name then so they can read it. I cannot help but say to myself: "Good for that man to have looked after his wife and children after earthly departure. May he have one of the best seats in heaven !' Young man! The day before or the day after you get married, go to a life insurance company of established reputation and get the medical examiner to put the stethoscope to your lungs and his ear close up to your heart with your vest off, and have signed, sealed and delivered to you a document that will, in the case of your sudden departure, make for that lovely girl the difference between a queen and a pauper. I have known men who have had an in-come of \$3000, \$4000, \$5000 a year, who did not leave one farining to the surviving household. Now, that man's death is a defalcation, an outrage, a swindle. He did not die ; he absconded. There are 100.000 people die ; he absconded. There are 100.000 people in America to-day a-hungered through the sin of improvidence. "But," say some, "my income is so small I cannot afford to pay the premium on a life insurance." Are you sure about that? If you are sure, then you have a right to depend on the promise in Jeremiah xlix. 11, "Leave thy fatherless children, I mill concernent them alice and Lit the widows will preserve them alive, and let thy widows trust in Me." But if you are able to, remem-ber you have no right to ask God to do for your household that which you can do for them yourself. For the benefit of those young men excuse a practical personality. Beginning my life's work on the munificent salary of \$800 a year and a parsonage, and when the call was placed in my hands I did not know how in the world I would ever be able to spend that amount of money, and I remember indulg-ing in a devout wish that I might not be led into worldliness and prodigality by such an overplus of resources, and at a time when articles of food and clothing were higher. than they are now, I feit it a religious duty to get my life insured, and I presented my-self at an office of one of the great compan-ies, and I stood pale and nervous lest the ies, and I stood paie and nervous less the medical examiner might have to declare that I had consumption and heart disease and a half dozen mortal ail-ments, but when I got the document, which I have yet in full force, I felt a sense of manliness and confidence and quietude and re-enforcement, which is a good thing for any young man to have. For the lack of that feeling there are thousands of men to-day in Greenwood and Laurel Hill and Mount Auburn who might as well have been alive and well and supporting their families. They got a little sick, and they were so wor-ried about what would become of their house-holds in case of their demise that their agitations overcame the skill of the physi-cians, and they died for fear of dying. I cians, and they died for fear of dying. I have for many years been such an ardent advocate of life insurance, and my sermon on "The Crime of Not Insuring" has been so long used on both sides of the sea by the chief life insurance companies that some people have supposed that I received monetary compensation for what I have said and written. Not a penny. I will give any man \$100 for every penny I have received from any life insurance company. What I have said and written on the subject has re-sulted from the conviction that these insti-tutions are a benediction to the human race. But, alas, for the widespread improvidence! You are now in your charities helping to support the families of men who had more income than you now have, and you can de-pend on the improvidence of many for the truth of my text in all times and in all places, "Ye have the poor always with you." ians, and they died for fear of dying. places, you."

They buy when things are highcephalns. est and sell when things are lowest. Some one tells them of city lots out West, where the foundation of the first house has not yet been laid. They say, "What an opportun-ity!" and they put down the hard cash for an ornamented deed for ten lots under an ornamented deed for ten lots duese water. They hear of a new silver mine opened in Nevada, and they say. "What a chance!" and they take the little money they have in the savings bank and pay they out for as begutiful a certifiit out for as beautiful a certifi-cate of mining stock as was ever printed, and the only thing they will ever get out of the investment is the aforesaid illuminated lithograph. They are always on the verge of millionairedom and are sometimes worried as to whom they shall bequeath their excess of fortune. They invest in aerial machines or new inventions in perpetual motion, and they succeed in what mathematicians think impossible, the squaring of a circle, for they do everything on the square and win the whole circle of disappointment. They are good honest, brilliant failures. They die poor, and leave nothing to their families but

a model of some invention that would not work and whole portfolios of diagrams of things impossible. I cannot help but like them, because they are so cheerful with great expectations. But their children are a bequest to the bureau of city charities. Others administer to the crop of the world's misfortune by being too unsuspecting. Honest themselves, they believe all others are honest. They are fleeced and scalped and vivisected by the sharpers in all styles of business and cheated out of everything between cradle and grave, and those two exceptions only because they have nothing to do in buying either of them. Others are retained for misfortune by inopportune sickness. Just as that lawyer was to make the plea that would have put him among the strong men of the profession, neu-ralgia stung him. Just as that physi-cian was to prove his skill in an epician was to prove his skill in an epi-demic, his own poor health imprisoned him. Just as that merchant must be at the store for some decisive and introductory bargain, he sits with a share the store bargain. he sits with a rheumatic joint on a pillow, the room redolent with liniment. What an overwhelming statistic would be the story of men and women and children impoverished by sicknesses! Then the cyclones. Then the Mississippi and Ohlo freshets. Then the stopping of the factories. Then the curculios among the peach trees. Then the insectile devastation of potato patches and wheatfields. Then the epizootics among the horses, and the hollow horn among the Then the rains that drown out herds. everything, and the droughts that burn up half a continent. Then the orange groves die under the white teeth of the hoar frost. Then the coal strikes, and the iron strikes, and the mechanics' strikes, which all strike labor harder than they strike and Jacksonville and Shreveport. Then the cholera at the Narrows, threatening to land at New York. Then the Charleston carth-quake. Then the Johnstown flood. Then has the state of the st capital. Then the yellow fever at Brunswick hurricanes sweeping from Caribbean Sea to Newfoundland. Then there are the great monopolies that gulley the earth with their oppressions. Then there are the necessities of buying coal by the scuttle instead of the ton, and flour by the pound instead of the barrel, and so the injustices are multiplied. In the wake of all these are overwhelming illustrations of the truth of my text, "Ye have the poor always with you.

Remember a fact that no one emphasizesa fact, nevertheless, upon which I want to put the weight of an eternity of tonnage-that the best way of insuring yourself and your children and your grandchildren against poverty and all other troubles is by helping others. I am an agent of the oldest insurance company that was ever established. It is nearly 3000 years old. It has the ad-vantage of all the other plans of insurvantage of all the other plans of insur-ance-whole life policy, endowment, joint life and survivorship policles, ascending and descending scales of pre-mium and tontine-and it pays up while you live and it pays up after you are dead. Every cent you give in a Chris-tian spirit to a poor man or woman, every shee you give to a barefoot every wick of

WEAKNESS OF BIG IRONCLADS.

Valuable Lessons Taught by the Recent Disaster in the British Navy.

The following are the principal points of the speech in which Lord Armstrong, at the meeting of shareholders of his famous company the other day, expressed his views concerning the dangers involved in the construction of gigantic ironclads:

The ram of the Camperdown, although striking with a restricted momentum, was buried deep into the side of the Victoria, and it cannot be doubted that while armor is in a great measure effective against projectiles, and netting against torpedoes, nothing can withstand the power of the ram. But although in the case of this dreadful accident the blow of the ram was inflicted with incomparably less force than that due to the full speed of the ship, the damage done to the ramming vessel was such as to place her in imminent danger of following her victim to the bottom. It appears, therefore, that the strength and stability of the prow and ram of the Camperdown are quite insufficient to enable her to deliver an effective stroke against an adversary without at the same time imperiling her own flotation. This is like having a great gun that cannot be fired for fear it should burst, and I apprehend that what applies to the ram of the Camperdown would apply equally to the ram of every great battle ship in the British service.

Vessels specially designed for ramming need not be large nor costly. and they would be free from all the complications of battle ships. Personal dash, of which there is no want in the British navy, would be the chief quality required in directing their use, and the occasional loss of such a vessel would be of small importance in comparison with that of a battle ship. I am therefore of opinion that a considerable number of inexpensive ram ships should form an item in any future ship-building programme.

While on this subject I cannot refrain from expressing my apprehension as to the disastrous effect of high explosive shells discharged in vast numbers from quick-firing guns against the unarmored portions of our battle ships. The experiments made some years ago with such shells against the Resistance, which was an armored ship of small value given up for experiment, proved that such shells would be competent to wreck the unprotected plating down to, or possibly below, the water level, and

that even where a streak of armor was applied at the water-line the damage might be low enough down to cause the ship to be flooded by the wash of the sea. It was proved also that armor of small thickness insured the bursting of these shells harmlessly outside of the ship, which, of course, raises the question whether, if armor has to be used at all, it ought not to be applied in varying thicknesses over the whole ship.

Highest of all in Leavening Power .- Latest U. S. Gov't Report.



The Name America.

The name of America for the newly discovered continent was first proposed in the little volume put forth at St. Die, in the Vosges, in the year 1507, by Waldzeemuller, better known by the Helized form of his name, Hylacomyius. Three or four editions of this treatise were published at St. Die before 1507, and a few years afterward an edition without date was printed at Lyons by Jean de la Place. All these editions are of extreme rarity, and probably that printed at Lyons is the rarest of all, though the library of the British Museum possesses two copies of it. It has never been suggested that any maps were engraved to accompany either of these editions, but it has always been supposed that the earliest map with the word "America" marked on the new-found world was the "Typus Orbis" engraved on wood for the "Enarrationes Johannis Camertis in C. Julii Solini Polvistoria." ptinted in Vienna in 1560 for Joannes Singrenius. In this map the new world is represented as a long island, on which is the inscription: "Annod 1497 hac terra cum adjacentibus insulis inventa est per Columbum Ianuensem ex mandato regis Castelle. America provincia."

Could Throw Stones.

The Acarnanians were considered the most skillful slingers of Greece. These weapons were used not only to throw stones, but balls of lead, and in some localities, especially in the Plain of Marathon, many of these metal projectiles have been found. The relics are interesting from the inscriptions and devices cut upon them, which consist of the names of persons and appropriate epithets, the legend in many cases meaning, when fully translated, "Look out."

THE Emperor Francis Joseph has made over the house and grounds at Meyerling, which belonged to his son, the unfortunate Crown Prince Budolph, to the Sisters of the Third Order of St. Francis of Assissium. It is estimated to be worth 1,000,000 florins. A sum of 150,000 florins is put at the disposal of the Runs on condition that they will keep up an almonry for twelve men beyond work.

FASHION requires that pie should be eaten with a fork; but Bass says he always eats it with cheese, which

ton Transcript.

"I understand," said Mrs. Connoisseur, as she swept into her seat at the academy of music, "that Herr Sopolisbie is to play to night."

Stray Leaves.

"Ain't that nice?" responded Mrs. Parvenue. "He's a regular-master. piece on the fiddle, I understand."

"Ahem! yes; had you heard that he has a Stradivarius?"

"No! is it possible?"

"I heard so." "Where did the poor fellow get it?" "They say he got it a year or two

ago on the continent."

"Well, that's awful. Can't nothing be done for him? It seems as if the cholera and all them dreadful diseases comes from those dirty foreign places."

Mrs. Connoisseur's face is a nocturne in black and yellow.

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you." Another fact that you may depend upon for perpetual poverty is the incapacity of many in achieve a livelihood. You can go through more than usual mental caliber, who never have been able to support themselves and and we say. "I do not know what is the matter of them, but there is a screw loose somewhere." Some of these persons have splendid success. Some are too sanguine of there are none. A common minnow is to them a gold fish, and a quail a fin-mingo, and a blind mule on a towpath a Bu

tian spirit to a poor man or woman, every shoe you give to a barefoot, every stick of wood or lump of coal you give to a fireless hearth, every drop of medicine you give to a poor invalid, every star of hope you make to shine over unfortunate maternity, every mitten you knit for cold fingers, is a pay-ment on the premium of that policy. I hand about 500,000,000 policies to all who will go forth and aid the unfortunate. There are only two or three lines in this policy of life insurance-Ps. xli., 1, "Blessed is he that sonsidereth the poor; the Lord will deliver him in time of trouble."

him in time of trouble." Other life insurance companies may fail, but this celestia! life insurance company never. The Lord God Almighty is at the head of it. and all the angels of heaven are in its board of direction, and its assets are all worlds, and all the charitable of earth and heaven are the beneficiaries. "But," says some one, "I do not like a tontine policy so well, and that which you offer is more like a tontine and to be chiefly paid in this life." tontine and to be chiefly paid in this life." "Blessed is he that considereth the poor ; the Lord will deliver him in time of trouble." Well, if you prefer the old fashioned policy of life insurance, which is not paid till after death, you can be ac-sommodated. That will be given you in the day of judgment and will be han-ed you by the right hand, the plerced hand of our Lord Himself, and all you do in the right spirit for the poor is payment on the pre-mium of that life insurance policy. I read you a paragraph of that policy : "Then shall the King say unto them on His right hand, 'Come, ye blessed of My Father, for I was hungered, and ye gave Me meat ; I was a stranger, and ye took Me in ; naked and ye clothed Me.'' In various colors of ink other life insur-

Me." In various colors of ink other life insur-ance policies are written. This one I have just shown you is written in only one kind of ink, and that red ink, the blood of the gross. Bleesed be God, that is a paid up policy, paid for by the pangs of the Son of God, and all we add to it in the way of our own mod deals will aurgment the sum of God, and all we add to it in the way of our own good deeds will augment the sum of eternal felicities. Yes, the time will come when the banks of largest capital stock will go down, and the fire insurance companies will all go down, and the life insurance companies will all go down. In the last great earthquake all the cities will be prostrated, and as a consequence all banks will forever suspend payment. In the last conflagration the fire insurance companies of the earth will fail, for how could they make appraisement of the loss on a universal fire? Then all the inhabitants of the round world will surrender their merial existence, all the inhabitants of the round world will surrender their morial existence, and how could life insurance companies pay for depopulated hemispheres? But our celestial life insurance will not be harmed by that continental wreck, or that hemispheric accident, or that planetary catastrophe. Blow it out

planetary catastrophe. Blow it out like a candle-the noonday sun! Tear it down like wornout upholstery-the last sun-set! Toss it from God's finger like a dew-drop from the anther of a water lily-the ocean! Scatter them like thistledown before a schoolboy's breath-the world! They will not disturb the omnipotence, or the com-posure, or the sympathy, or the love of that Christ who said it once on earth, and will say it again in heaven to all those who have been heipful to the down-trodden, and the cold and the hungry, and the houseless, and the lost, "Inasmuch as ye did it to them, ye did to Me"

Squirrels Destroying Birds' Eggs.

Somebody's Good.

To make our own troubles the means of helping the troubles of others is a noble effort for good. A well illustrated instance of this kindly sympathy is shown in a letter from Mr. Enoch L. Hanscom, School Agent, Marshfield, Me., an old Union soldier. He says : "It may do somebody some good to state, I am a man of sixty and when forty had a bad knee and rheumatism set in. was lame three years and very bad most of the time. I got St. Jacobs Oil and put it on three times and it made a cure. I am now in good bealth."

CRANKISM as a plea for assassina. tion is played out. Guiteau found it so.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, LUCAS COUNTY. LUCAS COUNTY. FRANK J. CHENEY makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. CHENEY & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOL-LARS for each and every case of Caiarth that cennot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATANNEY CURE. Norm to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1886, A. W. GLEASON, SEAL }

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