REV. DR. TALMAGE.

The Eminent Washington Divine's Sunday Sermon.

He Discusses From a Moral and Religious Standpoint the Welfare of All the Towns and Cities of Our Country-Points the Way to Municipal Purity. TEXT: "O, thou that art situate at the entry of the sea."—Ezekiel xxvii., 3.

This is a part of an impassioned apostrophe to the city of Tyre. It was a beautiful city—a majestic city. At the east end of the Mediterranean it sat, with one hand beckoning the inland trade and with the other the company other the commerce of foreign nations. It swung a monstrous boom across its harbor to shut out foreign enemies, and then swung back that boom to let in its friends. The air of the desert was fragrant with the spices brought by caravans to her fairs, and all seas were cleft into foam by the keels of her laden merchantmen. Her markets were rich with horses and mules and camels from Togarmah, with uphol-stery and ebony and ivory from Dedan, with emeralds and agate and coral from Syria, with wine from Helbon, with finest needlework from Ashur and Chilmad. Talk about the splendid staterooms of your Cunard and Inman and White Star lines of international steamers—why, the benches of the staterooms in those Tyrian ships were all ivory, and instead of our coarse canvas on the masts of the shipping they had the finest linen, quilted together and inwrought with embroideries almost miraculous for beauty. Its columns overshadowed all nations. Distant empires felt its heartbeat. Majestic city, "situate at the entry

of the sea."

But where now is the gleam of her towers, the roar of her chariots, the masts of her shipping? Let the fishermen who dry their nets on the place where she once stood; let the sea that rushes upon the bar-renness where she once challenged the ad-miration of all nations; let the barbarians who build their huts on the place where her palaces glittered, answer the question. Blotted out forever! She forgot God, and God forgot her. And while our modern cities admire her glory, let them take warn-

ing at her awful doom.
Cain was the founder of the first city, and I suppose it took after him in morals. It is a long while before a city can get over the character of those who founded it. Where they are criminal exiles, the filth, and the prisons, and the debauchery are the shadows of such founders. New York will not for 200 or 300 years escape from the good influences of its founders, the pious settlers whose prayers went up from the very streets where now banks discount and brokers shave, and companies declare dividends, and smugglers swear custom house lies, and above the roar of the drays and the erack of the auctioneers' mallets is heard the ascription, "We worship thee, O thou almighty dollar." The church that once stood on Wall street still throws its blessing over all the scene of traffic and upon the ships that fold their white wings in the harbor. Originally men gathered in cities from necessity. It was to escape the incendiary's torehor the assassin's dagger. Only the very poor lived in the country, those who had nothing that could be stolen, or vagabonds who wanted to be neartheir place of business, but since civilization and religion have made it safe for men to live almost anywhere men congregate in cities because of the opportunity for rapid gain. Cities are not necessarily wils, as has sometimes been argued. They have been the birthplace of civilization. In them popular liberty has lifted up its voice, Witness Genoa and Pisa and Venice. The entrance of the representatives of the cities in the legislatures of Europe was the death blow to feudal kingdoms. Cities are the patronizers of art and literature—architecture pointing to its British Museum in London, its Royal Library in Paris, its Vatican in Rome. Cities hold the world's scepter. Africa was Carthage, Greece was Athens, England is London, France is Paris, Italy is Rome, and the cities in which God has east our lot will yet decide the destiny

of the American people.

At this season of the year I have thought it might be useful to talk a little while about the moral responsibility resting upon the office bearers in all our cities, a theme as appropriate to those who are governed as to the governors. The moral character of those who rule a city has much to do with the character of the city itself. Men, women and children are all interested in national and children are the great Presidential elec-tion comes, every patriot wants to be found at the ballot box. We are all interested in the discussion of national finance, national debt, and we read the laws of Congress, and we are wondering who will sit next in the Presidential chair. Now, that may be all very well—is very well, but it is high time that we took some of the attention which we have been devoting to national affairs and brought it to the study of municipal government. This, it seems to me now, is the chief point to be taken. Make the cities right, and the nation will be right. I have noticed that according to their opportunities there has already been more e ruption in municipal governments in this country than in the State and national legislatures. Now, is there no hope? With the mightest agent in our land, the glorious gospel of Jesus Christ, shall not all our cities be reformed and purified and re-deemed? I believe the day will come. I am in full sympathy with those who are opposed to carrying politics into religion, our cities will never be reformed and purified until we carry religion into poli-tics. I look over our cities and I see that all great interests are to be affected in the future, as they have been affected in the past, by the character of those who in the different departments rule over us, and I propose to classify some of these interests. In the first place, I remark commercial

ethics are always affected by the moral or immoral character of those who have municipal supremacy. Officials that wink at fraud, and that have neither censure not arraignment for glittering dishonesties, always weaken the puise of commercial honor. honor. Every shop, every store, every bazaar, every factory in the cities feels the moral character of the city hall. If in any city there be a dishonest mayoralty or an unprincipled common council or a coust susceptible to bribes, in that city there will be unlimited license for all kinds of trickery and sin, while, on the other hand, if offi-cials are faithful to their oath of office, if the laws are promptly executed, if there is vigilance in regard to the outbranchings of erime, there is the highest protection for

all bargain making. A merchant may stand in his store and say: "Now, I'll have nothing to do with city politics. I will not soil my hands with the slush." Nevertheless the most insignificant trial in the police court will affect that merchant directly or indirectly. What style of clerk issues the writ; what style of clerk issues the writ; what style of court will affect that merchant directly or indirectly. style of clerk issues the writ; what style of constable makes the arrest; what style of attorney issues the plea; what style of judge charges the jury; what style of sheriff executes the sentence—these are questions that strike your counting rooms to the center. You may not throw it off. In the city of New York Christian merchants for a great while said, "We'll have nothing to do with the management of public affairs" and they allowed everyof public affairs," and they allowed every-thing to go at loose ends until there rolled thing to go at loose ends until there rolled up in that city a debt of nearly \$120,000,-000. The municipal government became a hissing and a by-word in the whole earth, and then the Christian merchants saw their folly, and they went and took pos-session of the ballot boxes. I wish all commercial men to understand that they are not independent of the moral character of

not independent of the moral character of the men who rule over them, but must be thoroughly, mightily affected by them. So also of the educational interests of a city. Do you know that there are in this country about 70,000 common schools, and that there are over 8,000,000 pupils, and that the majority of those schools and the ma-jority of those pupils are in our cities? Now, this great multitude of children will

be affected by the intelligence or ignorance the virtue or the vice, of boards of educa-tion and boards of control. There are cities where educational affairs are settled in the low caucus in the abandoned parts of the cities by men full of ignorance and rum. It ought not to be so, but in many eities it is so. I hear the tramp of coming generations. What that great multitude of youth shall be for this world and the next will be affected very much by the character of your public schools. You had better multiply the moral and religious influences about the common schools rather than subtract from them. Instead of driving the Bible out you had better drive the Bible farther in. May God defend our glorious common school system and send into rout and confusion all its sworn ene-

I have also to say that the character of officials in a city affects the domestic their own way, and gambling hells are not interfered with, and for fear of losing political influence officials close their eyes o festering abominations-in all those cities the home interests need to make im-ploration. The family circles of the city must inevitably be affected by the moral character or immoral character of those

who rule over them. I will go further and say that the religious interests of a city are thus affected. The church to-day has to contend with evils that the civil law ought to smite, and while I would not have the civil govern-ment in any wise relax its energy in the ar-rest and punishment of crime I would have a thousandfold more energy put forth in the drying up of the fountains of iniquity. The church of God asks no pecuniary aid from political power, but does ask that in addition to all the evils we must necessarily contend against we shall not have to fight also municipal negligence. Oh, that in all our cities Christian people would rise up, and that they would put their hand on the helm before piratical demagogues have swamped the ship! Instead of giving so much time to national politics give some of

your attention to municipal government.

I demand that the Christian people who have been standing aloof from public af-fairs come back, and in the might of God try to save our cities. If things are or have been bad, it is because good people have let them be bad. That Christian man who nem be bad. That Christian had who nerely goes to the polls and casts his vote loes not do his duty. It is not the ballot box that decides the election; it is the political caucus, and if at the primary meetings of the two political parties unfit and bad men are nominated then the balot box has nothing to do save to take its shoice between two thieves. In our shurches, by reformatory organization, in every way let us try to tone up the moral sentiment in these cities. The rulers are apon it that in all the cities, as long as pure earted men stand aloof from polities beause they despise hot partisanship, just so ong in many of our cities will rum make be nominations, and rum control the balot box, and rum inaugurate the officials.

I take a step further in this subject, and isk all those who believe in the omninonce of prayer, day by day, and every day, oresent your city officials before God for a blessing. If you live in a city presided over blessing. If you have in a city presented over by a mayor, pray for him. The chief ma-gistrate of a city is in a position of great responsibility. Many of the kings and queens and emperors of other days had no such dominion. With the scratch of a pen ne may advance a beneficent institution or he may advance a beneacent institution or balk a railway confiscation. By appoint-ments he may bless or curse every hearth-stone in the city. If in the Episcopal churches, by the authority of the litany, and in our nonepiscopate churches, we every Sabbath pray for the President of the

United States, why not, then, be just as hearty in our supplications for the chief magistrates of cities, for their guidance, for their health, for their present and their everlasting morality?
But so further and pray for your com council. They hold in their hands a power splendid for good or terrible for evil. They have many temptations, many of the cities whole boards of co mon councilmen have gone down in the maeistrom of political corruption. maeistrom of political corruption. They sould not stand the power of the bribe. Corruption came in and sat beside them and sat behind them and sat before them. They recklessly voted away the hard-earned moneys of the people. They were bought out, body, mind and soul, so that at the end of their term of office so that at the end of their term of office they had not enough of moral remains left to make a decent funeral. They went into office with the huzza of the multitude. They came out with the ana-thema of all decent people. There is not one man out of a hundred that can endure the temptations of the common council-men in our great cities. If a man in that position have the courage of a Cromwell, and the independence of an Andrew Jack-son, and the public spiritedness of a John Frederick Oberlin, and the piety of an Edward Payson, he will have no surplus to throw away. Pray for these men. Every man likes to be prayed for. Do you know how Dr. Norman McLeod became the queen's chaplain? It was by a warm hearted prayer in the Scotch kirk in behalf of the royal family one Sahbath when the of the royal family one Sabbath when the queen and her son were present incognito.

Yes, go further, my friends, and pray for your police—their perils and temptations, best known to themselves. They hold the order and peace of your cities in their grasp. But for their intervention you would not be safe for an hour. They must face the storm. They must rush in where it seems to them almost instant death. They must put the hand of arrest on the armed maniac and corner the murderer. They must refuse large rewards for with drawing complaints. They must unravel intricate plots and trace dark labyrinths of crime and develop suspicions into cer-tainties. They must be cool while others are frantic. They must be vigilant while others are somnolent, impersonating the very villainy they want to seize. In the police forces of our great cities are to-day men of as thorough character as that of the old detective of New York addressed to whom there came letters from London asking for help ten years after he was dead-letters addressed to "Jacob Hayes, High Constable of New York." Your police need Constable of New York." Your police need your appreciation, your sympathy, your gratitude, and, above all, your prayers. Yea, I want you to go further and prayevery day for prison inspectors and jail-keepers—work awful and beneficent. Rough men, cruel men, impatient men, are not fit for those places. They have under their care men who were once as under their care men who were once as good as you, but they got tripped up. Bad company, or strong drink, or strange conjunction of circumstances flung them headlong. Go down that prison corridor and ask them how they got in, and about their families and what their early prospects in life were, and you will find that they are very much like yourself, except in this, that God kept you, while He did not restrain them. Just one false step made the difference between them and you. They want more than prison bars, more than They want more than prison bars, more than jail fare, more than handcuffs and hopples, more than a vermin covered couch, to reform them. Pray God day by day that the men who have these unfortunates in charge may be merciful. Christianly strategic, and the means of reformation and resons.

may be merciful. Christianly strategic, and the means of reformation and rescue.

Some years ago a city pastor in New York was called to the city prison to attend a funeral. A young woman had committed a crime and was incarcerated, and her mother came to visit her, and died on the visit. The mother, having, no home years. visit. The mother, having no home, was buried from her daughter's prison cell. After the service was over the imprisoned daughter came up to the minister of Christ and said, "Wouldn't you like to see my poor mother?" And while they stood at the poor mother?" And while they stood at the coffin the minister of Christ said to that imprisoned soul, "Don't you feel to-day, in the presence of your mother's dead body, as if you ought to make a vow before God that you will do differently and live a better life?" She stood for a few moments, and then the tears rolled down her cheeks, and she pulled from her right hand the worn out glove that

she had put on in honor of the obsequies and, having bared her right hand, she put it upon the chill brow of her dead mother, and said: "By the help of God I swear I will do differently! God help me!" And she kept her vow. And years after, when she was told of the incident, she said: "When that minister of the gospel said, 'God bless you and help you to keep the vow that you have made,' I cried out, and said: 'You bless me! Do you bless me? Why, that's the first kind word I've heard in ten years,' and it thrilled through my soul, and it was the means of my reformation, and ever since, by the grace of God, I've tried to live a Christian life." Oh, yes, there are many amid the criminal classes that may be reformed: Pray for the men who have these unfortunates in charge, and have these unfortunates in charge, and who knows that when you are leaving the world you may hear the voice of Christ dropping to your dying pillow, saying, "I was sick and in prison, and you visited me." Yea, I take the suggestion of the Apostle Paul and ask you to pray for all who are in authority, that we may lead quiet and peaceful lives in godliness and honesty. My word now is to all who may come to

hold any public position of trust in any city. You are God's representatives. God the King and Ruler and Judge, sets you in His place. Oh, be faithful in the discharge of all your duties, so that when all our cities are in ashes and the world itself is a red scroll of flame you may be in the mercy and grace of Christ rewarded for your faithfulness. It was that feeling which gave such eminent qualifications for office to Neal Dow, Mayor of Portland, and to to Neal Dow, Mayor of Portland, and to Judge McLean, of Ohio, and to Benjamin F. Butler, Attorney-General of New York, and to George Briggs, Governor of Massachusetts, and to Theodore Frelinghuysen, Senator of the United States, and to William Wilberforce, member of the British Parliament. You may make the rewards of eternity the emply make the rewards of eternity the emolu-ments of your office. What care you for adverse political criticism if you have God on your side? The one or the two or the three years of your public trust will pass away, and all the years of your earthly service, and then the tribunal will be lifted, before which you and I must appear. May before which you and I must appear. May God make you so faithful now that the last scene shall be to you exhilaration and rapture. I wish now to exhort all good people, whether they are the governors or the governed, to make one grand effort for the salvation, the purification, the redemption of our American cities. Do you not know that there are multitudes going down to ruin temporal and eternal, dropping ruin, temporal and eternal, dropping quicker than words drop from my lips? Grogshops swallow them up. Gambling hells devour them. Houses of shame are damning them. Oh, let us toil and pray and preach and vote until all these wrongs are righted! What we do we must do quickly. With our rulers, and on the same platforms, we must at first come. ruin, temporal and eternal, dropping the same platforms, we must at first come before the throne of God to answer for what we have done for the bettering of our great towns. Alas, if on that day it be found that your hand has been idle and my pulpit has been silent! Oh, ye who are pure and honest and Christian, go to work and help to make the cities pure and honest and Christiani

Leat it may have been thought that I am addressing only what are called the better classes my final word is to some dissolute soul to whom these words may come: Though you may be covered with all crimes, though you may be smitten with all leprosies, though you may have gone through the whole catalogue of iniquity, and may not have been in church for twenty years, you may have your nature entirely reconstructed, and upon your brow, hot with infa-mous practices and besweated with exhaust-Yes, it does, my brother. And then, when you tell me that, I think of what St. Teresa said when reduced to utter destitution. Having only two pieces of money left, she lingled the two pieces of money in her hand and said, "St. Teresa and two pieces of money are nothing, but St. Teresa and two pieces of money and God are all things." And I tell you now that while a sin and a sinner are nothing, a sin and a sinner and an all-forgiving and all-compas-

sinner and an all-forgiving and an-compassionate God are everything.

Who is that I see coming? I know his
step. I know his rags. Who is it? A
prodigal. Come, people of God, let us go
out and meet him. Get the best robe you
can find in all the wardrobe. Let the angels of God fill their chalices and drink to
his eternal rescue. Come, people of God,
let us go out to meet him. The prodigal is
coming home. The dead is alive again home. The dead is alive again and the lost is found.

Pleased with the news, the saints below In songs their tongues employ; Beyond the skies the tidings go, And heaven is filled with joy.

Nor angels can their joy contain, But kindle with new fire; "The sinner lost is found," they sing, And strike the sounding lyre.

The Sick Boothinex.

The rich men who build hospitals are not the only benevolent ones. The New York shoeblack of whom Dr. Talmage tells this story, showed a spirit of sweet unselfishness:

"A reporter sat down on one of the city hall benches and whistled to one of the shiners. The boy came up to his work provokingly slow, and had just begun when a larger boy shoved him aside and began the work, and the reporter reproved him as being a bully, and the boy repiled: 'Oh, that's all right. I am going to do it for 'im. You see, he's been sick in the hospital more'n a month; so us boys turn in and give 'im a lift.'

" 'Do all the boys help him?' asked the

" 'Yes, sir; when they ain't got no job themselves and Jim gets one, they turn in and help 'im; for he ain't strong yet,

"'How much percentage does he give you?' asked the reporter.

"The boy smiled: 'I don't keep none of it. I ain't no such sneak as that. All the boys give up what they get on his job. I'd like to catch any feller sneaking on a sick boy, I would."

"The reporter gave him a twenty-five cent piece, and said, 'You keep ten cents for yourself, and give the rest to Jim." "'Can't do it, sir; it's bis customer. Here, Jim."

The First Raffroad in America. Gridley Bryant, a civil engineer, in 1826, projected the first railroad in the United States. It was built for the purpose of carrying granite from the quarries of Quincy, Mass., to the nearest tidewater. Its length was four miles, including branches, and its first cost \$50,000. The sleepers were of stone and were laid across the track eight feet apart. Upon rails of wood, six inches thick, wrought-iron plates, three inches wide and a quarter of an inch thick, were spiked. At the crossings stone rails were used, and as the wooden rails became unserviceable they were replaced by others of stone.-Ladies'

Gila Monsters Venomous.

Professor John Van Denburg delivered an interesting lecture at the Academy of Sciences, San Francisco, recently, upon the Gila monster. He

"It has become a common supposition for years," said the lecturer, 'that the bite of a Gila monster was as poisonous as that of a rattlesnake, but many of the scientists denied this. Numerous eminent scientific men stated that from actual experience they had demonstrated that the bite was harmless. One of these (Dr. Schufert) had himself been bitten by one of the reptiles, and, besides the pain occasioned by the ordinary bite of an animal, no ill results followed."

The lecturer then stated, says the San Francisco Call, that he had demonstrated that the saliva of the Gila monster was poisonous. Its bite would in almost every case cause death, if the teeth of the lower jaw penetrated the skin. It was the upper jaw of the reptile which sank into the flesh of Dr. Schufert, and as the secretion of the glands of the upper jaw was harmless, the doctor lived.

The speaker said that he had injected the saliva of both the upper and lower glands into pigeons, and in every case where that from the lower jaw was injected the victim had died in a short time. He showed why so many animals which are bitten by the poisonous reptile live. The ducts which leads from the glands to the mouth open between the lower lip and the gum. For the saliva to enter a wound it must be forced up from the lip to the teeth, and thence into the wound. Thus it is hard for the poisonous fluid to reach the blood, even if the victim is bitten by the lower

Electricity in Ship Yards.

The extensive adoption of electric power in shipyards is only a question of time, for already many of the most progressive shipbuilding concerns in this country and Europe have realized the great advantages offered by electric power, owing to the portability of the apparatus, which can be used in any position and for many purposes without rigid mechanical connections. Among the newest applications in this direction, says the Philadelphia Record, are electrically driven capstans and electric lifts. It is a great convenience in a shipyard to have a large number of electrically driven capstans, which can be started at any moment by shutting a switch. By means of these capstans hand cars, on which material is placed, are hauled in any desired direction by the distribution of snatch blocks over the whole area. By means of the same capstans the plates and angles are also lifted ing indulgences, God will place the flashing coronet of a Saviour's forgiveness. "Oh, no," you say, "If you knew who I am and where I came from you wouldn't say that to me. I don't believe the gospel you are preaching speaks of my case."

The places. The electric caption their places. The electric caption of the most use ful applications of electric transmission of power. In shipyards there is very little slope, so that the keels are laid at a great height from the ground. For instance, if the molded depth of a vessel is thirty feet the height of the keel at the forward end will probably be fifty feet. Formerly a high stairway was used, and in this way much valuable time was consumed, but the most progressive yards have adopted electric hoists to transport men and materials to the upper decks.

The X-Ray Applied to Hens.

When a hen will not lay, of what use is she except as a "broiler?" But how can you pick out from a flock the ien that does not lay, but consumes food as well as the others? Rudolph Spreckles, of California, son of the sugar king, owns a great poultry farm, and his method is thus described by the Youth's Companion:

"He has 10,000 hens; and since the proportion of sterile or non-egg-hearing hens is one to five, it recently occurred to him that he was supporting not, less than 2,000 in idleness and luxury. Mr. Spreckels thereupon argued that if the Roentjen ray could locate stray buttons and vagrant fishbones in the human anatomy, it should serve to make a hen give up her secrets. Two scientific experts were called in and they experimented on a dozen chickens. Of these eight were found to contain eggs. The other four were barren. A post mortem ex-amination confirmed the diagnosis. Then an X-ray plant was established at the ranch, and at last accounts the 10,000 hens were being revealed in their true characters at the rate of 30 an hour. There is a glut in the dressed poultry market of San Francisco, and Mr. Spreckels' bill for corn meal is much smaller than it was."

Tests in Fuel Consumption.

A greater variation in locomotive fuel consumption results from a variation in the number of cars per train than from a variation in the weight of the train, the number of cars being constant, according to experiments conducted by S. P. Bush, superintendent of motive power, Pennsylvania lines west of Pittsburg. The experiments noted consisted in taking a large number of observations on trains running between Chicago, Ill., and Logansport, Ind., 115 miles, (1) on trains of equal weight but a varying number of cars, (2) on trains of an equal number of cars, but varying weight. In the first case, that is with a constant weight and a variable number of cars, the records show that the fuel consumption increases very uniformly as the number of cars in the train increased. In the second case, the records give rather irregular results in individual cases, but show quite clearly that with a given number of cars in the train very little variation in fuel consumption results, whether these cars be lightly or heavily loaded. For example, in one train of thirty-two cars the increase in fuel consumption was only about 400 pounds between a weight of 750 tons and a weight of 1,050 tons.

judicial oaths are included in Christ's prohibition. It may at least be said that such oaths are administered far too often and far too lightly. Enough lies are told in any custom house to sink the place. What strange verdicts juries render; but they are under oath. What singular charges judges sometimes make, although they are under oath. How hurriedly vicious railroad enterprises are put through boards of aldermen and legislatures, and yet all our legislators are under oath.

"God forbade only taking His name in vain, but Christ condemns all oaths. That includes all common oaths, such as 'My heavens,' 'Great Scott' and the like, to say nothing of the coward's oaths, such as 'Darn it,' when one means 'Damn it,' and 'Gosh,' when one means 'God.' "

WEENS, GA "Having obtained a box of TETTERINE of
Hunter & Wright, of Louisville, Ga., which I used
on a case of itching piles of five years' standing. I spent \$50 for different kinds of remedies and the skill of doctors, all for no good,
until I got the TETTERINE. I am now well. Accept thanks." Yours, W. R. King.
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Conductor E. D. Loomis, Detroit, Mich., says: "The effect of Hall's Catarrh Cure is wonderful." Write him about it. Soli by Druggists, 75c.

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Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, softens the gums, reducing inflamma-tion, allays pain, cures wind colic. Zc.a bottle

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He who spits at the wind spits at his own

Piso's Cure for Consumption has no equal as a Cough medicine.—F. M. ABBOTT, 383 Senoca St., Buffalo, N. Y., May 9, 1894. A true word is more bitter than poison.

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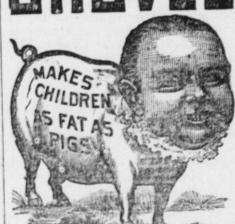
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Are We a Nation of Swearers? In a recent sermon on swearing Rev. F. M. Goodchild, pastor of the Central Baptist Church, New York, says:

"There is no vice more prevalent than that of profane swearing. It is especially marked in this country. The men swear, the women swear, and children with the lisp hardly out of their speech swear. I suppose the name of Christ is not spoken so often in prayer as in blasphemy. "Some of our brethren believe that





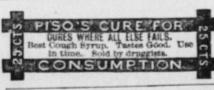


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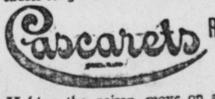
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have bought three gross already this year. In
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SICK HEADACHE! ALWAYS TRACE IT TO THE LAZY LIVER. Poisonous matter, instead of being thrown out, is reabsorbed into the blood. When this poison reaches the delicate brain tissue, it causes congestion and that awful, dull, throbbing, sickening pain.



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