

SABBATH SCHOOL.

INTERNATIONAL LESSON FOR JANUARY 13.

Lesson Text: "A Sabbath in the Life of Jesus," Mark I, 21-34
-Golden Text: Luke iv, 10-Commentary.

After the baptism of Jesus by John in Jordan, He was led by the Spirit into the wilderness to be tempted of the devil and was there forty days; by the sword of the Spirit the enemy was overcome and compelled to flee and angels ministered unto Jesus (vs. 12, 13). Then Jesus returned in the power of the Spirit to Galilee (Lk. iv, 14); and wherever we see Him in all His earthly life He is going about speaking and working in the power of the Holy Spirit (Acts x, 38). There is no way for us to live a Christian life—that is, the life of Christ in the mortal body—unless we are being emptied of self and filled with the same Holy Spirit.

31. "And they went into Capernaum." John the Baptist was at this time in prison, and Jesus was scattered in the desert part of His first year's ministry. The work of John, though requiring so long a preparation, years in the wilderness, and seemingly so short and unsuccessful, is now nearly over; he has but to tarry a little in prison, and pass from there out to his God and Father, Jesus, the mightier than John, goes forth to His work with these few fishermen as the beginning of His followers, only to be rejected and hated as John was (Matt. xvii, 12). But the work goes on the fishers that were busy to-day than ever before, the number of His elect out of all nations is being completed, the marriage of the Lamb draws nigh, and He shall see the travail of His soul and be satisfied, then shall we see that neither the work of John, nor the prophets who were before him, nor the work of Jesus Christ or the least of His faithful followers has been in any sense or in the least degree in vain; it is ours to be filled with the spirit and be faithful unto Him, coveting only His approval, seeking only His glory, "and straightway on the Sabbath day He entered into the synagogue and taught." This is the fifth time in the chapter that we find the word "straightway" or "immediately," which reminds us how we are to act as servants of Christ; we are to do not only heartily but quickly whatever our hands find to do, for "to him that knoweth his Lord's will, it is not, to him it is sin." (Jas. iv, 17.)

22. "He taught them as one that had authority." Not with the wisdom of men, for He had not been to their schools, but with the wisdom of God, or He was and is "Christ," the power of God, and the wisdom of God." (I Cor. i, 24.)

23. "There was in their synagogue a man with an unclean spirit." Strange place for such a person, and yet to-day there are such persons in every congregation and in many a Sunday-school class. Evil spirits possess, and speak, and act through men and women, boys and girls, as much as ever; and a man or woman with an unclean spirit may often be found among preachers and teachers, for whosoever it is not holy is unclean.

24. "Let us alone." What can we think of those who bear the name of Christ, and yet do not want to hear of being filled with the spirit, dead to the world, seeking lost souls, sending or going to the dark places of the earth with the glad tidings of Jesus; but when urged to be wholly the Lord's, did love and serve Him with the Lord's heart, giving more time to prayer and Bible study, reply by deeds if not in words: "Let us alone!" Does it not seem as if the unclean spirit was there in some form? "What has he to do with thee, Thou Jesus of Nazareth?" Well, believe how much have you, or do you want to have to do with Jesus of Nazareth? Let your answer decide what manner of spirit is in you; and until you can say to Him, "My soul loatheth for Thee," you are not a right spirit. "Christ, Thou comest to destroy us?" Yes, Jesus came to destroy the works of the devil; we have promised to renounce the world, the flesh and the devil; let us make good our vow. "I know Thee, who Thou art, the Holy One of God." The demons know Him and in a sense believe in Him, but it does not profit them. The only knowledge of, and belief in, Him that profits, is when it leads to a whole-hearted reception of, and submission to, Him as one's own Saviour and Lord.

25. "Jesus rebuked him," not the man but the evil spirit. If when we hear people say unkind and cruel things, we would remember that if they are not a right spirit, we are in them, possessing them fully, they would not talk so, it would help us pity and pray for them, instead of being angry at them; and again, when we hear people say true things about Jesus, as this evil spirit did, we must not take that as evidence that they savagely know Him.

26. "When the unclean spirit had torn Him, and cried with a loud voice, he came out of him." Being commanded by Jesus the evil spirit must obey; He casts them out with His word. If you have an evil spirit of unbelief or pride or self-esteem or worldliness, you will not get rid of it by trying, but just come to Jesus and He will cast it out. It may tear you and hurt you to lose it, and there may be quite a noise about it, but the temple is the Lord's and it must be wholly His.

27. "With authority commandeth He even the unclean spirits, and they do obey Him." This is, indeed, something new; here is one who is mightier than the devil and his angels, and they must obey Him when He speaks; and they are amazed and perplexed at this apparently humble and unknown man, or known only as the carpenter of Nazareth. He is more than man, for no man is as strong as the devil, but here is one whom the demons must obey, so He must be more than man.

28. "Immediately His fame spread abroad." If every one whose sins have been forgiven was truly thankful to God for such a priceless blessing, does it not seem that they ought to be ready to tell others that they too, might receive forgiveness, and thus spread abroad the fame of Jesus? What are you doing, dear reader, to make Him known to others, or is it so that He has never done anything for you worth mentioning?

29-31. From the synagogue they go to the home of Simon and Andrew, James and John with them. It had been a strange morning; never had such an event happened in that synagogue before; the power of God had been seen among them, for Jesus was God manifest in the flesh; and now as they walk to Simon's home, who can tell their feelings in view of these things? Were they amazed by the manifestation of such power or were they filled with joy because He had come of whom the prophets had spoken? What does your own heart say to you: "Lo, now will you worship? Is He your joy and strength? Only let Him take your hand and possess your whole body and you shall find Him indeed your life and light and joy."

32-33. "All the city was gathered together at the door." What a company it was, diseased and evil possessed, with their friends who brought them, and the suffering and the anxious, all gathered unto Him, for in the short space of a few hours the tidings had gone well abroad that a mighty man who could cast out devils had come among them. If every one among us who has heard of Jesus and been helped by Him would spread abroad His fame does it not seem as if our Sunday-schools and churches would be filled to overflowing?

31. "And He healed many." And cast out many devils." Luke says that "He laid His hands on every one of them and healed them." (Lk. iv, 40). There was health in Him for them all, and it was freely given as they needed, without money and without price. We do not even read that they had faith to be healed, although their faith may have been inferred from the fact of their coming; but we are sure that there were two great realities very manifest on their part: a very great and a very true faith. He is just the same to-day. He is full and overflowing with life and health and joy and peace, and if there was on our part a felt need and a sincere coming to Him we would surely receive of His fullness. God grant us a sense of our need.

And this was a Sabbath day's work; what a busy day, and what untold light and joy had come to hearts and homes which only that morning had been full of sorrow and sighing. He had done it all, and that freely; free as heaven's air and sunshine and showers had the blessings come to all those homes. There is a Sabbath coming to this world, and there shall be no more sickness nor pain nor death, because He, this same Jesus of Nazareth, Holy One of God, shall be King over all the earth, King of Kings and Lord of Lords. Where will you be in that day? If you will now receive Him as your own Saviour, let Him be your life and joy; yield your body fully to Him that He may glorify Himself through you; do all you can in gratitude to Him to spread abroad His fame, then you shall surely be with Him and like Him in that day, and reign with Him over the earth, ministering unto Him, and to the inhabitants of earth in His name.—Lesson Habits.

NEWS AND NOTES FOR WOMEN.

In England there are 317 female blacksmiths.

The very latest thing is the plaited muslin bodice.

Cornell has 1174 students, 133 of whom are young women.

Pale shades of blue are second in favor to the all prevailing greens.

The Presbyterians have decided to have an order of deaconesses.

Long, fingerless mitts are a novelty. They are worn with dinner gowns.

Mme. Hess, of Paris, has refused \$1000 for her hair, which is six feet long.

Cloth gowns are made up in combinations of cream white, brown and green.

A Brighton (Mich.) woman digs forty-five bushels of potatoes a day and comes up smiling.

Mink-tail trimmings are used on garments of mink or seal skin, furnishing an effective contrast.

Ex-Mrs. Frederick has bought a site at Steglitz for 100,000 marks to build a hospital for orphan girls.

A new trimming of dark green, blue or brown dresses is an embroidery of silver threads on bands of scarlet cloth.

A new collar for the corsage is of the high military style, over which falls two broad points, usually in a contrasting color.

Black costumes are meeting with so much favor just now that they may be said to be restored to their old time popularity.

Bonnet strings are now attached to the lower middle portion of the crown, from whence they are brought around and tied under the chin.

There are still living six wives of Presidents, viz.: Mrs. Tyler, Mrs. Polk, Mrs. Grant, Mrs. Hayes, Mrs. Garfield and Mrs. Cleveland.

A new make of hosiery is double-faced, being of spun silk on the outside and Balbriggan underneath. They are said to be very durable.

Whistling girls are springing up all over the country with a promptness and spontaneity that indicate an appalling and altogether unsuspected amount of previous practice.

It is said that women have discharged the greatest part in the commercial business of France. Parisian trade in particular owes much of its reputation to the enterprise of business women.

Ex-Queen Isabella, of Spain, has become fascinated with the American game of poker. At her house in Paris she holds poker parties which are exciting enough to satisfy even an Arizona cowboy.

Something new in furs is the sealskin pelrine, square and short at back, with its fringe of tails just reaching to the waist, and square and so long as to come near the knee, and give the effect of a stole.

The cause of women's rights in France has progressed to the point of the introduction of a bill to grant to trades women paying licenses the right to vote at election of Judges of the Tribunal of Commerce.

In his speech at Edinburgh recently, Lord Salisbury, the Prime Minister, declared himself in favor of woman suffrage, and said he hoped the day was not far distant when women would be allowed to vote.

In collars and cuffs a pretty novelty is to have a double collar and cuff, the upper one narrow and encircled with a band of satin-stitched embroidery. They are sometimes in colors, pink turning over blue and so on.

A new foreign fancy is the wearing of black neck fichus in place of veils. The widest part is draped over head and face, the ends cross the back, and then come under the chin, and the effect is wonderfully soft and pretty.

A Spanish General of Barcelona has bequeathed \$300,000 to found a refuge for the orphan daughters of poor officers, a proviso being that each must be beautiful in face and form, "because the more lovely a woman is the more she is exposed to danger in this world."

Philadelphia has a large training school for colored teachers, and its head is Miss Fanny J. Coffin, one of the most notable colored women in the country. She is a graduate of the Rhode Island State Normal School and Oberlin College, and has taught since 1865.

Mme. Le Ray contemplates another voyage of exploration. This intrepid French woman, who has traveled all over Asia Minor, is about to start for Tehran, from whence she intends making excursions into the least accessible portions of the Persian dominions.

A correspondent writing from New York says that Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt frequently prepares the dessert for her family, and that Mrs. Sloane is said to have no rival as a salad maker. Mrs. Colonel Ingersoll is noted for her chocolate puddings, and Mrs. Sherwood can cook a tenderloin steak to perfection.

A good many influential women are considering whether it would not be well to start some sort of a ribbon society for temperance in dress, just as there is a blue ribbon society for temperance in drink. Every year the amount of money the average woman spends for dress increases, until extravagance seems to have reached high water mark.

Coralie Cohen is claimed by the European Jews as a second Florence Nightingale. She is a Jewish lady, who was an angel of mercy during the late Franco-German war and passed unharmed among the wounded in the two hostile camps. She is a Knight of the Legion of Honor and has been elected President of that patriotic body, the Association des Dames Francaises.

FARM AND GARDEN.

Preparing Bees For Winter.

One of the many problems for the bee keeper to solve is: "How to winter bees successfully?" There are a number of ways, each of which have their advocates, and many practical bee men are in a quandary as to which to adopt. It is of this last method of which I intend to write, as it is one that is generally used by the average farmer and is as practical and gives as good results as any.

The qualifications for successful wintering are: First, plenty of bees. Second, a sufficient amount of food in the hive. Third, proper protection from the cold.

There are generally plenty of bees in a healthy colony as long as the honey is being gathered freely. In this section the honey flow lasts till the first frost. About this time it is well to examine each colony, and if a weak one is found unite with one that is stronger. One strong colony is worth half a dozen weak ones for wintering.

If any of the colonies have at least thirty pounds of good honey in their hives they should be fed honey, or sugar syrup enough to make up the deficiency. A good syrup for feeding bees is made by dissolving five pounds of granulated sugar in one quart of water, heat until it forms a smooth syrup, feed to the bees while warm.

The matter of protection is a harder one to deal with. If your bees are not in chaff hives they must be protected from the piercing winds and cold storms of winter. If there is a thick hedge or tight board fence to the north and west of the apiary the chances of wintering are much better.

Extremes of temperature should be guarded against. This can be done by banking the hive with straw and covering with boards, leaving the entrance open so the bees can fly should there be a continuous spell of warm weather during the winter. Or the farmer can use such protection as his ingenuity suggests only that the result be the same. He who cannot think and invent for himself will never make a successful beekeeper.

After protecting the bees from the side we must try to keep the warmth from the cluster in the hive by placing chaff cushions, folded newspapers, leaves or something of that sort above the quilt covering the bees. Always remember to put some best pieces of wood or some other device between the quilt and brood frames to allow the bees to pass from one frame to the other. If your bees are in chaff hives, as they should be, all that is needed is to protect from above, as already described.

Farmer's Fuel.

Comparatively few farmers employ anything but wood as a fuel for family use. There is every reason why this should be so; upon most farms where there is much extent of timber or wood land, there is generally enough dead wood to furnish all the light fuel for summer, and the cutting of timber for necessary repairs will go far toward affording the supply for winter, when the demand is more severe. In any event, the farmer who has wood growing upon his farm, which he can by turning on his labor convert into fuel, and so secure a supply without any cash outlay, will be likely to resort to that means in preference to any other.

A wood fire requires considerable attention in order to secure the best results, but for general use both summer and winter, for family purposes there is nothing better.

And yet, counting the value of the wood standing, the time required in cutting, hauling, and time required to prepare it for use at regular wages, the cash value would prove an obstacle to its use.

As before stated, because it can be secured wholly without any cash expenditure, and because it can be cut and prepared for use when there is no other work of the farm pressing, renders it the popular fuel among farmers.

But in order to secure the best results, wood should be thoroughly seasoned before it is used. In burning green wood that is filled with sap or moisture, there must be a certain amount of evaporation carried on before the fuel will burn, and a certain amount of heat must be employed in the process: how much of that heat can be utilized during the process it is difficult to determine, but a small amount of it can be made available. Then there is lost in burning green wood just as much heat as is required to expel the moisture from the green wood.

When there is a year's supply in advance no trouble in this line need arise, and if it is desirable to occasionally use a stick of green wood to regulate the heat a little better, or to prevent a too rapid combustion of the dry, it can be used.

It is always best to perform the labor required in the woods to get ready for hauling in the early winter, or what is better, in the late fall, so as to take advantage of any favorable conditions for hauling, and so as to have a supply at hand for the employment of spare hours.

If wood is to be hauled upon snow we much prefer cutting in eight feet lengths, as it requires less hauling and is fully as convenient for chopping at the woodpile. In cutting a thought should be had for the season of year in which the bulk of the pile is to be used, and place by itself that which is smaller and light wood for summer use. In preparing for the winter supply it is very good economy to leave a considerable proportion of large size, and especially leave knots split into such as may be necessary to put into the stove, for the reason that coarse wood burns slower and makes coarser coals when burned, and may therefore be considered much more durable. At the same time there should be a sufficient quantity finely split so that a fire may be kindled in the quickest possible time. Those who enjoy the constant heat of a continuous coal fire know little of the discomfort of occupying ten or fifteen minutes in building a fire under unfavorable conditions.

After the wood is prepared for use, it should remain exposed for a time in order to aid the process of seasoning, and then it should be placed under cover, carefully piled up, and remain ready for future use.

Even if the wood itself is dry, it is not a comfortable duty to dig it out of the snow in winter to secure it for use.

and this can be avoided if it is properly sheltered, as a variety of opinions regarding the best woods for fuel, it may be said that considerable depends upon how it is to be used; for burning green some kinds are far superior to others, but when seasoned any will answer the purpose, although there is always a preference for the harder and more compact varieties.

The hard birches, hickory, ash and oaks, are good and will not fall of making a good heat. Some of the soft woods are equally as good, but are consumed much more rapidly, which is objectionable for winter use.—N. Y. Times.

Diseases of Poultry.

The prevailing disease among fowls is that known as gapes, which destroys at least one-half of the young chicks that are hatched. The next disease in respect of destructiveness is known as cholera, which carries off the mature fowls as well as a large number of chicks. These two diseases call for remark at this time when they are most prevalent. Gapes is the d disorder which causes the young chicks to open their mouths to gasp for breath. It is caused by the presence in the throat and air passages of many very small worms usually found united in pairs and imbedded in froth and mucus in the air passages. Later the disease became associated with fever, throat becomes dry, and the membranes are covered with dry scales of mucus, and at times diphtheria intervenes and adds its fatal proclivities to the original disease. Thus the fatal disorder often grows out of the minor one, and if this had been prevented the chicks would have escaped the other.

This parasitic thread worm is closely related to the similar one which affects lambs, calves, and other young animals. Its origin and natural history are well known. It inhabits the intestines as well as the lungs of the old fowls, and at times causes trouble with the worms, notwithstanding their greater power of resistance. The parasites in the old fowls mature and become charged with eggs, which are discharged through the bowels. The soil where the fowls run soon becomes infested with myriads of eggs, which are picked up by the young chicks. The writer has found the eggs abundantly in the soil under the coops where the brooding hen is confined, and in the droppings of the hen. It is thus plainly shown how the worms gain access to the chicks, for these eggs, being picked up, hatch into worms which crawl into the throat, where they find subsistence upon the exudation of the sensitive membranes which are irritated by their presence.

The question, then, is how to prevent the presence of these worms in the soil, for prevention is much easier than cure when the trifling value of a little chick is considered. Clean ground is an essential requisite for exemption from this pest. If the house is well cleaned all through the winter and fresh air-lacked lime is liberally scattered upon the floor and the manure is used in the garden or upon fields where the hens are not permitted to run, this source of danger is removed, and in the course of the winter the supply of eggs and worms will be exhausted. One other means of security remains, which is to plow under the surface of the poultry yard and sow it with some green crop which will afford very desirable food for the fowls, as oats, peas, turnips, rape, etc. Thus all the eggs voided will be buried and got rid of.

The most danger is when an infested hen is copped with her brood, and this is avoided by moving the coop daily and covering the ground where it has stood for twenty-four hours with air-lacked lime. If, after all precautions are taken the disease still appears in some of the broods the young chicks should be fed once a day with cornmeal steeped in kerosene oil and mixed with a larger quantity of clean meal, in proportion of one part of the oiled meal to ten of the dry meal. This will be sufficiently strong to kill the young worms when they first appear in the throat. Turpentine is equally as effective as kerosene oil, and may be used in the same manner.

Cholera is a very common disease and carries off more fowls than all other diseases together. It is virulently contagious, and, which is still worse, the eggs of diseased hens when hatched will produce diseased chicks. This is the cause of the yellow discharge of the newly hatched chick which closes the bowels and quickly destroys the young animal. This disease is caused or accompanied by a specific germ existing in the blood, and wherever this germ appears, the disease exists. It is the existence of this germ in the eggs of diseased hens and in young chicks which proves that the disease is inherited. The disease is seated in the liver at first, and this organ becomes enlarged and very soft. The intestines are then attacked, and become inflamed, ulcerated or gangrened. These symptoms closely resemble those of the fatal swine cholera. The most conspicuous symptom is a discharge of yellow and green excrement. The fowl lies in a sleepy condition, and dies without a struggle, as if still asleep. There is no doubt that the disease is first contracted by over-feeding and disturbance of the alimentary functions, the liver being first disturbed and the blood rendered unfit for its vital functions. The means of prevention are obvious. Frequent doses of a teaspoonful of saturated solution of hyposulphite of soda and a piece of "blue pill" as large as a sweet pea have cured every case in the writer's flock when taken in the early stages. If neglected until the intestines are affected cure is hopeless, and the sick fowl should be killed and buried deeply or burned as quickly as possible. Thorough cleanliness is indispensable for safety from this disorder, and a variety of food, especially green food, is equally necessary.—New York Times.

There is a new industry at St. Simon's Island, Ga., which is the utilization of cyprus for furniture manufacture, this formerly having been used South only for telegraph and telephone poles. A new mill, which will saw cyprus exclusively, has just been completed, and will turn out daily between 30,000 and 40,000 feet of lumber. Including the cyprus mill there are three mills on the island. They give employment to about 300 men.

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