The Sixth of the New York Herald's Com-petition Sermons is on "The Power of Gentleness"—Rev. Dr. Talmage Dis-courses on Christ as a Village Lad

TEXT: "Thy gentleness hath made me reat."—Psalms, xviii., 35.
There is little in the popular idea of genleness to make it desirable for God or man. Ye think to it as lacking in vigor and a ong way removed from greatness. So suggestive is it of weakness and softness that we want very little to do with it.

Our ideas of gentleness need rectifying. We speak often of a gentle horse. What to we mean by it? That horse is gentle hat is nervy and full of mettle, able to pass inything on the road, and yet so easily ubdued that the voice of a little child vould bring him to a standstill at once. I hat man is gentle who has the strength of Hercules and the tenderness of a woman. Jentleness is power withholding itself and pending itself in good ness.

A good illustration of gentleness was hat on a Spanish battle field. A gallant rench soldier's sword was uplitted to trike his foe to the earth, but he sawas the word was about to descend that his anagonist had but one farm, Instantly he tayed his sword, brought it to a salute and rode on.

Gentleness in a woman is love's mighty nagnet, and will attract its own from the most of the earth. A woman without it is monstrosity, a warrior with it is greater ar than he who shows his power by burning villages, destroying crops, executing risoners. The great general at Appomatox, considering the interests of the men ngray, treating them as his countrymen, ilencing the salute already under way to elebrate victory lest they should be further humiliated, and sending the defeated mes home well fed and equipped for labor on the farms, declaring himself a gentle man as well as a great soldier, and did nore in that hour to make his country reathan other great men have done in a fetime. Grant could have crushed the iouth in that hour; instead, he caressed it is a mother her weak and wayward child, and melted it to tears.

We speak often of the power of God, but its the gentleness of God that works the reatest wonders. It is this that makes in great, See the gentleness of God at he beginning.

ent, trustful, sit down and talk gently ith him and seek to make his heart your enth in the control of the control of the control of the Lord must at strive, but be gentle toward all men." he Great Preacher was so gentle that Sion the Pharisee asked him to dine with m; the poor harlot lingered near His feet ressingly; Zaccheus and Matthew, the bilicans, became His loyal disciples, and en a thief, in the agony of crucifaxion, led, "Lord, remember me." The world eds nothing more than it needs gentless and love. Human hearts are hungry r the music of gentle voices and the touch tenderness. Why should we not all try show that we are the sons and daughters the gentle God? Rough, rude boys have been made great dime and eternity by the sweetness and ntieness of mothers and sisters. Dull, Iful, petulent scholars have been made oughtful and earnest by the tender pant love of self-denying teachers. Souls fall, mead, selfish, sinful, have been ade great by the gentle, faithful labors those not willing that any should perish, the night of life is coming on apace. It il oe sweet to have the gates swing inrad at our approach to the city eternal, d to be welcomed by some watching for home coming, and to hear from joyful such words as these: "Thy gentleness th made me great."

Richard G. Wooddenia Church, Middleboro, Mass.

## CHRIST AS A VILLAGE LAD.

Concerning what bounded the boyhood Christ, the preacher said, we have whole raries of books and whole galleries of was and sculpture, but pen and peneil 1 chisel have, with few exceptions, sed by Christ, the village lad. "Yet, by ce conjointed evidences." he said, "Ink we can come to as accurate an idea what Christ was as a boy as of what rist was as a man.

nk we can come to as accurate an idea what Christ was as a boy as of what rist was as a man.

First, we have the Bible account of His shood. Then we have the prolonged actual of what Christ was at thirty years of a We have besides an uninspired book twas for the first three or four centuries er Christ's appearance received by many inspired, and which gives a prolonged ount of Christ's appearance received by many inspired, and which gives a prolonged ount of Christ's boyhood. The so-called appearyphal Gospel, in ich the boyhood of Christ is dwelt upon, on the believe to be divinely inspired, and it may present facts worthy of considition. Because it represents the boy dist as performing miracles, some have rithrown that whole apoeryphal book. What right have you to say that Christ not perform miracles at ten years of as well as at thirty? He was in boyed as certainly as divine as in manhood, on while a lad He must have had the ver to work miracles, whether He did not work them. When, having reached holood, Christ turned water into wine, twas said to be the beginning of mires. But that may mean that it was the inning of that series of manhood mires.

—was that more unbelievable than the many hood miracle that changed common water into a marriage beverage? Or the uninspired story that two sick children were recovered by bathing in the water where Christ had washed. Was that more wonderful than the manhood miracle by which the woman, twelve years a complete invalid, should have been made straight by touching the fringe of Christ's coat? Is that more wonderful than the manhood miracles by which Christ reanimated the dead again and again without going where they were or even seeing them?

"From the naturalness, the simplicity, the freshness of His parables and similes and metaphors in manhood discourse I know that He had been a boy of the fields and had bathed in the streams and heard the nightingale's call, and broken through the flowery hedge and looked out of the embrasures of the fortress, and drank from the wells and chased the butterflies."

Dr. Talmage referred to Christ in the mechanic's shop, having been taught the carpenter's trade by His father, Joseph, "His hammer pounding, His saw vacillating, His axe descending and the perspiration from His work standing on His brow."

Then said the preacher: "I show you a more marvelous seene—Christ, the smooth-browed lad, among the long-bearded, white-haired, high-foreheaded ecclesiastics of the Temple."

Following other events recorded in the apocrypla, the preacher asked if they were more wonderful than events recorded in the Asset and the seen seen asked in the New Testament.

"If Christ were divine was He not able at ten or twelve years to describe the human system as well as though He had been fifty years standing at an operating table or in a dissecting room? In other words, while I do not believe that any parl offthe so-called apocryphal New Testament is inspired, I believe much of it is true, just as I believe a thousand books, none of which is divinely inspired."

"A child twelve years old, surrounded by septuagenarians, He asking His own questions and answering theirs. Let me lutroduce you to some of these ecclesiastics. This is the great Rabbin Simeon! This is the venerable Hillei! This is the famous Shammali These are the sons of the distinguished Betirah. The first time in all their lives these religionists have found their match, and more than their match. Though so young, He knew all about that Temple under whose roof they held that most wonderful discussion of all history. He knew the meaning of every altar, of every sacrifice, of every golden candlestick, of every embroidered curtain, of every crumb of shrew bread, of every drop of oil in that sacred epifice. He knew all about God. He knew all about man. He knew all about the wonderful discussion of all history. He knew the meaning of every altar, of every crumb of shrew bread, of every drop of oil in that sacred epifice, He knew all about flow of the sparkling morning dewdrops on the lawn in front of His heavenly palace.

"Put these seven Bible words in a wreath of emphasis: "Both heaving them and asking them questions." I am not so much lawn in front of His heavenly palace.

"Put these seven Bible words in a wreath of their own ignorance. The radiant boy with any one of a

It is no disgrace to say 'I don't know. The only being in the universe who never needs to say 'I don't know' is the Lord Almighty.

"But while I see the old theologians standing around the boy Christ, I am impressed as never before with the fact that what theology most wants is more of childish simplicity. Why should you and I perplex ourselves about the decrees of God? Mind your own business and God will take care of His. In the conduct of the universe I think He will somehow manage to get along without us. If you want to love and serve God, and be good and useful and get to heaven, I warrant that nothing which occurred eight hundred quintillion of years ago will hinder you a minute. It is not the decrees of God that do us any harm; it is our own decrees of sin and folly.

"You need not go any further back in listory than about one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four years. Something occurred on that day under an eclipsed sun that sets us all forever free, if with our whole heart and life we accept the tremendous profler. Do not let the Presbyterian Church, or the Methodist Church, or the Lutheran Church, or the Baptist Church, or any of the other evangelical churches spend any time in trying to fix up old creeds, all of them imperfect, as everything man does is imperfect. Our own denomination made itself absurd by trying to revise its creed made hundreds of years ago. You might as well try torevise your grandmother's love letters. I move a new creed for all the evangelical churches of Christendom, only three articles in the creed, and no need of any more.

"If I had all the consecrated people of all denominations of the earth on one creat

Talmage Discourses on the Boyhood of Jesus.

Ext: "And the child grew and waxed ong in spirit, filled with wisdom, and if the consecrated people of all denominations of the earth on one great plain, and I had voice loud enough to put it to a vote, that creed of three articles would be adopted with a unanimous vote. This is the creed I propose for all Christendom:

dom:

"Article first—'God so loved the world that He gave His only begotten Son, that whosoever believeth in Him should not perish, but have everlasting life."

"Article second—This is a faithful saying, and worthy of all acceptation, that Jesus Christ came into the world to save sinners, even the chief."

"Article third—Worthy is the Lambthat was slain to receive blessings and riches and honor and glory and power, world without end."

"But you go to tinkering up your old

and honor and glory and power, world without end."

"But you go to tinkering up your old creeds, and patching and splicing and interlining and annexing and subtracting and adding and explaining, and you will lose time and make yourself a target for earth and hell to shoot at. Let us have creeds not fashioned out of human ingenuities, but out of scriptural phrase-ology, and all the guns of bombardment blazing from all the port holes of infidelity and perdition will not in a thousand years knock off the church of God a splinter as big as a cambric needle. What is most needed now is that we gather all our theologies around the boy in the temple, the claborations around the simplicities, and the profundities around the clarities, the octogenarian of scholar tic research around the unwrinkled check of twelve-year juvenescence. "Except your of work them. When, having reached allood, Christ turned water into wine, twas said to be the beginning of mires. But that may mean that it was the inning of that series of manhood mires. In a word, I think that the New Testant is only a small transcript of what us said and did. So we are at liberty to cove or reject those parts of the apocry-I Gospel which say that when the boy six with His mother passed a briad of eves. He told His mother that two of twes, He told His mother that two off m, Dumachus and Titus by name, would the two thieves who afterward would dire on crosses besides Him. Was that the wonderful than some of Christi's mande ruddy of cheek by the breaw the wonderful than some of Christ's mande ruddy of cheek by the breaw the wonderful than some of Christ's mande ruddy of cheek by the breaw the wonderful than some of Christ's mande ruddy of cheek by the breaw the wonderful than some of Christ's mande ruddy of cheek by the breaw to chanic's shop, where he was so the support of his bereaved the two chieves who afterward would fire on crosses besides Him. Was thus the wonderful than some of Christ's mande ruddy of cheek by the breaw than the wonderful than some of Christ's mande ruddy of cheek by the breaw that the wonderful than some of Christ's shop, where he was so the support of his bereaved the wonderful than some of Christ's mande ruddy of cheek by the breaw than the wonderful than some of Christ's shop, where he was so the support of his bereaved that the wonderful than some of Christ's mande ruddy of cheek by the breaw that we have the support of his bereaved the two cheeks and the condition of the condition

### A TEMPERANCE COLUMN.

THE DRINK EVIL MADE MANIFEST

Trust in God—Beer and Dyspepsia—A Medical Expert Shows the Appalling Physical and Montal Effects of Beer Drinking-Supreme Duty of the Hour

Put thou thy trust in God, and He will lead Thy faltering footsteps through tempta-tion's maze; He will sustain thee in thy time of need And guide thee on to better, brighter days.

Weak from the constant battle with the world, Saddened with thoughts of resolutions

vain, Against thy soul the shafts of sin are hurled, And in the struggle e'en thy will is slain.

But God is ever-watchful, and He knows
The longing of thy tired heart for strength,
His grace can reach thee through surrounding foes,
And bring thee safely through them all,
at length.

So put thy trust in God; His loving care Will be around thee likean armor strong, His presence will be with thee everywhere, And thou shalt walk unseathed of any

-Sacred Heart Heview.

—Sacred Heart Heview.

Beer and Dyspepsia.

Dr. Norman Kerr says that malt liquors are one of the main sources of the indigestion so common in our midst. The continued irritation of the delicate lining membrane of the stomach by the alcohol in even the mildest beers persisted in for a lengthened period, is extremely apt to give rise to a train of dyspeptic symptoms, which tends to make many an othewise happy life miserable. A lifetime of total abstinence would, I am persuaded, have warded off two-thirds of the dyspepsia I have been called upon to confront.

The liver suffers severely in many cases in which beer has never been taken to excess. I have frequently observed considerable enlargement of the liver in person noted for their very moderate but constant while alive, but whose sudden and unexpected death necessitated a post mortem inquiry.

In nursing, stouts and beers are especi-

drinking, who seemed the picture of health while alive, but whose sudden and unexpected death necessitated a post mortem inquiry.

In nursing, stouts and beers are especially pernicious. Their use has wrought untold mischief to many mothers, and undermined the tender constitution of a vast mulifitude of helpless and innocent infants.

I have said nothing whatever of the damage resulting from beer-drinking to excess, or of the appalling extent of mental and normal evil inseparable from the general social use of beer. My warnings are on purely scientific and dietic grounds, against steady, limited indulgence in such liquors as are weakening to the system, and invite gout, rheumatism, dyspepsia and other unhealthy bodily conditions.

There is no call for us to drink beer, however moderately. We can enjoy better health without intoxicating drinks than with them. Our Creator neither implanted a longing for them, nor provided a supply of them for our use. They are not, in the true sense of the word, a food. But though they can do us little, if any, good, they may do us much harm. Many are killed by them, both for time and for eternity, and even their continued moderate use tends in the direction of loss of health, lessening of strength and shortening of life.

Let us all, who desire to avoid gout, rheumatism and dyspepsia, shun ale, beer, porter, stout and all other kinds of fermented and distilled liquors.

The Supreme Duty of the Hour.

Our readers must have observed how continuously in our editorials we have urged upon temperance workers the importance of assailing the fortress of moderate drinking and overthrowing that stronghold as being the key to the situation. We are glad to see that Miss Willard, in her address as President at the National W. C. T. U. Convention, at Buffalo, called attention to this strategic point in the battle against alcohol. She said:

"The supreme duty of the hour is to convince the moderate drinker that he is doing himself harm. If only this belief was general, men would soon become a law unto themselves to such a degree that statutory enactments would be but the outward expression of an inward grace. Upon the sullen fortress of moderate drinking the artillery of temperance reform must concentrate in future years. It has been an incalculable gain to make drunkenness a disgrace instead of an amiable peculiarity, as it was 100 years ago; or a pardonable, peccadillo, as it was in the memory of the oldest inhabitant; or a necessary evil as it was a generation back. The forces that have worked to this end are precisely the same that must now be directed against so-called 'moderation.' We must stoutly maintain the position that there is no moderation in the use of what is harmful. Happily, in taking this position we have 'great allies' of which the greatest is the dictum of the modern sciences."

Greatest Cause of Poverty.

Trade unions, technical schools and benevolent societies have done much to elevate the condition of the laboring population in England, but it is still much lower than in the United States, and in many places descends to degradation. John Burns, the English labor reformer, was asked what was the greatest cause of poverty in his country.

"Drink," was his laconic reply.

"What is the greatest obstacle to the advancement of the working classes?"

"Drink," he said again.

"What is the reason that the working classes of Great Britain are less intelligent.

"What is the reason that the working classes of Great Britain are less intelligent, less tidy and less ambitious than those of the United States?"
"Drink," he again ejaculated.
"What is the greatest incentive to crime and vice among the working people?"
"Drink."
"Is there any hope for the elevation of the working classes of your country to the same standard as those in the United States?" was asked.
"Not as long as there is a public house at every cross-road in Great Britain," he replied.

Doctors on Drink.

Doctors on Drink.

The twenty-seventh annual meeting of the American Association for the Study and Care of Inebriety was held in Boston, under the Presidency of Dr. Lewis D. Mason.

Anong the papers read was one by Dr. T. D. Crothers, of Hartford, Conn., on "The Insanity of Inebriety." He said there were neurotic scorms which impelled men to drink at certain definite periods which returned with the same regularity as the tides. These were veritable insanities. A' large number of men thus affected were suffering from paresis, also from moral paralysis—a condition of things in which the person was unable to determine his proper relations to people in general. The continued use of alcohol destroyed the moral idea, and made the person untruthful, dishonest, intriguing and unreliable.

An Inflexible Rule.

There is a firm of plass manufacturers in Philadelphia which was established in the early part of the century, whose founders, strict and consistent members of the Society of Friends, not believing in the manufacture or sale of intoxicating liquors, established a rule which has never been violated. These manufacturers have never made a whisky flask, nor any sort or description of bottle intended to contain either malt, vinous or spirituous liquors.

Temperance News and Notes.

The man who drinks champagne at night generally feels real pain in the morning.

#### HELPS FOR HOUSEWIVES.

To Cook Marrow Bones

Saw the bones in even lengths, cover each end with a flour and water paste and steam for twenty minutes to half an hour. Serve upright with the paste at one end removed, and send a rack of dry toast to table with the

Beat up six whites of eggs to a very stiff froth, adding a pinch of salt be-fore commencing to whisk, add slowly half a pound of very fine caster su-gar, two ounces of peeled and coarse-ly-chopped or shredded Jordan al-monds and about half an ounce of orange-flowers. Shape ues on buttered baking the meringues on buttered baking tins, or put the mixture, equally divided, into square or oval paper cases and bake in a very slow oven for an hour. Dredge with sugar in either

Boil some chestnuts for about a quarter of an hour in plenty of water, blanch and peel them; pound in a mortar with any desirable essence (very little of it) and some light French white wine; put into a small preserving pan, cover them with the wine, beat the yolks of three eggs and the whites of two, some grated nutthe whites of two, some grated nut-meg, a pinch of salt and a little melt-ed butter; add gradually one pint of milk (three-quarters of a pint of cream is preferable), sweeten to taste; stir it over the fire in a china saucepan till thick; put the mysture in piedish. thick; put the mixture in pie-dish, lined with puff or other thin paste, and bake in fairly hot oven.

Ideal Cauliflower The tempting green and white of the cauliflower — that dainty vegetable which Mark Twain declares is "cabbage with college education"—is still prominent in the markets, and a favorite with nearly every one, be sure that the head is firm and white and the leaves fresh and a green. Dark the leaves fresh and green. Dark spots indicate one too long exposed. Pick off the coarser outside leaves, and soak top downward in cold salted water for an hour, to bring out any tiny insect or worm that may lurk within. Tie in a piece of cheese cloth or coarse net to prevent break ing, and cook in boiling salted water (uncovered) fifteen or twenty minutes, until tender. Use no more water in the cooking than is absolutely necessary, as cauliflower, like cabbage, loses much of its food value by the action of the water, drain, serve with a cream sauce, or, to give it addition-al nutrient value, add to the cream sauce three tablespoonfuls grated cheese, pour over the cauliflower, sprinkle three tablespoonfuls more over the top, then a light layer of bread crumbs. Set in a hot oven for about twenty minutes, or until a rich golden brown-Washington Star.

### Household Hints.

Mix stove blacking with vinegar; this will make it stick better and also give a better polish.

After washing lamp chimneys rub them with dry salt, which will give a brilliant polish to the glass.

A few thin slices of sour apples added to a salad of watercress, dressed with a French dressing, will be found an improvement.

To cool a hot dish quickly, set it in cold water and salt; this will cool it far more rapidly than if it were stood in cold water only.

An excellent liniment for sprains, An excellent liminent for sprains, bruises, pains, etc., requires in its composition two ounces each of chloroform, alcohol, ammonia water, spirits of camphor and tincture of aconite root, and six ounces of sweet spirits of nitre. Mix and apply with friction. friction.

Eggs may be kept for winter use by packing them in clean, sweet oats, covering each row of eggs with the oats. Nail up the box, and turn it over occasionally. The oats must be dry, and the box kept in a dry place, for if the oats mildew or get musty the eggs will become musty also.

An excellent cleansing wash for car-pets, quite as efficacions as that sold at 50 cents a gallon, is made as follows: Put thirty cents' worth of ground soap-bark, five cents' worth of ammonia water and a cup of vinegar into one and a half pails of water. Boil half an hour and apply with a

Pretty mending bags for silk stockings are made in the half-moon shape familiar in cretonne as the general darning bag. A soft silk of an all-over pattern is selected, and the usual nee-dlecase added in the centre of the semi-circle; the whole bag is made upon a slightly reduced plan from that generally used.

The don'ts for laundering white silk handkerchiefs are: Don't iron while wet with a very hot iron, or the silk will shrivel and spoil; don't fail to rinse the soap thoroughly out of them, or they will be coarse and hard; don't rub the soap directly upon them, or wash them in hot water, or they will become yellow to a certainty. These are the directions, by negatives, to wash them well.

Gold "Dust."

The gold that remains in the pan after the earth has been washed away is called "dust." Some of it is fine after the earth has been washed away is called "dust." Some of it is fine as the finest sand, some the size of a pin head and some as large as a pea or the end of your little finger, but it is all known as dust. Lumps the size of a hazelnut, a walnut, and larger are called nuggets. You can buy as much of anything you want for an ounce of dust as you can for \$20 gold piece. All stores in mining districts are provided with gold scales, and the miner's gold is accepted as so much coin of the realm.—Denver Times.

A python twenty feet in length, that lied in the reptile house of the London Zoological Society last month, was the largest reptile ever confined there. There is a general impression there. There is a general impression that pythons reach a length of forty leet or more, an absurdity made manifest when the authorities assert that the female Indian python still in the gardens, and but a trifle over eighteen feet long, is the longest snake in captivity of which there is any record. General impressions as to the length of these great reptiles are due to the absurd pictures that formerly decorated geographies and other works used absurd pictures that formerly decorated geographies and other works ased sometimes as text books, showing a picture of a python in the act of crushing and swallowing an Indian buffalo. That was a ridiculous picture that was the father of many [of the "freak journalism" pictures of the present day. The London python, which was a real instead of a fabulous reptile, was just over twenty feet in length. a real instead of a fabulous reptile, was just over twenty feet in length. It was obtained in Malacca, and was presented to the society by Dr. Hampshire on August 29, 1876, and had, therefore, lived rather more than twenty years in England. During that period it had been fed principally with ducks, of which it sometimes swallowed four or five at one meal. Its food was offered to it once a week. Its food was offered to it once a week but it sometimes refused to eat for a month together. The specimen will be mounted for the Tring Museum.

#### Some Tricks of Heredity.

Dr. Conklin gave many peculiar instances of family characteristics running through many generations. In one family it was noticed that three extremely long hairs appeared on the eyebrows of the children generation after generation, and in another family as small mark on the ear was reproduced for three generations by actual knowl-edge. Twins and triplets usually apof three generations, sedge. Twins and triplets usually appeared time and again in the same family, and while the marked hereditary characteristics might be latent in one generation, they would appear in the next. He said that in Italy many hundred years ago a son was born who had six fingers and the number of the descendants who were similarly who had six ingers and the intheer of his descendants who were similarly affected was countless. The facial expression, the color of the eyes, the hair, the carriage, and many little oddities appeared and reappeared. In his own family he noticed a peculiar manner of crawling on the floor in childhood was repeated in descendand could not be corrected .-

Bad Digestion, Bad Heart.

Poor digestion often causes irregularity of the heart's action. This irregularity may be mistaken for real, organic heart disease. The symptoms are much the same. There is, however, a vast difference between the two; organic heart disease is often incurable; apparent heart disease is curable if good digestion be restored.

A case in point is quoted from the New Era, of Greensburg, Ind. Mrs. Ellen Colsom, Newpoint, Ind., a woman forty-three years old, had suffered for four years with distressing stomach trouble. The gases generated by the indigestion pressed on the heart and caused an irregularity of its action. She had much pain in her stomach and heart, and was subject to frequent and severe choking spells, which were most severe at night. Doctors were tried in van; the patient became worse, despondent, and feared impending death.



A CASE OF HEART FAILURE.

She was much frightened, but noticed that in intervals in which her stomach did not annoy her, her beart's action became normal. Reasoning correctly that her digestion was alone at fault, she procured the proper medicine to treat that trouble, and with immediate good results. Her appetite came back, the choking spells became less frequent and finally ceased. Her weight, which had been greatly reduced, was restored, and she now weighs more than for years. Her blood soon became pure and her cheeks rosy.

The case is of general interest because the disease is a very common one. That others may know the means of cure we give the name of the medicine used—Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. These pills contain all the elements necessary to give new life and richness to the blood and restore shattered nerves.

#### What Was Not in 1797.

Think of New York about one century ago! It did not contain one bathroom or a single furnace. In summer there was no ice. There were no public stages, no matches and there was no such thing as a latchkey. The streets were narrower than the Liberty or Wall street of to-day. They were widened. There was a State law that commanded pedestrians northward bound to get out of the way of those going south. Pigs were the city scavengers. There was the city scavengers. There was scarcely any light from the miserable lamps at night, and not a man in the city limits wore a mustache.

# Aver's

Is your hair dry, harsh, and brittle? Is it fading or turning gray? Is it falling out? Does dandruff trouble you? For any or all of these conditions there is an infallible remedy in Ayer's

# Hair Vigor.

FOR INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL USE. CURES AND PREVENTS

Colds, Coughs, Sore Throat, Influenza, Bronchitis, Pneumonia, Swelling of the Joints, Lumbago, Inflammations,

Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Frostbites, Chilblains, Headache, Toothache, Asthma,

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CURES THE WORST PAINS in from one to twenty minutes. NOT ONE HOUR after reading this advertisement need anyone SUFFER WITH PAIN.

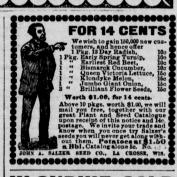
this advertisement need anyone SUFFER WITH PAIN.

Radway's Ready Relief is a Sure Cure for Every Pain, Sprains, Bruises, Pains in the Back, Chest or Limbs. It was the First and is the Only

That instantly stops the most exernciating pains, allays undammistion, and cures Congestions, whether organs, by one application.

A half to a teaspoonful in half a timbler of water will in a few initudes cure Cramps, Spasms, Sour Stomach, Heartburn, Nervousness, Sleepless, Solk Heartburn, Nervousness, Sleepless, Sick Heartburn, Interest of the Congestion of the William C

Fifty cents per bottle. Sold by Druggists. ADVERTISING IN THIS PAPER RADWAY & CO., 55 ELM ST., NEW YORK.



# **KLONDIKE GOLD**

ALASKA GOLD FIELDS

MAKE NO MISTAKES,
For your life depends upon getting cliable supplies and having them packed supperly. Keep away from Schemers and others who know nothing about your wants. We have sold thousands of Alaska outfits, know exactly what is wanted and everything is packed by experienced men. We are the oldest and among the most reliable firms in this business. We mail free of charge a good map showhold the state of the supply list showing cost of articles for "one man for one year." Address

"A Good Tale Will Bear Telling Twice." Use Sapolio!

SAPOLIO

25 CTS. IN STAMPS

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City, will secure for you by mail, HC RSE BOOK

Billed with valuable information relating to the care of Horses, or a

CHICKEN BOOK, teaching you how to so care for and

Annuals Fowls as to make their raising

Constable. (Brickens can be made money carners. Its the known-hand that does the