DR. TALMAGE'S SUNDAY SERMON.

AN ELOQUENT DISCOURSE.

Subject: The Mission of Christ — How Divine Power Will Heal the World—Jesus the Surgeon Who Will Extirpate the Disease of Sin.

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WASHINGTON, D. C.—In this discourse Dr. Talmage puts in an unusual light the mission of Christ, and shows how divine power will yet make the illnesses of the world fall back; text, Matthew xi, 5, "The blind receive their sight, and the lame walk, the lepers are cleansed and the deaf hear."

"Doctor," I said to a distinguished surgeon, "do you not get worn out with constantly seeing so many wounds and broken bones and distortions of the human body?" "Oh, no," he answered; "all that is overcome by my joy in curing them." A sublimer and more merciful art never came down from heaven than that of surgery. Catastrophe and disease entered the earth so early that one of the first wants of the world was a doctor. Our crippled and agonized human race called for surgeon and family physician for many years before they came. The first surgeons who answered this call were ministers of religion—namely, the Egyptian priests. And what a grand thing if all clergymen were also doctors, all D. D.'s were M. D.'s, for there are so many cases where body and soul need treatment at the same time, consolation and medicine, theology and therapeutics. As the first surgeons of the world were also ministers of religion, may these two professions always be in full sympathy! But under what disadvantages the early surgeons worked, from the fact that dissection of the human body was forbidden, first by the pagans and then by the early Christians! Apes being the brutes most like the human race, were dissected, but no human body might be unfolded for physiological and anatomical exploration, and the surgeons had to guess what was inside the temple by looking at the outside of it. If they failed in any surgical operation, they were persecuted and driven out of the city, as was Archagathus because of his bold but unsuccessful attempt to save a patient.

But the world from the very beginning kept calling for surgeons, and their first skill is spoken of in Genesis, where they employed their art for the incisions of a sacred rite, God making surgery the predecessor of baptism, and we see it again in II Kings, where Ahaziah, the monarch, stepped on some cracked latticework in the palace, and it broke, and he fell from the upper to the lower floor, and he was so hurt that he sent to the village of Ekron for aid, and Aesculapius, who wrought such wonders of surgery that he was deified and temples were built for his worship at Pergamos; and Epidaurus and Podelirius introduced for the relief of the world phlebotomy, and Dimocedes cured the dislocated ankle of King Darius and the cancer of his queen, and Hippocrates put successful hand on fractures and introduced amputation, and Praxagoras removed obstructions, and Herophilus began dissection, and Erasistratus removed tumors, and Celsus, the Roman surgeon, removed cataract from the eye and used the Spanish fly; and Heliodorus arrested disease of the throat, and Alexander of Tralles treated the eye, and Rhazas cauterized for the prevention of hydrophobia, and Percival Pott came to combat diseases of the spine, and in our own century we have had, among others, a Roux and a Larray in France, an Astley Cooper and an Abernethy in Great Britain and a Valentine Mott and Willard Parker and Samuel D. Gross in America, and a galaxy of living surgeons as brilliant as their predecessors. What mighty progress in the baffling of disease since the crippled and sick of ancient cities were laid along the streets, that people who had ever been hurt or disordered in the same way might suggest what had better be done for the patients!

But notwithstanding all the surgical and medical skill of the world, with what tenacity the old diseases hang on to the human race, and most of them are thousands of years old, and in our Bibles we read of them—the carbuncles of Job and Hezekiah, the palpitation of the heart spoken of in Deuteronomy, the sunstroke of a child carried from the fields of Shunem, crying, "My head! my head!" King Asa's disease of the feet, which was nothing but gout; defection of teeth, that called for dental surgery, the skill of which, almost equal to anything modern, is still seen in the filled molars of the unrolled Egyptian mummies; the ophthalmia caused by the juice of the newly ripe fig, leaving the people blind by the roadside; epilepsy, as in the case of the young man often falling into the fire and oft into the water; hypochondria, as of Nebuchadnezzar, who imagined himself an ox and going out to the fields to pasture; the withered hand, which in Bible times, as now, came from the destruction of the main artery or from paralysis of the chief nerve; the wounds of the man whom the thieves left for dead on the road to Jericho, and whom the good Samaritan nursed, pouring in oil and wine—wine to cleanse the wound and oil to soothe it. Thank God for what surgery has done for the alleviation and cure of human suffering!

But the world wants a surgery without pain. Drs. Parre and Hickman and Simpson and Warner and Jackson, with their amazing genius, came forward, and with their anaesthetics benumbed the patient with narcotics and ethers as the ancients did with hasheesh and mandrake, and quieted him for awhile, but at the return of consciousness distress returned. The world has never seen but one surgeon who could straighten the crooked limb, cure the blind eye or reconstruct the drum of a soundless ear or reduce a dropsy without pain, and that surgeon was Jesus Christ, the mightiest, grandest, gentlest and most sympathetic surgeon the world ever saw or ever will see, and He deserves the confidence and love and worship and hosanna of all the earth and hallelujahs of all heaven. "The blind receive their sight and the lame walk; the lepers are cleansed and the deaf hear."

I notice this surgeon had a fondness for chronic cases. Many a surgeon, when he has had a patient brought to him, has said: "Why was not this attended to five years ago? You bring him to me after all power of recuperation is gone. You have waited until there is a complete contraction of the muscles, and false ligatures are formed, and ossification has taken place. It ought to have been attended to long ago." But Christ the Surgeon seemed to prefer inveterate cases. One was a hemorrhage of twelve years, and He stopped it. Another was a curvature of eighteen years, and He straightened it. Another was a cripple of thirty-eight years, and he walked out well. The eighteen-year patient was a woman bent almost double. If you could call a convention of all the surgeons of all the centuries, their combined skill could not cure that body so drawn out of shape. Perhaps they might stop it from getting any worse, perhaps they might contrive braces by which she might be made more comfortable, but it is, humbly speaking, incurable. Yet this divine surgeon put both His hands on her, and from that doubled up posture she began to take on a healthier hue, and the muscles began to relax from their rigidity, and the spinal column began to adjust itself, and the cords of the neck began to be more supple, and the eyes, that could see only the ground before, now looked into the face of Christ with gratitude and up toward heaven in transport. Straight! After eighteen weary and exhausting years, straight! The poise, the gracefulness, the beauty of healthy womanhood reinstated.

The thirty-eight years' case was a man who lay on a mattress near the mineral baths at Jerusalem. There were five apartments where lame people were brought, so that they could get the advantage of these mineral baths. The stone basin of the bath is still visible, although the waters have disappeared, probably through some convulsion of nature. The bath, 120 feet long, forty feet wide and eight feet deep. Ah, poor man, if you have been lame and helpless thirty-eight years, that mineral bath cannot restore you. Why, twenty-eight years is more than the average of human life. Nothing but the grave will cure you. But Christ the Surgeon walks along those baths, and I have no doubt passes by some patients who have been only six months disordered or a year or five years, and comes to the mattress of the man who had been nearly four decades helpless, and to this thirty-eight years' invalid said, "Wilt thou be made whole?"

The mightiest scientists have put their skill to its returning, and sometimes they stop the progress of its decadence or remove temporary obstructions, but not more than one really deaf ear out of 100,000 is ever cured.

It took a God to make the ear, and it takes a God to mend it. That makes me curious to see how Christ the Surgeon succeeds as an aurist.

We are told of only two cases He operated on as an ear surgeon. His friend Peter, naturally high tempered, saw Christ insulted by a man by the name of Manchus, and Peter let his sword fly, aiming at the man's head, but the sword clipped and hewed off the outside ear, and our Surgeon touched the laceration and another ear bloomed in the place of the one that had been slashed away. But it is not the outside ear that hears. That is only a funnel for gathering sound and pouring it into the hidden and more elaborate ear. On the beach of Lake Galilee our Surgeon found a man deaf and dumb. The patient dwelt in perpetual silence and was speechless. He could not hear a note of music or a clap of thunder. He could not call father or mother or wife or children by name. What power can waken that dull tympanum or reach that chain of small bones or revive that auditory nerve or open the gate between the brain and the outside world? The Surgeon put His fingers in the deaf ears and agitated them, and kept on agitating them until the vibration gave vital energy to all the dead parts, and they responded, and when our Surgeon withdrew His fingers from the ears the two tunnels of sound were clear for all sweet voices of music and friendship. For the first time in his life he heard the dash of the waves of Galilee. Through the desert of painful silence had been built a king's highway of resonance and acclamation. But yet he was dumb. No word had ever leaped from his lip. Speech was chained under his tongue. Vocalization and accentuation were to him an impossibility. He could express neither love nor indignation nor worship. Our Surgeon, having unbarred his ear, will now unloose the shackle of his tongue. The Surgeon will use the same liniment or salve that He used on two occasions for the cure of blind people—namely, the moisture of His own mouth. The application is made, and lo, the rigidity of the dumb tongue is relaxed, and between the tongue and teeth was born a whole vocabulary and words flew into expression. He not only heard, but he talked. One gate of his body swung in to let sound enter, and the other gate swung out to let sound depart.

Why is it that, while other surgeons used knives and forceps and probes and stethoscopes, this Surgeon used only the ointment of His own lips? To show that all the curative power we ever feel comes straight from Christ. And if He touches us not we shall be deaf as a rock and dumb as a tomb. Oh, Thou greatest of all artists, compel us to hear and help us to speak!

But what were the Surgeon's fees for all these cures of eyes and ears and tongues and withered hands and crooked backs? The skill and the painlessness of the operations were worth hundreds and thousands of dollars.

Do not think that the cases He took were all moneyless. Did He not treat the nobleman's son? Did He not doctor the ruler's daughter? Did He not effect a cure in the house of a centurian of great wealth who had out of his own pocket built a synagogue?

They would have paid Him large fees, and there were hundreds of wealthy people in Jerusalem and among the merchant castles along Lake Tiberias who would have given this Surgeon houses and lands and all they had for such cures as He could effect.

For critical cases in our time great surgeons have received $1000, $5000, and in one case I know of $50,000, but the Surgeon of whom I speak received not a shekel, not a penny, not a farthing.

In His whole earthly life we know of His having had but 62½ cents. When His taxes were due, by His omniscience He knew of a fish in the sea which had swallowed a piece of silver money, as fish are apt to swallow anything bright, and He sent Peter with a hook which brought up that fish, and from its mouth was extracted a Roman stater, or 62½ cents, the only money He ever had, and that He paid out for taxes.

This greatest Surgeon of all the centuries gave all His services then and offers all His services now free of all charge. "Without money and without price" you may spiritually have blind eyes opened and your dumb ears unbarred, and your dumb tongues loosened, and your wounds healed, and your soul saved. If Christian people get hurt of body, mind or soul, let them remember that surgery is apt to hurt, but it cures, and you can afford present pain for future glory.

Besides that, there are powerful anaesthetics in the divine promises that soothe and alleviate. No ether or chloroform or cocoaine ever made one so superior to distress as a few drops of that magnificent anodyne: "All things work together for good to those who love God." "Weeping may endure for a night, but joy cometh in the morning."

What a grand thing for our poor human race when this Surgeon shall have completed the treatment of the world's wounds! The day will come when there will be no more hospitals, for there will be no more sick, and no more eye and ear infirmaries, for there will be no more blind or deaf, and no more deserts, for the round earth shall be brought under arboriculture, and no more blizzards or sunstrokes, for the atmosphere will be expurgated of scorch and chill, and no more war, for the swords shall come out of the foundry bent into pruning hooks, while in the heavenly country we shall see the victims of accident or malformation or hereditary ills on earth become the athletes in Elysian fields. Who is that man with such brilliant eyes close before the throne? Why, that is the man who, near Jericho, was blind and our Surgeon cured his ophthalmia! Who is that erect and graceful and queenly woman before the throne? That was the one whom our Surgeon found bent almost double and could in nowise lift up herself, and He made her straight. Who is that listening with such rapture to the music of heaven, solo melting into chorus, cymbal responding to trumpet, and then himself joining in the anthem? Why, that is the man whom our Surgeon found deaf and dumb on the beach of Galilee, and by touches opened ear gate and mouth gate. Who is that around whom the crowds are gathering with admiring looks and thanksgiving and cries of "Oh, what He did for me! Oh, what He did for my family! Oh, what He did for the world!" That is the Surgeon of all the centuries, the oculist, the aurist, the emancipator, the Saviour. No pay He took on earth. Come, now, and let all heaven pay Him with worship that shall never end and a love that shall never die. On His head be all the crowns, in His hands be all the scepters and at His feet be all the worlds!

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

The Republican candidate for vice-president, Theodore Roosevelt, at present governor of New York, was born in New York, October 27, 1858. His education has been thorough, and he early manifested an unusual interest in public affairs. Shortly after he came of age he was elected to the New York general assembly. Though a man of wealth he has never been an idler. He has done much in a literary way, and his love of cowboys and western life in general dates back to the time when he spent several seasons on the western ranges, participating in the rounding up of large herds of cattle, and which he covered in a series of magazine articles in the Century. His activity as a police commissioner of New York City won for him the praise of the entire nation. He was appointed assistant secretary of the navy by President McKinley, but on the breaking out of the Cuban war he organized the Rough Riders and insisted on being only second in command, but he developed into the principal man in the regiment. His election to the governorship of New York was the result of a long and hard-fought campaign, and he came out with flying colors. He is a fine speaker, a careful thinker, and enthusiastic always.

CYCLING NOTES.

Bearings should be frequently oiled.

In Bradford county, Penn., there are 3,375 bicycle owners.

One veteran tire expert maintains that the plug is the best way to repair a puncture.

Tires should be kept as clean as possible in order to obtain the best service from them.

To remove slight scratches of the enamel use a little beeswax and turpentine, rubbed on with an oily rag.

A tiny rubber band placed on the spoke button of a cyclometer will prevent the clicking sound which is often so loud as to be an annoyance.

To steer properly is to hardly steer at all. That is to say, balancing and even pedaling are the things to be learned, and the steering then will require no effort.

A bent seat post may be straightened by heating the bent piece over a gas stove until it is red hot. Then insert a piece of iron rod or heavy iron wire into the tube.

The way to spread rims with cement which have become detached is to heat an old caseknife and use it to spread the cement over the patches where once was the adhesive.

To brighten the plated parts of a bicycle dip a woolen rag in a solution of hyposulphide of soda and rub it over the plating, then wipe it dry and polish with a piece of chamois skin.

The cyclist starting on a foreign tour should start with his wheel in perfect order, and take with him duplicate parts of those pieces most apt to be broken or lost, such as the chain or the various nuts.

After unscrewing a valve cap and before inflating a tire, press down on the plunger and allow part of the air to escape. The force of the air will blow out all loose dust and dirt around the valve, which often is a cause of leakage by adhering to the stem and preventing the valve from bearing on the seat.

Millions in Corn.

Though the wheat crop of the United States is considerably below par, that great staple, corn, is better than last year. The area planted exceeds that of last year by 1,200,000 acres, and the condition is 89.5 per cent., as compared with 86.5 per cent. at the same period last year. Corn is an even more profitable crop than wheat. The latter shows in the export statistics as an important product. But corn is sent abroad in the form of cattle, hogs and dressed meats. It is consumed at home in those forms more largely than in those other dishes which a section of the Paris exposition is introducing to the foreign palate. King Corn will compensate in no small measure for the shortage in the American wheat crop this year.

CABLE FLASHES.

In Honduras floods have inundated the whole length of the railroad and the crop damage is immense.

Kingston, Jamaica, advices announce that a gale followed by a conflagration has almost totally destroyed the city of Bocas del Toro, Colombia.

In Roumania the Cantacuzene ministry has resigned, advising the king to entrust to M. Carp the formation of a Conservative-Coalition cabinet.

The situation in Colombia is much more serious owing to a disagreement in the ministry, and the rebels may be reinforced by Government troops.

Democrats, Populists and Silver Republicans of Idaho are holding State conventions at Pocatello and fusion is anticipated.

An Accommodating Clock.

"Do you remember the old time song about grandfather's clock that 'stopped short, never to go again, when the old man died?'" asked a man employed in the clock department of a Chestnut street jewelry store. "Well, there's a family living on South Fifteenth street that has a rather mysterious clock. It used to be on the sitting room mantel, but some time ago it was moved down stairs to the parlor. It had never kept good time, and when changed to its new quarters it refused to go at all. For three months it has been purely ornamental, but one evening last week, while the master of the house was seated in the parlor, he was surprised to hear the clock strike 9. He pulled out his watch and found that it was just exactly 9 o'clock to the fraction of a minute. He got up and wound the clock, and it has been keeping good time ever since. Strange, isn't it, that when it did make up its mind to start it should have started just exactly at the right time?"—Philadelphia Record.

London's Great Docks.

London has a larger commerce than any other city in the world. Liverpool comes next, and Hamburg probably ranks third, although Antwerp closely approaches her. The docks of London cover a greater area than those of Liverpool, and some of them individually are, or were until recently, larger than any on the Mersey. The Victoria dock, opened in 1855, measures 3,000x1,050 feet. The Royal Albert, connecting with it and completed in 1880, is 6,500 feet long and 400 feet wide. The two, with their locks, constitute a chain almost three miles long, across one of the great horseshoe bends in the lower Thames.

ALMOST FROZEN.

Ammonia Tube Exploded and the Man Was Immediately Covered With Ice—Exciting Rescue by Workmen.

While the torrid temperature is causing sun strokes, prostrations and general discomfort, Allegheny, Pa., has furnished the remarkable case of a man being almost frozen to death. The victim is Anton Klozen, an engineer, who has been employed as engineer at the candy factory of James McClurg & Co.

Tuesday Klozen discovered a leak in a valve attached to a large ammonia tank which is used in freezing candies. He attempted to stop the leak and was repairing the broken valve when a connecting tube burst, the contents spurting in a heavy stream over the engineer. The effect was the same as the temperature taking an instant drop of 100 degrees.

The ammonia deluged Klozen from head to foot, freezing his clothes and body into a solid mass. Klozen was rapidly freezing to death when the employes of the factory went to his rescue. He was dragged in front of a hot furnace and the frozen liquid torn in pieces from his face and body. His clothes were taken off and were stiff enough to be stood upright against the wall.

Klozen is in a critical condition from the effects of the accident. His eyes are both destroyed by the acid. He is also suffering intense pain from having inhaled the fumes of the ammonia. An operation was performed to restore the stricken man's sight, but it was unsuccessful. The physicians express grave doubts as to Klozen's recovery.

Seeking Oil in Mercer.

The Standard Oil Company, which has secured leases on 4,000 acres of land in Hubbard, Brookfield and Liberty townships, for the purpose of prospecting for oil and gas, has commenced operations on the farm of John Montgomery, in Brookfield township. Previous tests have demonstrated that oil and gas exist in various parts of the section embraced in the lease, but their extent will not be known until a thorough test is made. This, it is said, the Standard intends to do without delay.

MINES AND MINERS.

Big Contract for Coal Placed With West Virginia Operators—Kentucky Mines to be Operated on a Large Scale.

Steamers have been chartered to carry American coal to St. Petersburg and Stockholm, as well as to Italian, French and German ports.

The old iron ore mines in Warwick township, Chester county, Pa., which were abandoned many years ago, will be reopened and operated.

The new coal fields that are to be opened up by the new road from Wilmington Junction, in Mercer county, Pa., will be only 30 miles from New Castle, and it is estimated that 2,000 tons per day can be mined from them for a period of 30 years.

The Penn Gas Coal Company, of Irwin, Pa., which for the past eight or nine months has been using the compressed air system of hauling on the main headings of the Youghiogheny shaft, will inaugurate this system through the entire mine, and thus do away with several more head of mules.

Coal operators of the Pittsburg district have been forced, owing to the great local demand for the product of their mines to refuse to enter into a contract with the Italian government to supply 1,000,000 tons of coal. Consequently the supply of this immense quantity of fuel has been placed with United States Senators Elkins and Davis, owners of extensive coal mines in the West Virginia field.

A special armed messenger is ceaselessly watching a lump of gold worth $135,000 that is on its way to New York from the Klondike. This messenger has never taken his eyes off the gold for a moment since it was placed in his charge in Toronto. The treasure weighs 7,807 ounces, and represents 60 days' clearance at the Caribou hydraulic mine at Quenell Forks, British Columbia. It is consigned to the agent in this city of the Bank of Montreal, who will send it direct to the assay office. It is the largest single lump of gold ever sent to this city.

Every day brings additional proof of the mineral wealth of that portion of Kentucky just to the east of Paducah. Fluor-spar in workable quantities, lead and zinc mines, excellent coking coal and large deposits of iron ore are all found within fifty miles of the city of Paducah. To these may also be added fire-clay and potters' clay. The lead, zinc and fluor-spar field is found in the counties of Livingston and Crittenden, Kentucky, and Hardin, Illinois. The mineral-bearing rock is found in vertical veins of from five to twenty-five feet in thickness, and the "pay dirt" begins at the very surface. Average assays of the rock show 20 per cent. zinc, 25 per cent. lead and 34 per cent. fluor-spar. The Paducah Coal & Mining Co. has several thousand acres of coal lands about forty miles from this city on the Ohio river. Its coal makes an excellent furnace coke, and can be laid down in Paducah at a very low cost.

THE NATIONAL GAME.

McGann is the run getter of the St. Louis Club.

The Pittsburgs have abandoned morning practice.

Cooley is batting poorly for Pittsburg, but is fielding superbly.

Neither Boston nor Chicago now has a left-hand pitcher on the staff.

Ewing has resigned, and Davis, the shortstop, is now the manager of the New Yorks.

The Brooklyns have drawn larger crowds on the road than any other League team this season.

Pitcher Griffith, of Chicago, lost his first three games of the season, and then took seven of the next ten.

Says Tim Murnane: "The slump of the Boston team is not hard luck, but poor, weak-hearted hitting and stupid base running."

Magnates and players between them are slowly but surely killing professional baseball.

The Robison's lavish money outlay for their St. Louis team has met with poor return, both from the players and from the public. The team has proven a sad disappointment.

Doyle, of the New Yorks, leads the League in base stealing. It is an index of the decline in base running that with the League season practically half over no player has yet stolen twenty-five bases.

Charley Snyder, who acted as substitute National League umpire for a few days last week, has returned to his home in Washington. He says that there is more kicking this season than ever before in his experience.

The Chicagos have just completed a remarkable campaign against the Eastern teams. They took four straight from the Philadelphias, three straight from the Brooklyns and New Yorks and won two out of three from the Bostons. Manager Loftus has a great pitching staff in Griffith, Callahan, Taylor, Garvin and Cunningham.

INDUSTRIAL NOTES.

A Weekly Review of the Happenings Throughout the World of Labor in This and Other Countries.

The strike of the dock laborers at Rotterdam, Holland, is ended.

Dunkirk (N. Y.) clothing dealers have inaugurated an early closing movement.

Only Canadian residents will hereafter be employed on government work and contracts in Canada.

The striking slaters, employed at Bowers & Mutton's quarry, Bangor, Penn., returned to work, receiving an increase in pay.

Half a century ago the labor cost in the production of 100 gold hunting watch cases turned was $540. In 1897 it was only $80.

The weavers in the Empire mill of the Montreal Cotton Company, at Valleyfield, Quebec, have gone out on a strike because of the employment of an Englishman.

The huckleberry pickers in the vicinity of Shenandoah, Penn., went on strike because the dealers dropped their allowance from eight cents to four cents a quart.

The tar, felt and waterproof workers in New York city have formed a union and have established a scale of wages, which they will regard as the "prevailing rate" for all city work.

The 1,200 ironworkers employed by Spang, Chalfant & Co., at Pittsburg, Penn., have been notified of a reduction in wages ranging from fifteen to twenty per cent., to take effect at once.

The Trenton Street Railway Company, operating the entire street car service of Trenton, N. J., have announced an increase of wages from $1.60 to $1.75 a day to motormen and conductors.

At a conference of a committee of the Window Glass Cutters' League and the officials of the American Window Glass Company at Pittsburg, the scale of last year was signed for the ensuing year with a few minor changes. The settlements affects about 2,000 men.

Machinery is now extensively used in bootmaking, making 100 pairs of men's cheap-grade boots in 2,445 hours, against 1,4364 by hand, while the labor cost is reduced from $400 to $35. In women's boots the case is equally marked, for instead of one man being employed to do everything there are 140 engaged, each on a different machine operation; but not only is the time taken to 100 boots, reduced to less than a tenth what it was, but the cost is also reduced.

NEWSY GLEANINGS.

London is simply chock full of Americans.

The kissing bug has invaded the City of Mexico.

Canadian vessel men predict a revival of steel ship building.

Mayor Colonna, of Rome, Italy, has begun a crusade against expectoration.

The Brooklyn bridge is now paying New York city at the rate of $100 a day.

All the Santa Fe railroads operated in California are to burn oil instead of coal.

The Mexican government has inaugurated an active campaign against the Maya Indians.

More than 61,000,000 people in India are affected by the famine. About 6,000,000 are in receipt of relief.

Three parties sent out by the United States geological survey are now at work in the Cape Nome district of Alaska.

A large collection of rare coins, valued at between $5,000 and $10,000, has been stolen from the Milwaukee Public Museum.

It is said that the Mississippi river and its tributary streams are now lower than they have been for nearly half a century.

English society's latest fad is to have the monograms and coats of arms of the owners cut in the hair of their French poodles.

The quartern loaf is up in England and destined to go still higher. Millers, factors and bakers blame the war and poor crops.

A law has been passed recently in Massachusetts requiring all street railways in the State to carry high school pupils to and from school for half fare.

It is said that some of the Imperial Yeomanry are so much taken with the agricultural qualities of the Orange Free State that they think of taking up farms after the war.

The chief export of Germany to Great Britain is sugar, which amounted in value last year to 128,300,000 marks.

In all India Madras is the only city where electricity is used as a power for street railroads.

The approximate value of vessels built in ship yards of the great lakes during the past year is $10,500,000.

Liability Insurance.

A striking feature of the recent development of the insurance business is the expansion of casualty and liability insurance. The New York Commercial in a recent issue enumerates some of the principal departments, including employers' liability insurance, fidelity and trust, public liability insurance, elevator liability, horse and vehicle liability, sprinkler insurance, health insurance, plate glass, burglary and steam boiler insurance. The employers' liability insurance is the most important of these, one company having written policies last year aggregating more than $275,000,000. There are forty such companies, with gross assets of $50,000,000, which is an increase of $38,000,000 within five years.

Big Bonanza.

This is a famous mine that is sometimes referred to as the Consolidated Virginia. It has had an enormous output, being one of the richest silver mines in America. It is located at Virginia City, Nev., and has the record of having produced $10,000,000 of silver within a year.

W. H. Griffin, Jackson, Michigan, writes: "Suffered with Catarrh for fifteen years. Hall's Catarrh Cure cured me." Sold by Druggists, 75c.

There is promise in Oregon of the largest fruit crop ever harvested.

Did You Ever Run Across

an old letter—ink all faded out? Couldn't have been Carter's Ink for it doesn't fade.

Cuba has 15,000 square miles of unexplored forest area.

The stomach has to work hard, grinding the food we crowd into it. Make its work easy by chewing Beeman's Pepsin Gum.

There are 10,000,000 working people in the German Empire.

I do not believe Piso's Cure for consumption has an equal for coughs and colds—JOHN F. BOYER, Trinity Springs, Ind., Feb. 15, 1900.

It is said that salmon, pike and goldfish are the only fish that never sleep.

To Cure a Cold in One Day.

Take LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE TABLETS. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. GROVE'S signature is on each box. 25c.

A permanent automobile exhibition has been opened in Berlin.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c a bottle.

The Kansas Sixth Congressional District hasn't a newspaper.

Painful Periods

are overcome by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Fifty thousand happy women testify to this in grateful letters to Mrs. Pinkham.

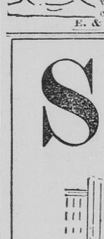
Menstruation is a severe strain on a woman's vitality. If it is painful something is wrong which

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

will promptly set right; if excessive or irregular write to Mrs. Pinkham, Lynn, Mass., for advice.

Evidence abounds that Mrs. Pinkham's advice and medicine have for many years been helping women to be strong. No other advice is so unvaryingly accurate, no other medicine has such a record of cure.

P. N. U. 30, '00.



FREY'S VERMIFUGE

cures children of WORMS. Removes them effectually and without pain or annoyance. 60 years' unbroken record of success. It is *the* remedy for all worm troubles. Entirely vegetable, 25c. at druggists, country stores or by mail.

E. & S. FREY, Baltimore, Md.

TENANTS OF DUMPS.

Tribe in Washington More Picturesque Than Ragpickers.

The work of reclaiming the lowlands, where once stood famous Berry's row—the despair of missionaries and the nightmare of the police—goes merrily on, and from the city's waste grows up, like the famed phoenix rising from its own ashes, the most unique village ever found by an anthropologist, says the Washington Post. Here on the bare stretch of ashy waste exists a tribe more picturesque by far than the Paris ragpickers, famed in story, and the adored model of the amateur artist in the Latin quarter. Right within sight of the capitol and the historic part of Washington is the most unique village, peopled by the most unique inhabitants to be found on the globe. The Digger Indians, the Moundbuilders, nor, in fact, any of the queer people of this or other countries, can compare with these. Their life and their occupation prove beyond doubt that there is a use for everything on the face of the earth, save the city foundling. A company for the promotion of tenement districts could not draw a quarter of a cent dividend off the tenants of the dumps. They pay neither rent nor tax, nor yet is the reservation allotted to them by the government. They just pitch their tin houses where they like, and while the only signal for Sunday is the cessation of carts and tumbledown wagons backing up, there is yet a profound respect shown for the rights of each inhabitant. There may be no lock on the door or fence about the yard, but every man can depend upon his pile of scrap iron, old bottles, rags, and so on remaining intact without a bull dog tied to it. There is always a scurry like unto a football contest over every load of ashes, but once the contest is won, every fellow respects the champion's rights. No one could well calculate the revenue from this part of the city's waste, but it is large, men, women and children all plying the trade with a vengeance. The men sell all that they rescue from this source, while the women work to keep their children warm and maybe also do laundry. The children toil back and forward, their little backs forever bent under the burden of the bag, or groping and scratching among the refuse. Many of them warm whole families in this way, while almost the entire colored population in the vicinity of the dump depend upon it for fuel.

WOMAN'S SECOND GROWTH.

Her Most Beautiful and Fruitful Years Are Late in Life.

Since woman is in the main but a bundle of paradoxes, it is not so surprising to hear that a normally healthy woman is younger, mentally and physically, at 50 than at 40. The reason is somewhat recondite, but still one to be rendered in plain words. This rejuvenation comes from a sort of second growth of nerve tissue, or, more accurately, a new arrangement of nerve cells, which takes place commonly in the decade between 35 and 45. The rearrangement is somewhat analogous to the root-making of a rose or a flowering shrub. Almost every one has noted how the riotous vitality of the vernal impulse wreaths rose trees in blossom up to the period of midsummer. Then, though the blooming continues laggardly, the flowers are poor and small, as though the tree were tired of fashioning them and fretful beneath the strain. By and by, as August yields to September, the flowers, though they may be fewer, swell to more than the glory of spring. They are truly royal, loose-leafed, long-stemmed, heavy-headed blossoms, full of every virtue—size, fragrance, color and endurance. Then the gardener tells you it is because in the height of the warm weather the rose struck new roots, and is full of the rich juices of a second growth. It is somewhat the same with fruit trees—which, indeed, occasionally blossom and let fall crops of young fruit. Invariably they make new wood, which, if only it harden sufficiently, is the best of all wood for either cuttings or grafts—because, say the orchardists, "it has more life in it." Grape vines, too, have a trick of putting forth new blooms in the fall. If they chance to be very abundant, new wine in the cask which has ceased fermenting often begins again to hiss and bubble.

Senator Hoar's Reading.

Senator Hoar of Massachusetts, when asked recently what he had been reading of late, replied: "For serious work, 'David Harum'; for light reading and amusement, I've been going through Gibbon again."

Indianapolis furniture-makers are to establish a permanent exhibit.

Ladies Can Wear Shoes

One size smaller after using Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder for the feet. It makes tight or new shoes easy. Cures swollen, hot, sweating, aching feet, ingrowing nails, corns and bunions. At all druggists and shoe stores, 25c. Trial package FREE by mail. Address Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

More than 1,000 kinds of rubber shoes are make in the United States.

What Shall We Have For Dessert?

This question arises in the family daily. Let us answer it to-day. Try Jell-O, a delicious and healthful dessert. Prepared in 2 min. No boiling! no baking! Simply add a little hot water & set to cool. Flavors: Lemon, Orange, Raspberry and Strawberry. At grocers. 10c.

Indianapolis has a negro hod carriers' union.

Fits permanently cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. $2 trial bottle and treatise free. Dr. R. H. KLINE, Ltd. 931 Arch St. Phila. Pa.

Nearly all the shoes worn in Japan are made of straw or wood.

Jell-O, the New Dessert,

Pleases all the family. Four flavors:—Lemon, Orange, Raspberry and Strawberry. At your grocers. 10 cts.

There are 7,300,000 men in Prussia earning less than £21 per year.

The Best Prescription for Chills and Fever is a bottle of GROVE'S TASTELESS CHILL TONIC. It is simply iron and quinine in a tasteless form. No cure—no pay. Price 50c.

The South is to have turpentine plantations.

STARVED HAIR

Slow growth of hair comes from lack of hair food. The hair has no life. It is starved. It keeps coming out, gets thinner and thinner, bald spots appear, then actual baldness.

The only good hair food you can buy is—

Ayer's Hair Vigor

It feeds the roots, stops starvation, and the hair grows thick and long. It cures dandruff also. Keep a bottle of it on your dressing table.

It always restores color to faded or gray hair. Mind, we say "always."

$1.00 a bottle. All druggists.

"I have found your Hair Vigor to be the best remedy I have ever tried for the hair. My hair was falling out very bad, so I thought I would try a bottle of it. I had used only one bottle, and my hair stopped falling out, and it is now real thick and large."—MRS. NANCY J. MOUNTCASTLE, July 28, 1899. Yonkers, N. Y.

Write the Doctor.

He will send you his book on The Hair and Scalp. Ask him any question you wish about your hair. You will receive a prompt answer free. Address, DR. J. C. AYER, Lowell, Mass.

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The 57th Year will open September 4th, 1900. Catalogues Free. Address

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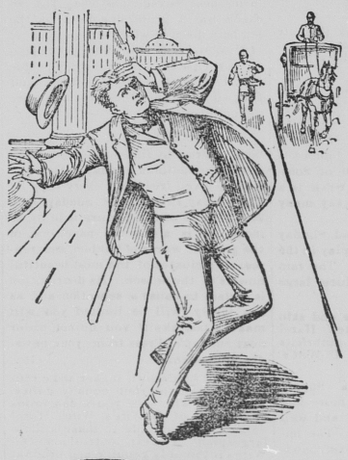
PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION 25 CTS.

SUNSTROKE



The summer's awful heat will kill those not fit to resist it—those whose bodies are full of poison because they have neglected their bowels.

The victims of sunstroke, or of any of the other terrible dangers of summer—diarrhoea, dysentery, cholera morbus—are always those who have been careless about keeping clean inside, and as a result have their blood full of rotten filth breeding disease germs and their bodies ready with weakness to succumb to the hot spell. Dizziness, heat headaches, sick stomachs, sticky oozing ill-smelling sweats, restless nights, terrible pains, gripes and cramps in the bowels, sudden death on the street, all result from this neglect.

Keep yourself clean, pure and healthy inside, disinfected as it were, with CASCARETS CANDY CATHARTIC, the greatest antiseptic bowel tonic ever discovered and you will find that every form of summer disease will be effectively

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CANDY CATHARTIC

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BEST FOR THE BOWELS

10c. 25c. 50c.

ALL DRUGGISTS

CASCARETS are absolutely harmless, a purely vegetable compound. No mercurial or other mineral pill-poison in CASCARETS. CASCARETS promptly, effectively and permanently cure every disorder of the Stomach, Liver and Intestines. They not only cure