

*You don't know how delicious  
Tea can be unless you have  
tried Blue Ribbon Ceylon.*

## THE EARTH'S BEST DOCTOR

Dr. Talmage Describes the Great  
Physician's Labors.

No Case Was Ever Lost by Him—Dis-  
ease Vanished Under His Gentle  
Touch.

In his sermon Dr. Talmage (who is now traveling in Europe) 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, Matt. xii. 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 still more 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. 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 those two professions always be in full sympathy!

**MIGHTY PROGRESS IN MEDICINE.** What mighty progress in the battling of disease since the crippled along the streets of ancient cities who had been hurt or disabled in the same way might suggest what had better be done for the patients; and the priests of olden time, who were constantly suffering from colds received in the streets, barefoot over the cobble pavements, had to press for themselves, and fractures were considered so far beyond all human cure that instead of calling in the surgeon the people only invoked the gods!

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 Bible we read of them; the carbuncles of Job and Ezekiel; the palpitations of the heart spoken of in Deuteronomy; the sunken 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; deflection of teeth, that called for dental surgery; the ophthalmia caused by the juice of the ripe fig, leaving the people blind; in the case of the roadside, epilepsy as in the case of the young man often falling into the fire, and out into the water, and hypochondria, as of Nebuchadnezzar, who imagined himself an ox, and going out to the fields to pasture.

**THE ONE PERFECT PHYSICIAN.** But the world wanted 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 had with hashish and mandrake, and quieted his pain for a while, 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 dropy with any pain at the time or after, and that surgeon was Jesus Christ, the mightiest, grandest, gentlest and most sympathetic surgeon the world ever saw or ever will see.

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. Yet this divine surgeon put both his hands on her, and from that doubled-up posture she began to rise, and the emphysematous face 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 years, exhausting years, straight! The poise, the gracefulness, the beauty of healthy womanhood reinstated. The thirty-eight-year case was a man who lay on a mattress near the mineral baths at Jerusalem.

**A LIFE-LONG DISEASE CURED.** Why, thirty-eight years is more than the average of human life! Nothing but the grave will cure you. But Christ the Surgeon said: "Wilt thou be made whole?" The question asked, not because the surgeon did not under-

stand the protractedness, the desperateness of the case, but to evoke the man's pathetic narrative. "Wilt thou be made whole?" Bending over the man on the mattress, and in a voice tender with all sympathy, but strong with all omnipotence, he says, "Rise!" And the invalid instantly scrambles to his knees, and then puts out his right foot, and then stood upright as though he had never been prostrated.

Here is a surgeon able to give immortal health. "Oh, you say, 'I am so completely overthrown and trampled down of sin that I cannot rise.' Are you flatterer than this patient at the mineral baths? No. Then rise. In the name of Jesus of Nazareth, the man of whom offers you his right hand of help, I bid thee rise. Not cases of acute sin, but chronic sin—those who have not prayed for thirty-eight years, those who have not been to church for thirty-eight years, those who have been gamblers, or libertines, or thieves, or outlaws, or blasphemers, or infidels, or atheists, or all these together, for thirty-eight years, a Christ for a dead-lift! A surgeon who never loses a case!

**CHRIST THE GREAT OCULIST.** In speaking of Christ as a surgeon, I must consider him as an oculist, or eye doctor, or an oculist, or eye doctor. Was there ever such another oculist? That he was particularly sorry for the blind folks I take from the fact that the most of his works were done with the diseased optic nerves. I have not time to count up the number of blind people mentioned who got his cure.

In the lands where this divine surgeon operated the cases of blindness were multiplied beyond anything by the particles of sand floating in the air and the night dew falling on the eyelids of those who slept on the top of their houses; and in some of these lands it is estimated that twenty out of a hundred people are totally blind. Amid all that crowd of visionless people, what work for an oculist! And I do not believe that more than one out of a hundred of that surgeon's cures were reported.

That is the oculist we all need. Till he touches our eyes we are blind. Yet, we were born blind. By nature we see things wrong, if we see them at all. Our best interests are put before us and we cannot see them. The glories of a loving and pardoning Christ are projected, and we do not behold them. Or we have a defective sight which makes the things of this world larger than the things of the future; time bigger than eternity.

**HUMAN HEARING RESTORED.** His surgeon was just as wonderful as an oculist. Very few people have two good ears. Nine out of ten people are particular to get on this or that side of you when they sit or walk or ride with you, because they have one disabled ear. Many have been damaged, and what with the constant racket of our great cities, and the ear-troubles that sweep through the land it is remarkable that there are any good ears at all.

We are told of only two cases he operated on as an ear surgeon. His patient, a naturally high-tempered, saw Christ insulted by a man by the name of Malchus, and Peter let his sword fly, aiming at the man's head, but the sword slipped and hewed off the outside ear and our surgeon touched the laceration and another ear had been elated away. But it is not the outside ear that hears. 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. The surgeon put his fingers in the deaf ears and agitated them, and kept on rattling 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.

**GRAND LABORS WITHOUT PRICE.** 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 ruler's daughter? Did he not effect a cure in the house of a centurion of pocket built a synagogue? They would have paid him large fees.

This greatest surgeon of all the centuries gave all his services free, and offers all his services now, free of all charge. "Without money and without price" you may spiritually have your blind eyes opened, and your deaf ears unbarred, and your dumb tongues loosened, and your wounds healed and your soul saved.

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 infirmities, for there will be no more blind or deaf, and no more drought under horticulture, 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 scabbards and be put into the ground and the plow shall be used.

the heavenly country we shall see the victims of accident or malformation, or hereditary taint on earth, become the athletes in Elysian fields.

## ICE CREAM AS A NOVELTY

It Was First Sold in New York in 1768  
—Iced Liquors Introduced in 1690.

"Ladies and gentlemen may be supplied with ice cream every day at the city tavern by their humble servant, John Crowe." This advertisement appeared in the New York Post Boy of June 8, 1768.

Pyramids of red and white ice cream with punch and liquors, rose, cinnamon and peartail amours, were served by Mrs. Johnson, of the city, at a ball given by her, Dec. 12, 1789. But ice cream was at that time a novelty here, although it was becoming the fashion in Europe, it having first appeared as iced butter in Paris in 1712. The first recipe for making ice cream appeared in the Modern Cook, which was published in London by a French cook in 1776.

Mrs. Alexander Hamilton was the first to introduce ice cream in Washington, and it was always afterward a delight to her to tell how President Jackson had no sooner tasted it than he declared that in the future it should form a part of the White House menu. Guests at the next social function at the executive mansion are said to have tasted very gingerly the frozen mystery. Those especially from the rural districts eyed it with especial suspicion and melted it spoonful carefully before swallowing it.

At Mrs. Hamilton's suggestion, a negro by the name of Jackson, who kept a confectionery in Washington, filled quart cans with custard and imbedded them in tubs of ice. These he sold for 31 cents each. Others followed him, but he retained the reputation of making the best ice cream, and became rich as a result. It came to be hawked about the streets like the penny hokey-pokey, but remained an expensive luxury.

Saltpetre was first used in Italy to cool drinks in the middle of the sixteenth century. As early as the first of the seventeenth century fruits were frozen in ice by the French, and ices became common. Iced liquors were introduced by the lemonade sellers of Paris in 1650. About 1774 the Duc de Chartres was surprised to find his coat-of-arms molded in ices.

## YEARS OF PAIN

The Experience of Mr. William Smith  
of Hawkesbury, Who Suffered for  
Many Years from Kidney Trouble.

[From The Post, Hawkesbury, Ont.] Everybody in Hawkesbury knows Mr. Wm. Smith. He came here when the town was yet in its village days, as one of the lumber company's staff of mechanics. In 1881 Mr. Smith was appointed town constable, and filled that position until very recently. As is well known to many of Mr. Smith's friends, he has suffered much from kidney trouble for quite a number of years past, and at times the pain in his back was so great that he was almost physically incapable of exertion. He doctored a great deal, sometimes getting temporary relief, but the cause of the trouble was not removed, and soon the pains, accompanied alternately by chills and fever, returned. At last he came to look upon his condition as one which no medicine could permanently rid him of, and he was suffering had not Mrs. Smith ultimately prevailed upon her husband to give Dr. Williams' Pink Pills a trial. "It seemed," said Mr. Smith to a reporter of The Post, "that it was a useless experiment, and yet I was willing to do almost anything that would bring relief. I had not used the pills long before there was undoubted relief, more in fact than I had obtained from any other medicine. I continued to use them, and soon all symptoms of the trouble made my life one of much misery for many years was gone. I feel that I am cured, and have no hesitation in saying that the cure is due to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and not to any other opportunity of recommendation. I will give the pills to neighbors who may be ailing."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills cure by going to the root of the disease. They renew and build up the blood, and strengthen the nerves, thus driving disease out of the system. If your disease does not keep them, they will be sent postpaid at 50 cents a box, or six boxes for \$2.50, by addressing Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

## Household Notes.

The art of mixing mustard is to have it perfectly smooth and of the proper consistency. The liquid with which it is to be moistened should be added to it in small quantities, and the mustard should be well rubbed and beaten with a spoon. Mix half a teaspoonful of salt with two ounces of flour of mustard, and stir by the green sufficient water to reduce the whole to the consistency of a thick batter. It ought always to be sufficiently diluted to drop easily from the spoon.

If you want to buy curtains for your windows hesitate before you get lace ones and have a look instead at the art muslins. Lace are very pretty, and for some rooms they are essential, as, being thinner than muslin, they do not darken the room so much, but they have no great wear in them; treat them ever so carefully. The muslin lasts ever so much longer, and you can get them in exceedingly pretty art designs to suit any room.

Articles of bronze are best cleaned by the use of a paste made of powdered chicory and water. The paste is spread over the bronze and rubbed well over the surface by means of a stiff brush—an old stiff toothbrush will answer—and then allowed to dry on the article. After drying rinse off the powder with running water and dry it in the sun. Wiping off with an oiled rag will improve the appearance of modern bronzes.

An easy way to filter water is to take a clean deep flower pot and put a compressed sponge in the bottom. Over this put a layer of pebbles an inch thick, then an inch of coarse sand, a layer of charcoal, and over all another layer of pebbles. The water will filter pure and clear through the hole in the bottom of the flower pot into another vessel below.

Some people make it a point never to retire without a light burning in the house. A bit of information won't hurt them. A small even light may be obtained from a small piece of candle all night if fine powdered salt is piled around the candle until the black part of the wick is reached.

In the cleaning of a stove to use for a flannel cloth and rub it over a piece of soap; then dip the cloth into the stove polish and rub over the

## Cosmetics and Face-Washes

...ARE NEVER USED

by the sensible woman who really values her complexion. The cause of a sallow color, of pimples and of unsightly blotches cannot be removed by caustic bleaches.

## Abbey's Effervescent Salt

when taken regularly, and as directed, strikes directly at the seat of the trouble. It restores the healthy action and appearance of the skin, by stimulating in a natural manner the organs of digestion. When the stomach, liver and bowels are healthy, the skin will be healthy too.

A pamphlet explaining the many uses of this scientific preparation will be mailed free on application to The Abbey Effervescent Salt Company, Limited, Montreal.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS, 25c and 60c a bottle.

stove, finish with a dry cloth or brush. The polish will last much longer than if it had been used without the soap. When preparing apples for cooking, drop them into acidulated water as fast as cut. This keeps them white and retains their flavor. A little lemon juice is the best thing to acidulate the water with, but if nothing else is handy vinegar will do.

It is not generally known that the juice of a lemon rubbed over a white straw hat will remove from it all dirt and dust stains, even if ingrained by being tumbled.

To prevent the smell of cooking from ascending from the kitchen, place a small tin filled with vinegar at the back of the stove.

When beating up the yolk of an egg, add a pinch of sugar. It will help wonderfully.

## EASILY DONE

How Two Men Traveled on a Ticket  
for a Man and His Wife.

"It was a slick trick, and it worked," said a well-known conductor who runs in here, in telling of an incident of his last trip down to this place.

"Just before we left Dallas," said he, "I noticed a young lady and two young men get on the train, and when I came through a little later to collect the tickets, found them sitting together in a double seat. When I stopped at their seat the men sitting next to the aisle handed me two single tickets to Galveston. I took them, thinking, and going of it, but on passing back and forth through the car several times after they had noticed that the man and wife did not seem to be getting along very well together, in fact, their actions toward each other would lead one to believe they were perfect strangers, and during the day their actions became more and more noticeable until my suspicions began to be aroused, but as I knew nothing I held my peace until almost here, when, finding the one who had handed me the tickets in the smoking compartment, I asked him if something was wrong, whereupon he 'fessed up' and frankly told me the whole story.

He said he and the young man sitting opposite to him when he handed me the tickets were from Kansas City, who, having lost their positions in company, had started to come south to do it here in Texas, and that they had gotten as far as Dallas when their money gave out, and having been assured of getting positions in the vestment, wanted to come on a day and a half, but had made \$3; but as that would not bring them here they were in as bad a plight as before. The next day, however, they happened to drop into a ticket broker's office, and the only thing he had in the way of tickets for Galveston was one for a man and his wife. After consulting with each other they hit upon a plan and decided to take the ticket, paying their \$3 for it. They then went to the depot and hung around the ticket window until they saw a young woman buy a ticket for Galveston, and followed, boarding the train with and deliberately sat down beside her, so when I came through the man sitting beside her politely took the ticket from her hand and passed it over to me, thus giving the impression that she was his wife, and in this manner the two adventurers came here."—Galveston News.

## China's Fish Industry.

In Annam the number of persons who live mainly upon fish is estimated at 5,000,000. The fishing industry has reached a considerable development in that country. The region most abundant in fish is that of the southern provinces, Binh Thuan and Khanh Hoa, and that of the northern provinces, the latter district supplies fish to the Tonkin markets and a part of China.

Owing to the numerous bays where fishing may be carried on in all seasons the salting establishments which furnish their products to Singapore and the extreme Orient. In other regions of the coast of Annam the supply of fish serves the needs of local consumption, and is ever insufficient for this. As to river fishing, it is reduced to the needs of the inhabitants of the banks, says the Scientific American. The outfit of a fishing bark of small tonnage is four men and two children, and for the large sailing junks it consists of several adults and three or four children.

People engaged in the fishing and kindred industries in Annam have been estimated at 30,000, of whom 6,000 are in Thanh Hoa and 5,000 in Quang Nam. In adding the women and children this number may be carried to 60,000, representing the total number of natives who make their living from the fishing industry.

## Eating and Sleeping.

Food supplies the substance for repairing the wastes of the body, and gives strength. Sleep affords the opportunity for these repairs to be made. Both are necessary to health. If you can't eat and sleep, take Hood's Sarsaparilla. It creates a good appetite, and tones the digestive organs, and it gives the sweet, restful sleep of childhood. Be sure to get Hood's.

Biliousness is cured by Hood's Pills.

Minard's Liniment for sale everywhere.

Would you like to know what a  
good thing for breakfast is...

**BOW PARK**  
REGISTERED  
BRAND  
**BACON**

THE ONLY WAY IS TO

**TRY IT.**

This is easy to do as any good grocer or dealer will sell it to you.

## How His Knowledge Served Him.

In a recent conversation with the reporter of the New York Sun, the Hon. Daniel S. Lamont, Secretary of War, remarked that he had learned telegraphy as a boy, and that it had often stood him in good stead. He then told the following story illustrating this usefulness:

Several years ago, after my father's death, I wanted to bring my mother to Washington. I was in McGrawville, my home town in Cortland County, and it was necessary for us to take a number of railroads in order to reach the main line by which we were going to Washington. It was also necessary to change cars a number of times on these local roads, and in one or two instances the trains were late, so that I began to fear we would not make the connection.

At last it became positively known to me that unless we could make a certain connection, my mother would be compelled to remain over Sunday in a small and cheerless town. I knew in the president of a railroad, and I went to him, and he told me that he would telegraph the superintendent to have the train on the main road held until my local train arrived.

Before I got to the local station where the main line train was to be met, I had to change cars. It was a dreary little station, and I remember well my anxiety while sitting in the waiting room with my mother, not knowing whether my dispatch had been received, till I heard clicking over the wire an inquiry from the superintendent of the road:

"Is Colonel Lamont there?"

The operator looked around the room to see only two persons, my mother and myself, and immediately replied: "No."

Just as he sent that word, I stepped up and said:

"My friend, I have unintentionally overheard the inquiry going over your line, as to whether Colonel Lamont is here. That is my name."

The operator quickly corrected his "no," and informed the superintendent that I was there, and word came back that the main line train would be held for me.

This is only a little incident, but it demonstrates not only the value of telegraphy, but the possible usefulness of a practical knowledge that a boy can obtain. So I say that every boy who has the opportunity to learn telegraphy should do so. Once learned you never forget it. It may be of service at any time, and it will always give a good livelihood.

## PERSISTENCY WON OUT.

In the northwestern part of Chicago there is a neat little cottage; in it lives a Chicago policeman. When it is known how the policeman secured the bricks for the foundation of his cozy home it will be understood that he has the patience of Job and uncommon perseverance. In the first place the foundation bricks represent no money outlay. All they cost was effort. When the officer made up his mind to build a house for his small family he conceived the idea of picking up stray bricks on the street and taking them home. Every day of his life he kept a lookout for bricks that fell from passing wagons or were lying in corners and alleys. Not a night passed but he took home a sackful of bricks. Sometimes only two or three; occasionally ten or a dozen would represent his labor for a day. Oftentimes when at leisure he visited railroad yards and there always found a rich field and increased the rapidly growing pile. His strange idea became a joke among his associates many months before the house was built. He is often spoken of today as "the policeman who built a brick house a brick at a time."

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Dr. T. Felix Gouard's Oriental Cream  
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Similar name. Dr. L. A. Sargis sold to a lady of the name. Dr. T. Felix Gouard's Cream is the best and most useful of all the skin preparations.

Also Foudre Subtile removes superfluous hair, without injury to the skin.

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**Carbolic Tooth Powder**

6d. 1s. 1s 6d. and one-pound 5s Tins, or

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They have the largest sale of any dentifrices. Avoid imitations, which are numerous and unreliable.

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