

IN RELIGION'S REALM

Expressions From the Various Religious Newspapers

The Religious Thought of the Day as Expressed in the Sectarian Press—Some Matters of Interest to Both Ministers and Laymen.

"There is nothing new in the view of the resurrection of Christ taken by Dr. Heber Newton in a recent sermon," says the New York Outlook. "It is simply the revival of a view which has always found some advocates in the church, and always seemed to the vast majority of Bible students irrational and untenable. It seems so to us. The essential lesson of the first Easter is that death is not extinction; that life is continuous and unbroken; that every death is also a resurrection. This faith received a sensible and ocular demonstration in the resurrection of Jesus Christ. Whether the spirit, released by death from its imprisonment in the body, returned for a little time to reanimate the body and so give to the disciples evidence of its continued existence, or whether there is a 'spiritual body,' which rose invisible from the cross in the hour in which the Christ cried, 'Father, into thy hands I commit my spirit,' and the disciples' eyes were opened that they might see the invisible presence, is not a vital question. The difficulties in the theory which Dr. Newton attempts to revive appear to us, as they have appeared to the great majority of students in all ages, insuperable. The theory leaves unanswered the question, 'What became of the body?' It is inconsistent with the explicit declaration, 'A spirit hath not flesh and bones as ye see me have.' It is difficult to reconcile with the eating of bread and fish by the Sea of Galilee. It does not harmonize with the command, 'Touch me not. It is incongruous with the experience of Thomas. And it is frankly admitted by Dr. Newton to be irreconcilable with the opinions and testimony of the church. If we think we were mistaken, but who, if we can judge from current opinions at that time, would have been far more likely to believe in the appearance of Christ's ghost than in the reappearance of his body?"

"While the Pope's hope of winning back the Anglican Church as a whole to his fold seems visionary," says the New York Observer (Pres.), "were he forty years younger, he might, with his untiring pursuit of unity, hope to see a part of it drawn to Rome. The sixteen years of his pontificate have witnessed changes deemed far more responsible of accomplishment, notably the peace effected with France and the Russian Czar. And it is admitted that the ritualistic and high church party in the Anglican communion, which is not only tolerated, but quite within the limits of that communion and which has bishops and eminent clergy in its ranks, has in recent years made rapid strides towards Rome. All the essentials of the Roman system, except its conception of church authority, is practically accepted, not alone by that party, but by the ritualistic wing of the Episcopal Church. If proof of the close approach between the two were wanting, it might be found in recent utterances of Lord Halifax, President of the English Church Union. 'There is nothing whatever,' he declared, 'in the authoritative documents of the English Church which, apart from the traditional glosses of a practical Protestantism, contains anything essentially irreconcilable with the doctrines of the Church of Rome. Priests in Roman orders, members of the Roman communion, may communicate at our altars.' And he concludes: 'We desire from the bottom of our hearts to be allowed to make our own confessions to and receive our communions from the hands of Roman clergy abroad.' As there is no doubt that such sentiments are spreading in both the Anglican and Episcopal Churches, there is only too much reason to believe that means may yet be found to reconcile the advanced wings of these systems with that of Rome."

"The statement in these columns that the Turkish soldiers who were concerned in the Sassan massacre asked wondrously who was that Jesus of Nazareth to whom the poor victims prayed, causes a smile of pity," says the New York Independent, "but a prominent evangelical minister of this city stated publicly some time ago that he found members in his Sabbath-school who could not answer the question. The article by 'A College President,' published by us last year, giving instances of ignorance among college students in the Bible, and incidents of the Bible, has attracted wide attention, and Charles Dudley Warner, in commenting upon it, has said that any college student who has not adequate knowledge of the Book of Books is an ignoramus and is placed at great disadvantage in the world. That a young man or a young woman should graduate from college knowing all about Caesar and Cicero and Homer and Xenophon, and knowing nothing about Moses and David and little or nothing about Jesus and Paul, is the height of absurdity. Neither can get into a college without knowing something of those Latin and Greek masters, but either can come out without knowing anything about anything, about the great Bible characters. We say this as a reproach to us, and so it is. The college graduate who begins his active career without the most accurate knowledge of the Book of Books enters the race of life deficient and lame. The veteran editor of one of our most prominent daily newspapers has said that the most useful book to the secular editor is the Bible; that the more he knows of that the better equipped he is for his work. So it is in many other callings and activities when we come to think of man's moral and spiritual nature, it is an absurdity to suppose that he is properly furnished

unless he has a large knowledge of the Scriptures." "Ministers ought to minister out of the Word of God to the spiritual needs of those who wait upon their ministry," says the New York Christian Intelligencer (Ind.). "To this they must know the Word of God and know men, and be animated by a great desire to serve the wants of men out of the Word of God. Preachers who do this will not lack congregations. Men will come to such preachers as hungry children crowd to their father's table. Vacant pews declare to the pulpit that he who does not minister to the spiritual wants of men from the great store of food God has prepared in His Word. The man who does serve His fellow men by words in seasonal or the revelation he has given renders them the best service one can render another for time and eternity. Human progress, true and beneficent progress, depends upon such ministrations. What business the man has in the pulpit who does not strive to render such service it is hard to discern."

"Perhaps there is no direction in which the church in America stands more in need of being saved from its friends than in that of architecture," observes the New York Churchman (P. E.). "Anglican traditions have saved us from committing some of the unspeakable architectural follies into which our denominational brethren have occasionally fallen, in the endeavor to find methods of expression for imperfectly formed thoughts. Notwithstanding this, however, we have many church buildings which must be set down more to the credit of good intention and good endeavor than to good judgment. The study of ecclesiastical architecture is one which may well absorb the utmost effort of a lifetime, and many of our churches are monuments to a state of the art which has not permitted sufficient specializing. No one nowadays expects a lawyer to be equally great as an advocate before juries and an authority in the intricacies of real estate law. No one expects a doctor to win equal distinction as a specialist in ophthalmology and an expert in zymotic disease. No one expects an artist to be great in landscape painting and genre work, and there is no reason for expecting that because an architect is successful in erecting a model tenement, or a commodious opera-house, or a well-planned bank building, his efforts in designing a church will be crowned with honor. In these days of rapid growth in the church and the almost daily birth of new parishes, it behooves all churchmen to be at least rudimentally instructed in the principles of ecclesiastical architecture, so that, as possible vestrymen and members of building committees, they may be prepared to exercise a discriminating taste and judgment."

COMMERCIAL

The Wheat Market at San Francisco Very Tame.

Barley Trade Slow, With Prices Stationary—Business in Oats Shows a Slight Falling Off.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 17th. The wheat market is very tame. It seems almost useless to submit offerings to exporters, as they are not inclined to do much business in the way of buying. The syndicate Wheat is a menace to the market, and until that is disposed of, in some way or other, there is little likelihood of active spot trade or better prices in Wheat circles. At the moment the full quotable range for No. 1 Shipping Wheat is \$6.97 1/2 to \$7.00 cwt. It is doubtful if a shipper would pay over 55c for a round parcel. Milling grades are rather steadily held.

Trade in Barley is slow, with prices stationary. The better qualities of feed show fairly steady tone, while weakness is the characteristic feature of common grades. Business in Oats shows a slight falling off, but transactions are numerous enough to keep the market fairly in motion.

Prices for dairy products remain easy at old rates. Supplies continue free, while trade keeps good. Offerings of poultry are more than enough to meet the demand. A carload of Oregon Poultry was received during the week.

Raspberries and new Apples are added to the list of fruits this week. Several boxes of Apples have been received, but they were hard and green, finding no favor.

New Garlic comes in more freely, being cheaper. Supplies of everything else are large and quotations for several kinds are lower.

Produce Market. FLOUR—Net cash prices for Family Extras, \$3 1/2 to \$5.00; Bakers Extras, \$3 1/2 to \$4.00; Superfine, \$2 3/4 to \$3.00; 50 lb. bbl. \$10.00 to \$11.00.

WHEAT—No. 1 Shipping, \$6.97 1/2 to \$7.00 cwt; Milling, \$2.97 1/2 to \$3.00 cwt. RYE—No. 1, \$1.00 to \$1.10 cwt. CORN—Large Yellow, \$1.00 to \$1.10; small Yellow, \$1.00 to \$1.10; White, \$1.00 to \$1.10.

BARLEY—No. 1, \$1.00 to \$1.10 cwt. OATS—No. 1, \$1.00 to \$1.10 cwt. HAY—No. 1, \$1.00 to \$1.10 cwt. BUTTER—No. 1, \$1.00 to \$1.10 cwt. EGGS—No. 1, \$1.00 to \$1.10 cwt.

VEGETABLES—Summer Squash, \$1.00 to \$1.10; Asparagus, \$1.00 to \$1.10; Beans, \$1.00 to \$1.10; Carrots, \$1.00 to \$1.10; Cabbages, \$1.00 to \$1.10; Potatoes, \$1.00 to \$1.10.

FRESH FRUIT—Apples, 75c to \$1.00; Peaches, \$1.00 to \$1.10; Strawberries, \$1.00 to \$1.10; Raspberries, \$1.00 to \$1.10; Currants, \$1.00 to \$1.10.

IMPORTED FRUIT—California Navel, \$1.25 to \$1.50; Pears, \$1.00 to \$1.10; Lemons, \$1.00 to \$1.10; Oranges, \$1.00 to \$1.10.

IMPORTED FRUIT—Bananas, \$1.00 to \$1.10; Pineapples, \$1.00 to \$1.10; Mangoes, \$1.00 to \$1.10; Guavas, \$1.00 to \$1.10.

IMPORTED FRUIT—Limes, \$1.00 to \$1.10; Lemons, \$1.00 to \$1.10; Oranges, \$1.00 to \$1.10; Apples, \$1.00 to \$1.10.

IMPORTED FRUIT—Pears, \$1.00 to \$1.10; Apples, \$1.00 to \$1.10; Peaches, \$1.00 to \$1.10; Plums, \$1.00 to \$1.10.

IMPORTED FRUIT—Cherries, \$1.00 to \$1.10; Raspberries, \$1.00 to \$1.10; Currants, \$1.00 to \$1.10; Strawberries, \$1.00 to \$1.10.

IMPORTED FRUIT—Blackberries, \$1.00 to \$1.10; Elderberries, \$1.00 to \$1.10; Mulberries, \$1.00 to \$1.10; Huckleberries, \$1.00 to \$1.10.

BEEF—First quality, 60c; second quality, 55c; third quality, 50c. CALVES—Large and small, 50c to 60c. LAMB—Spring, 40c to 50c. PORK—Live Hogs, 40c to 50c; dressed Hogs, 50c to 60c. MUTTON—30c to 40c. EGGS—No. 1, 10c; No. 2, 9c; No. 3, 8c.

Eastern Grain Market. WHEAT—May, 73c; June, 73 1/2c; July, 73 1/2c; August, 73 1/2c; September, 74 1/2c; October, 75c; December, 75 1/2c. CHICAGO, May 17th. WHEAT—May, 69 1/2c; June, 69 1/2c; July, 70 1/2c; September, 70 1/2c.

California Fruit Sales. CHICAGO, May 17th.—The Porter Brothers Company sold today at auction: Crates containing eight 5-pound boxes Black Tartarian cherries at \$6 50 per crate; 10-pound boxes Black Tartarian, \$1 75; 10-lb. red cherries, \$1 75; Rockport, \$1 40.

SACRAMENTO MARKET. Trade Fairly Good in Local Produce Circles. SACRAMENTO, May 17th. Trade was fairly good in local produce circles to-day. Strawberries continue in plentiful supply and prices favor the consumer, being on sale at 65c per case of fifteen pounds. Cherries are in fair supply. Green peppers are beginning to arrive in quantities sufficient to warrant quoting, but are held at a fancy figure, 25c per pound.

Following are the retail prices for the various articles mentioned: FRUIT—Pineapples, 50c each; Bananas, 25c a dozen; Limes, 10c a dozen; Lemons, 15c a dozen; select, 30c a dozen; Naval Oranges, 30c a dozen; select, 35c a dozen; Seedling, 15c a dozen; Strawberries, 2 1/2c for 10c; Cherries, black, 10c a lb; white, 10c; English Gooseberries, 10c a lb; common, 5c a lb.

DAIRY PRODUCTS—Butter—Valley, 10c roll, 35c; Petaluma, 40c; Fancy Creamery, 45c; Milk, 25c; California Cheese, 12c; American, 14c; Eastern Creamery, 20c; Limburger, 20c; genuine Swiss, 35c; American, 20c; Marble Cream, 15c; Neufchatel, 10c each.

EGGS—California, 15c. POULTRY—Turkey—Live Hens and Gobblers, 14c a lb; dressed, 16c; Chickens—Hens, 10c each; \$5 50 a dozen; Roosters, 5c each; \$2 50 a dozen; Dressed, 8c each; \$3 a dozen; Game Ducks, 75c each; \$7 50 a dozen; Geese, \$2 50 a lb.

VEGETABLES—Onions, 3c a lb; Bunch Vegetables, 12c; Horse Radish, 10c a lb; Garlic, 25c a lb; Artichokes, 60c a dozen; Dried Peppers, 30c a lb; Cauliflower, 10c a lb; Spinach, 5c a lb; Asparagus, 4c a lb; Green Peppers, 10c a lb; Potatoes, 10c a lb; Nevada Potatoes, 15c; New Potatoes, 2c a lb; Green Peas, 5c a lb; Cucumbers, \$1 a dozen, 10c each; String Beans, 10c a lb; Summer Squash, 10c; Wax Beans, 12c; Lettuce, 3 for 10c; Green Peppers, 25c a lb.

MEATS—Prime Rib Roast, 12 1/2c a lb; Loin Steak, 12 1/2c a lb; Rump Steak, 10c; Chuck Roast, 10c; Rump, 8c; Brisket, 8c; Corned Beef, 10c; Veal—Loin and Rib Chops, 15c; Roast Veal, 12c; Mutton—Leg, 11 1/2c; Loin and Rib Chops, 12 1/2c; Mutton steak, 8c; Shoulder Chops, 8c; Pork—Roast and Chops, 15c; Corned Pork, 4c; Sausage, 12c; Vienna Sausage, 15c; Bacon, 14 1/2c; Ham, 20c.

HAY AND GRAIN—Oat Hay, 70c to 75c a cwt; Wheat, 65c to 75c; second quality, 60c to 70c; Alfalfa hay, first cutting, 60c a ton; second cutting, 60c; Whole Barley, 50c; Ground Barley, \$1; Feed Oats, \$1 10c to \$1 25c; Middlings, 50c; Bran, 70c; Straw, 65c to 70c.

SAN FRANCISCO STOCK MARKET.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 17, 1895. MORNING SESSION. Alta, 110 1/2; Union, 110 1/2; C. & N., 105 1/2; Belcher, 148; Mexican, 52c; California, 57c; Occidental, 14c; Challenge, 22c; Potomac, 12c; Cholera, 23c; Savage, 16c; C. & V., 10 1/2; Nevada, 10c; Confidence, 1 1/2; Utah, 10c; C. Point, 4 1/2; Y. Jacket, 46c.

AFTERNOON SESSION. Alta, 110 1/2; Union, 110 1/2; C. & N., 105 1/2; Belcher, 148; Mexican, 52c; California, 57c; Occidental, 14c; Challenge, 22c; Potomac, 12c; Cholera, 23c; Savage, 16c; C. & V., 10 1/2; Nevada, 10c; Confidence, 1 1/2; Utah, 10c; C. Point, 4 1/2; Y. Jacket, 46c.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS. Andes, 15c; Justice, 3c; Belcher, 51c; Kentuck, 3c; B. & N., 57c; Mexican, 52c; Bodie, 1c; 10 Mon, 14c; Bullion, 9c; Mt. Diablo, 15c; Bullion, 9c; Occidental, 12c; California, 7c; Ophir, 1 1/2; Challenge, 65c; Overman, 18c; Cholera, 23c; Potomac, 12c; Confidence, 1 1/2; Savage, 16c; C. & V., 10 1/2; Nevada, 10c; C. Point, 4 1/2; Utah, 10c; C. & N., 105 1/2; Belcher, 148; Mexican, 52c; California, 57c; Occidental, 14c; Challenge, 22c; Potomac, 12c; Cholera, 23c; Savage, 16c; C. & V., 10 1/2; Nevada, 10c; Confidence, 1 1/2; Utah, 10c; C. Point, 4 1/2; Y. Jacket, 46c.

RECURRENT DREAMS. How W. D. Howells Got His First Year of Experience. I have heard people say they have sometimes dreamed of a thing and awakened from their dream, and then fallen asleep and dreamed of the same thing; and I believe that this is all one continuous dream; that they did not really awaken, but only dreamed that they awakened, and then dreamed that they dreamed, but at one time I had a recurrent dream, which was so singular that I thought no one else had ever had a recurrent dream, and I have since rather common by starting the inquiry in the Contributors' Club in the Atlantic Monthly, when I found that great numbers of people had had recurrent dreams. My own recurrent dreams began to come during the first year of my consulate at Venice, where I had hoped to find the same kind of people, and I was disappointed to treat in literature, as the distance of time would have given me. I should not wish any such dream, and I would advise my romantic dreamer and I would surely be baited by its absence. The disappointment began to haunt my nights as well as my days, and a dream repeated itself from week to week, and continued for eight or ten months to one effect. I dreamed that I had gone home to America, and that people met me and said, 'Why, you have given us up! We had thought you were dead!' 'Certainly not; I haven't done at all what I mean to do there, yet. I am only here on my ten days' leave.' 'You must take the ten days' leave, and then might take each quarter without applying to the Department of State; and then I would reflect how impossible it was that I should make the risk of the time. I saw that I should be found out and dismissed from my office and publicly disgraced. Then, suddenly, I was not content at Venice, and had not been, but Constant in Delhi in India; and the distress I felt would all end in a splendid oriental phantasmagory of elephants and native princes, with their retinues in procession, which I suppose was mostly out of my reading of De Quincey. This dream, with no variation that I can recall, persisted till I broke it by saying, in the morning, that I had returned to my office to find that I had been found out and dismissed from my office and publicly disgraced. Then, suddenly, I was not content at Venice, and had not been, but Constant in Delhi in India; and the distress I felt would all end in a splendid oriental phantasmagory of elephants and native princes, with their retinues in procession, which I suppose was mostly out of my reading of De Quincey. This dream, with no variation that I can recall, persisted till I broke it by saying, in the morning, that I had returned to my office to find that I had been found out and dismissed from my office and publicly disgraced.

Everyone wants pure blood, all need pure blood, but you cannot afford to tell on your face that you have been taking sarsaparilla. Joy's Vegetable Sarsaparilla speaks for itself. It speaks in the wondrous cures effected, and speaks loudly, too.

The grocer sends the new brand of baking powder simply because it costs him so much less and he can make more profit by selling it than he can on the Royal. The Royal is made from the very finest materials and costs just as much as any other brand, which accounts for its superiority, although it is sold to consumers at the same price.

Getting Even. He was a traveler and he liked the United States—all but one feature. He thought it was an imposition to charge a man arbitrarily one dollar for his breakfast, when he only wanted an egg and a cup of coffee.

"It's an outrageous charge," he said, "and for my part I do not submit to it. I invariably order a cup of stout when I don't want, but which I eat from a mere sense of duty, though they always make me ill!"—Harper's Magazine.

Water was first successfully employed in metallurgy in 1890. Ask your dealer for Sutter Bourbon or Sutter Eye.

IT WILL PAY YOU TO READ WHAT THE Hon. David B. Magee

Of Sacramento says about our Home Remedy, JOY'S VEGETABLE SARSAPARILLA.



Some of the best known men in the United States were at one time merchants in Sacramento. The gold fever brought many of the best sons of America to Sunset, and when they came they drifted into various kinds of trade or practiced their different professions. Many of these men are now known as America's greatest financiers, railroad magnates, educational philanthropists and brilliant writers. Nearly everybody in Sacramento knows nearly every one, and all agree that Mr. David B. Magee of the Golden Eagle Hotel is a pleasing gentleman. He is a Knight Templar; he is affable, humane, generous; his words can be weighed because they are not the extravagant language of an upstart, but the moderate and terse words of a well-balanced man. Not long ago a reporter visited Mr. Magee and asked him what he thought of the great home remedy, Joy's Vegetable Sarsaparilla. He narrated to Mr. Magee the fact that Joy's Vegetable Sarsaparilla had been widely advertised as a blood medicine, as remedy for dyspepsia, neuralgia, rheumatism, skin diseases and constipation. Thereupon Mr. Magee said as follows: "I have used Joy's Vegetable Sarsaparilla and I cheerfully recommend it to all persons who desire a laxative Sarsaparilla. For many years I suffered from constipation, headaches and liver disorder. I tried various different remedies at different times and I received some benefits from some remedies, but Joy's Vegetable Sarsaparilla did me more good than any other blood and liver regulator that I have ever tried, and I can cheerfully give a testimonial to any one and to all people. I am certain from the analysis made of the Sarsaparilla that it contains no mineral drugs, and as it is purely vegetable it can be taken with no ill effects by the young and the middle aged and the old. I think so much of the medicine that I now have several bottles in the hotel. If any one will write a letter to me I will cheerfully answer it. DAVID B. MAGEE, Golden Eagle Hotel, Sacramento, Cal.

So many complaints come by mail that a few dishonest druggists are endeavoring to substitute a cheaper article for Joy's Vegetable Sarsaparilla that the Edwin W. Joy Company of 260 Stevenson street warn people to beware of any inferior or nasty substitute that may be offered. It is unpleasant to put all druggists in this category. All druggists do not try to substitute, but there are several dishonest druggists who are endeavoring to substitute an inferior article for that which is the best. When you ask for a bottle of Joy's Vegetable Sarsaparilla see that you get Joy's Vegetable Sarsaparilla and no other.

Everyone wants pure blood, all need pure blood, but you cannot afford to tell on your face that you have been taking sarsaparilla. Joy's Vegetable Sarsaparilla speaks for itself. It speaks in the wondrous cures effected, and speaks loudly, too. The grocer sends the new brand of baking powder simply because it costs him so much less and he can make more profit by selling it than he can on the Royal. The Royal is made from the very finest materials and costs just as much as any other brand, which accounts for its superiority, although it is sold to consumers at the same price. Getting Even. He was a traveler and he liked the United States—all but one feature. He thought it was an imposition to charge a man arbitrarily one dollar for his breakfast, when he only wanted an egg and a cup of coffee. "It's an outrageous charge," he said, "and for my part I do not submit to it. I invariably order a cup of stout when I don't want, but which I eat from a mere sense of duty, though they always make me ill!"—Harper's Magazine. Water was first successfully employed in metallurgy in 1890. Ask your dealer for Sutter Bourbon or Sutter Eye. Sarsaparilla can now eat any and everything without any evil effects. It has thoroughly reorganized me, and I am delighted to recommend it. CLARA MELVIN, 126 Kearny street, San Francisco. GENTLEMEN: Being troubled with boils, I took one of the Sarsaparillas, and the result was a "mass of pimples." Hearing of JOY'S, which was purely vegetable, I tried it, and the boils dried up in a few days. Joy's act. diff. ferent to the others. J. NEWMAN, Alameda, Cal. Formerly with the "Alta California." EDWIN W. JOY CO.: As a remedy for indigestion and dyspepsia, with the usual sick headaches accompanying them, I have found a remedy that seems to remove the cause and cure them in Joy's Vegetable Sarsaparilla. I have used it myself and most highly recommend it to others. L. C. LUCAS, Lucido Building, City. EDWIN W. JOY CO.: For years I have suffered from indigestion and headache, but as soon as I purchased a bottle of your Sarsaparilla I could eat almost anything with impunity and am never troubled with a headache of any kind, and give you the credit which is due you. THOMAS P. CULKEN, St. Louis, Mo. EDWIN W. JOY COMPANY: Up to a month or so ago I was so ill as to be seriously alarmed. I had been running down in health was a "mass of pimples." Hearing of JOY'S, which was purely vegetable, I tried it, and the boils dried up in a few days. Joy's act. diff. ferent to the others. J. NEWMAN, Alameda, Cal. Formerly with the "Alta California." EDWIN W. JOY CO.: As a remedy for indigestion and dyspepsia, with the usual sick headaches accompanying them, I have found a remedy that seems to remove the cause and cure them in Joy's Vegetable Sarsaparilla. I have used it myself and most highly recommend it to others. L. C. LUCAS, Lucido Building, City. EDWIN W. JOY CO.: For years I have suffered from indigestion and headache, but as soon as I purchased a bottle of your Sarsaparilla I could eat almost anything with im-

When Anything happens to You or Yours nine times out of ten you can cure it Yourself with Pain-Killer. You know things will happen—falls and bruises, cuts and burns, cramps and colic, coughs and colds, croup and sore throat, grip and rheumatism, diarrhoea and indigestion—come what will, when it will, you can repair damage quickly and go on your way if you have a bottle of Pain-Killer. Prepared only by PERRY DAVIS & SON, Providence, R. I.

Joy's for the Jaded. Joy's Vegetable Sarsaparilla. GENTLEMEN: I had been ailing for weeks