## BEV. DR. TALMAGE

The Eminent Brooklyn Divine's Sunday Sermon.

Subject: "Haif a Planet."

TEXT: "Lift up thine eyes westward."-

So God said to Moses in Bible times, and so He said to Cristoforo Colombo, the son of a wool comber of Genos, more than four hundred years ago. The Nations had been

But while Columbus, as his name was called after it was Latinized, stood studying maps and examining globes and reading cosmography, God said to bim, "Lift up thine eyes toward the west." The fact was it must have seemed to Columbus a very lopsided world-like a cart with one wheel, like a scissors with one blade, like a sack on one side of a camel, needing a sack on the other

side to balance it. Here was a bride of the world with no bridegroom.

I do not wonder that Columbus was not satisfied with half a world, and so went to work to find the other half. The pieces of carved wood that were floated to the shore of Europe by a westerly gale, and two dead buman faces, unlike anything he had seen before, likewise floated from the west, were to him the voice of God saying, "Lift up

thine eyes toward the west."

Old navigators said to young Columbus,
"It can't be done." The republic of Genoa said, "It can't be done." Alphonso V. said, "It can't be done." A comm tree on maritime affairs, to whom the subject was submitted, declared, "It can't be done." Venetians said, "It can't be done." After awhile the story of this poor but ambitious Colum-bus reaches the ear of Queen Isabella, and she pays eighty dollars to buy him a decent suit of clothes, so that he may be fit to appear before loyalty.

The interview in the palace was success ful. Money enough was borrowed to fit out the expedition. There they are, the three ships, in the Gulf of Cadiz. Spain. If you ask me which have been the most famous boats of the world, I would, say, first Noah's ship, that wharfed on Mount Ararat; sec ond, the boat of buirnshes, in which Moses floated the Nile: thir!, the Mayflower, that nut out from Plymouth with the Pilgrim athers, and now these three vessels that on this the Friday morning, August 3, 1492, are

rocking on the ripples.

There is the Santa Maria, only ninety feet long, with four masts and eight anchors. The captain walking the dec't is fifty-seven years old, his hair white, for at thirty-five he was gray, and his face is round, his nose aquiline and his stature a little taller than

the average. There are two doctors in this fleet of ships and a few landsmen, adventurers wao are ready to risk their necks in a wild expe dition. There are enough provisions for a year. "Captain Cou nous, where are you sailing for?" "I do not know." "Howlong before you will get there?" "I cannot say." "All ashore that are going!" is heard, an! those who wish to remain go to the laud.

For sixteen days the wind is dead and that pleases the captain because it blows them farther and farther away from the European coast and farther on toward the shore of another country, if there is any. To add interest to the voyage on the twentieth day out a violent storm sweeps the sea, and the Atlantic ocean tries what it can do with the Santa Maria, the Pinta and the Nins. The mutinous crew would have killed Columbus had it not been for the gen-

eral opinion on shipboard that ne was the only one that could take them back home in The promise of a silk waistcoat and forty dollars in money to the man wno should first discover land appeared them somewhat, but

the indignation and blasphemy and threats of assassination must have been awful. On Friday morning at 2 o'clock, just long enough after Thursday to make it sure that it was Friday, and so give another blow at the world's idea of unlucky days—on Friday morning. October 12, 1492, a gun from the Pinta signaled "land ahead." Then the ships lay to and the boats were lowered, and ships lay to and the boits were lowered, and Captain Chr.stopher Columbus first stepped upon the shore amid the song of birds and the air a surge of redolence and took pos-session in the name of the Father, and the

Son and the Holy Ghost. So the voyage that began with the sacra ment ended with "Floris in Excelsis Deo." From that day onward you say there can be nothing for Columbas but honors, re-wards, rapusodies, palaces and world wide applause. No! no! On his way back to applause. No! no! On his way back to Spain the ship was so wrenched by the tempost and so threatened with destruction that he wrote a brief account of his discovery and put it in a cask and threw it overboard that the world might not lose the vantage of his adventures. Honors awaited him on the beach, but he undertook a second voyage, and with it came all maligning and persecution and denunciation and poverty.

He was called a land grabber, t. liar, a cheat, a fraud, a deciver of Nations. Speculators robbe i him of his good name, courtiers depreciated his discoveries, and there came to him ruined health and imprisonment and chains, of which he said while he rattled them on his wrists, "I will wear them as a mement of the gratitude of princes." Amid keen appreciation of the world's abuse and cruelty, and with body writhing in the tortures of gout, he groaned out his last words, "In manus tuas Domine commendo spiritum meu.n"
— 'Into Thy hands, O Lord, I commend my

Of course he had regal obsequies. That is the way the world tries to atone for its mean treatment of great benefactors. First buried in the church of Santa Maria. Seven years afterward removed to Saville. Twenty-three years afterward removed to San Finally removed to Cuba. Four postmortem journeys from sepulcher to

What most impresses me in all that wonarous life, which for the next twelve months we will be commemorating by sermon and song and military parale and World's Fair and congress of Nations, is something I have never heard stated, and that is that the discovery of America was a religious discovery and in the name of Goo. Columbus, by the study of the prophecies, and by what Zechariah and Micah and David and Isiah had said about the "ends of the earth," was persuaded to go out and find the "ends of the earth," and he feit himself called by God to carry Christianity to the

"ends of the earth. Atheisin has no right here: infidelity has no right here; vagabondism has no right here. And as God is not apt to fail in any of His undertakings (at any rate I have never heard of His having anything to do with a failure), America is going to be Gospelized, and from the Golden Gate of California to the Narrows of New York hardor, and from the top of North America to the foot of South America, from Bering straits to Care Horn, this is going to be foregard. to Cape Horn, this is going to be immanue.'s

A divine influence will yet sweep the con-tinent that will make in quity drop like slacked lime, and make the most blatant inslacked lime, and make the most blacked lime, and the said the Bible was not true, and the worst atheism announce that it always did believe in the God of Nations.

It would not do for our world in its lost and ruined state to have communication with other worlds. It would spoil their morals. But wait until this world is fully redeemed, as it will be, and then perhaps interstellar correspondence may be opened.

The great Italian navigator also impresses me with the idea that when one does a good thing he cannot appreciate its ramifigood thing he cannot appreciate its ramin-cations. To the moment of his death Co-lumbus never knew that he had discovered. America, but thought that Cuba was a part of Asia. He thought the Island His-paniola was the Ophir of Solomon. He thought he had only opened a new way to old Asia. Had he known what North and old Asia. Bed he known what North and Routh America were and are, and that he had found a country three thousand miles wide, ten thousand miles long, of seventeen million square miles and four times as large

as Europe, the happiness would have been too much for mortal man to endure.

He had no idea that the time would come when a Nation of sixty million people on this side of the sea would be joined by all the intelligent Nations on the other side the sea for the most rest of a year reciting his won. for the most part of a year reciting his won-derful deeds. It took centuries to reveal the

result of that one transatlantic voyage, When Manbattan Island was sold to the Dutch for twenty-four dollars neither they who sold or bought could have foreseen New York, the commercial metropous of America, that now stands on it. Can a man who preaches a sermon, or a woman who distributes tracts, or a teacher who instructs a class, or a passerby who utters encouraging words realize the infinitules of useful

Every move you make for Got, however insignificant in your own eyes or in the eyes of others, touches worlds larger the one Columbus discovered. Why take about unimportant things? There are no unimportant things. Infinity is made up of infini-

After the battle of Copenhagen, Nelson, the Admira', went into a hospital an i halted at the bed of a wounded sailor who had lost his arm and said, "Well, Jack, what is the matter with you?" and the sailor replied, "Lost my right arm, your honor," and Nelson looked down at his own empty sleeve and said: "Well Jack, then you and I are both spoiled for fishermen. Cheer up, my brave fellow!" and that sympathetic word

cheered the entire hospital.

While studying the life of this Italian navigator, I am also reminded of the fact that while we are diligently looking for one thing we find another. Columbus star col to find India, but found America. Go on and do your duty diligently and prayerfully. and if you do not find what you looked for you will find something better.

Hargreaves, by the upsetting of a ma-chine and the motion of its wheels while upset, discovered the spinning jenny. So, my friend, go on faithfully an i promptly with your work, and if you do not get the success you seek, and your plans upset, you will get omething just as good and perhaps better. Another look at that career of the ad-

miral of the Santa Maria persuales me that it is not to be expected that this world will do its hard workers full justice. If any mun ought to have been treated well from first to last it was Coumbus. He had his fauits. Let others depict them. But a greater soul the centuries have not projucist. This continent ought to have been called Columbia, after the hero who discovered it, or Isabelliana, after the queen who furnished the means for the expetition. No. The world did not do him justice. tice while he was alive, an I why should it be expected to do him justice after he was dead? Columbus in a dungeon! What a thought? Columbus in irons! What a

In one of the last letters which Columbus sent to his son, he wrote this lamentation: "I receive nothing of the revenue due me. Threesive nothing of the revenue due me.

Ilive by borrowing. Little have I profits by twenty years of service water such and perils, since at present I do not own a roof in Spain. If I desire to ent or sieep. I have no recourse but the inn, and for the most times have not wherewithal to pay my Be not surprise I, my hearer, it you suffer injustica.

Let us be sure that we have the right pilot, and the right chart, and the right captain and that we start in tae right direction. It will be to each of us who lore the Lord a voyage more wonderful for dis-covery than that which Columbus took, Aye, fellow mariners, over the rough sea of this life, through the fogs and mists of earth, see you not already the outline of the better country? Land ahead! Land ahead! Nearer and nearer we come to heavenly waari-Throw out the p an'ts, and step asnora into the arms of your kindred, was have been waiting and watching for the hour of your disembarkation. Turough the rica graces of Christ, our Lord, may we all have such blissful arrivall

On a Cattle Ranch The wise man from the East, on first visiting a ranch comprising six or seven hundred thousand acres, cannot understand how the cattle wandering at large over the range are ever collected together. He sees a dozen or more steers here, a bunca of horses there, and a single steer or two a mile off, and even as he looks at them they disappear in the brush, and, as far as his chance of finding them again would be, they might as well stand forty miles away at the other end of the ranch. But this is a very simple problem to the ranch-The superintendent of the ranch perhaps receives an order calling for one thousand head of cattle. The breed of cattle the firm wants is grazing in a corner of the range fenced in by barbed wire, and marked pale-blue for convenience on a beautiful map blocked out in colors, like a patch-work quilt, which hangs in the superintendent's office. When the order is received he sends a Mexican on a pony to tell the men near that particular pale-blue pasture to round up a thousand head of cattle, and at the same time directs his superintendent to send in a few days as many cowboys to that pasture as are needed to "hold" a thousand head of cattle on the way to the railroad station. The boys on the pasture, which we will suppose is ten miles square, will take ten of their number and five extra ponies apiece, which one man leads, and from one to another of which they shift their saddles as men do in polo, and go directly to the water tanks in the ten square miles of land. A cow will not often wander more than two and a half miles from water, and so with the water tank or a dammed canyon full of rain water as a rendezvous, the finding of the cattle is comparatively easy, and ten men can round up a thousand head in a day or two. When they have them all together, the cowboys who are to drive them to the station have arrived and taken them off. At the station the agent of the firm and the superintendent of the ranch ride through the herd together, and if they disagree as to the fitness of any one or more of the cattle, an outsider is called in, and his decision is final. The cattle are then driven onto the cars, and the superintendent's responsibility is at an end.

A Man with Three Wiwes.

In Richafelder township, in Ohio, lives a man named Adam Roundy, who recently moved there with his wife and two other women, who, he said, were his daughters. It finally became known to the neighbors that all three were Roundy's wives. Finally one explained matters and said they were all much in love with him, and, being unable to agree which should marry him, determined to all three elope with him. They seem contented with their lot.

Cremation in America. The advocates of cremation have

In their favor some strong arguments. They say the mandate that "dust return to dust" is irrevocable, shall and its fulfilment is inevitable; that we can in no way prevent it; we may obstruct or we may assist, and reason dictates the latter course. Since the longer the process is delayed the greater is the danger to the health of the living, cremation is a beneficent institution. Its growth in Europe has been surprising, and in Italy there are large numbers of crematories, and in this country the prejudice against the movement is decreasing. It is only eleven years since the formation of the New York Cremation Society, the first institution of the kind in the United States, and not until the year 1885 was the first operative crematory inaugurated, yet there are now in various parts of the States nearly a score of these incinerators in more or less pontinuous service. The number of cremations which have been conflucted each year in one of these temples in Buffalo gives a fair idea of the progress which the sentiment in favor of this method is making. During 1886 eight bodies were incinerated, and in each successive year to the end of 1891 the numbers were respectively, 17, 16, 23, 30 and 37. In this temple everything possible has been done to mitigate the sadness of the last ritual. The temple is built of dark-brown sandstone, and its square tower and deep slanting roof are covered with ivy and surrounded by sloping lawns. The chancel and nave are artistically carved and decorated and the windows are of richstained glass. The incineration takes place privately after the funeral service, and the ashes are delivered to the undertaker to be disposed of as the family may direct, or they may be left at the crematory. A society formed after the organization of the pioneer society has reduced to ashes since the year 1885 upward of 750 bodies. The process as carried out at one of their principal temples is as follows: The furnace is of fire brick throughout and separated into two distinct but similar comparments. The body is placed in a chamber directly above that in which the fuel is consumed. The bottoms of the retorts are solid, but the sides and ends are pierced with holes, through which the heated air of the furnace has direct access to the body, while the flames are not permitted to approach it. The heat of the retorf soon liberates everything volatile in the body and these emanations are conducted through another highly heated chamber, and thus rendered odorless and absolutely innocuous before they pass through the chimney slucing a body to ashes depends sometity of brain-substance in their skulls. what upon the size and condition of the person when alive. In this furnace it is about two hours; in many others it is a little over an hour. The fuel used is coal, and in five or six hours from the starting of th fires a temperature of from 2,000 degrees to 2,500 degrees Fahrenheit car be ootnined.

IT is a pity that the apple crop was not as poor the year Eve made her mistake as it is this year.



Swellings In the neck, or Gotfre, caused mo terrible suffering, and I spent an enormous amount of money for medicines, in vain. I began to take Hood's Sarsaparilla and in a few weeks I found the swelling very much reduced, and I could

Mrs. Bigeiow. reduced, and Breath with Perfect Ease, which I had Breath with Perfect Ease, which I had not done for years. I continued with Hood's Barsaparitta and am Permanently Cured." Mas J. Bicetow, Fremont, Mich.

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THE BODY AND ITS HEALTH.

DIET BY WEIGHT .- Doctor Pavy, perhaps the highest authority on diet, that the average man in a state of absoute rest can live on sixteen ounces of 'ood a day; a man doing ordinary light work can live on twenty-three ounces, and a man doing laborious work needs rom twenty-six and three-quarter ounces to thirty ounces. This is food absolutely free from water, and it must be remembered that everything we eat contains more or less water, so that from orty-eight to sixty ounces of ordinary 'ood are necessary to healthy existence, according to the work in which a man is engaged. Sir Lyon Playfair, another authority, gives the following as all that s necessary for a healthy man to eat in a week. Three pounds of meat, with one bound of fat, two ordinary loaves of bread, one ounce of salt and five pints of nilk; or for the meat, five or six pounds of oatmeal may be substituted.

THE FAULT OF OVEREATING. -It is, perhaps, true that most Americans eat too much. The person who eats much, yet is hungry and grows thin, is not suffering from lack of food, but from lack of power to digest the food taken into the stomach, or from an abnormal rapid tissue waste, and should consult his physician, Every one puts into his stomach more food than is digested by it; but in many cases a great deal of the material digested does not do its full share of vitilizing work. We live by the oxidation of food Food, whatever its chemical nature-if it s food in the true sense-is capable of being changed into a more oxidized maerial. This chemical change must go on n a more or less active way, or death ensues, since the oxidizing of food is necessary for the life of the individual cells, whose aggregation constitutes the whole of our complicated structures. Now, if more material is supplied to the system than it can use, or, in other words, nore than it can combine with oxygen, much of the supply must pass out of the ody in a state not fully exhausted of its citalizing power; and it is highly prob able that these unoxidized products are the causes, direct or indirect, of many coubles of a somewhat obscure nature, o which we have applied the names of heumatism, gout, lithemia, and the like. Exercise, by promoting oxidation, lessens he dangers of overeating. The habit of rapid eating, especially when habitual overeating is indulged in, results in an inability to digest the amount of food necessary to keep in active condition the various functions of the body.

ABOUT BIG BRAINS .- A big brain

does not of necessity imply that its possessor is endowed with mental qualities of a superior order. In brains, as in other matters, quality is of more importance than size. The big brain may be flabby and badly developed, while the small brain may be in perfect working order, every cell and fibre exercised, and which forms their means of egress its owner far and away the mental suto the air The time taken up in re- perior of men with a much larger quan-This is not to say, however, that if th big brains were properly cultivated their possessors might not outshine the smallbrained men intellectually. The heaviest brain ever recorded as having been weighed and examined belonged to a bricklayer, who died in 1849 in University College Hospital, England. A brief account was published by Dr. Morris in the British Medical Journal of October, 1872. He was 5 feet 9 inches in height and of robust frame, but no very satisfactory account of his history could be got. He was said to have a good memory, but he could neither read nor write. A most careful weighing of the brain gave the extraordinary weighing of over 67 ounces, which is considerably greater than that of Cuvier, the great French naturalist's, which heads the list of brain weights of distinguished men given by the best authorities. Cuvier's brain weighhed 64 toz. The brain of Abercrombie, the physician, weighed 63oz., that of Schiller, the poet, the same; that of Goodsir, the anatomist, 572; of Dr. Chalmers, 53; of De Morgan, the mathematician, 52 3-4; of Grote, the historian, 49 3-4; of Whewell, the philosopher, 49; and of Hausman, the mineralogist, 43.2. These examples of well-known names, selected from a long list, show a great range of variation among eminent men, and evidence abounds to show that mere brain-work has very little to do with intellectual superiority. Of 157 brains of adult Scotchmen weighed by Dr. Peacock, there were found some of which ranged rom 61oz. to 63 3-4oz. who were apparently of the artisan class; the occupation of three of them being sailor, printer, and tailor, respectively. Turner records the case of a boy of fifteen whose 1. air weighed 60oz. Madness itself does not appear to be incompatible with big brains. Backnill records a male epile > tic whose brain weighed 641 oz .- just the weight of Cuvier's; but in such cases as this it is considered that the conditions point to an over-growth of the inerth tissues of the brain, producing both the epileptic state and the great weight. The heaviest recorded female brain is mentioned by Dr. Skae, the weight being 61 1-2 oz. was an asylum patient who labored under monomania of pride. Even idiocy, which is generally characterized by smallness of brain, may be the mental state of large-brained i..dividuals. Tuke lately met with a male idiot, thirty-seven years of age, whose brain weighed 60oz., and Langdon Davis observed another male idiot, aged twenty-two, whose brain weighed 59 1-2oz. At the other extreme, very low brain-weights are only consistent with idiocy. The very small est brain met with was that of a male idiot, of twelve years of age which weighed only 8 1-2oz,-much less than the average weight of the new-born male infant, which is given by Dr. Boyd as 11.67oz. Other idiots are recorded with weights of from 10oz. to 15oz. The average weight of the brain of the adult male European is 49 to 50 oz., but, as has been seen, both sane and insane, may greatly exceed or fall below this withour any connection being possibly established between the size of their brain and their mental state. But it is definitely certain in the opinion of experts, that if even in the most uncultivated peoples the brain weight falls below 3007, and in the most cultivated below 37ozs, or so, the limit of intelligence is reached.

A Difficulty Solved,

Sir Frederick Goldsmid tells an amusing anecdote about the construction, under his superintendence, of a telegraph line from Bagdad, in Asia Minor, to the Persian capital of Te-

The frontier line between Turkey and Persia was so undefinable that a tract of no less than seventeen miles of land over which the telegraph would have to be carried was in dispute, each of the two countries claim-

ing the right to its possession. Now, the engineering stores which our Government supplied to the Turkish Government differed to those supplied to the Persian Government. The former had wooden telegraphi poles, the later iron ones. The Persian Government in their jealous hatred of the Turks, feared that if wooden poles were erected across the disputed territory, posterity would regard them as a proof that the territory was Turkish.

On the other hand, the Turks objected to iron poles being used, lest in the far future they should be ad. duced by Persia as evidence that the land was hers.

The way Sir Frederick contrived to get out of the difficulty did credit to his ingenuity and resource. He set up first a wooden pole, then an iron one, then another wooden, then an iron again, and so on-alternating wood an iron-for the whole seventeen miles.

THE demand for harvest hands has been so imperative in the Western States as to drive the tramps into other parts. For a time the American nobleman was in imminent danger of impressment into service. He made good his escape, however.

That's What Brought the Factories. Cheap fuel and low freights are the necessities of manufacturing. Two fuel-oil pipelines, four railroads, one r. complete belt line, give diriffith these advantages and brought her four factories as soon as the town was laid out by Jay A. Dwiggins & Co.—Chicago News.

On a clear night a rell light can be seen at a greater distance than a white light; but on a dark night be reverse is the case.

#### When Nature

Needs assistance it may be best to render it promptly, but one should remember to use even the most perfect remedies only when needed. The best and most simple and gentle cemedy is the Syrup of Figs manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co.

Life is shorter in the valleys and low ands than among the hills and mountains.

Train Londed With Stove Polish. Last week Messis. Morse Bios., proprietors of the well known Rising Sun -tove Polish, filled orders from two customers in the West for twenty-three cars loads of stove polish. As each car contained 600 gross, weighing 15 tons, the shipment to these two houses was first gross, or 345 tons. The immense business done by this firm is a monument to the industry and high grade of goods for which they have carned a reputation at home and abroad.

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