subject: "God Among the Centuries."

TEXT: \*Consider the years of many gen

erations." - Deuteronomy xxxii., 7. At 12 o'clock last night, while so many good recole were watching, an old friend passed out of our homes and a stranger entered. The old friend making valedictory was 1892; the stranger arriving is 1893. The old friend was garrulous with the occur-rences of many days, but the stranger put his finger over his lip and said nothing and seemed charged with many secrets and mys-teries. I did not see either the departure or the arrival, but was sound asleep, thinking that was for me the best way to be wide awake now. Goodby, 1832! Welcome, 1833!

As an army is divided into brigades and regiments and companies, and they observe this order in their march and their tread is majestic, so the time of the world's exist-ence is divided into an army divinely commanded; the eras are the brigades, the cen-turies are the regiments, and the years are the companies. Forward into the eternity past, out of the eternity to come! Forward is the command, and nothing can halt them, even though the world should die. While

obeying my text, "Consider the years of many generations," I propose to speak of the "Chronology of the Bible, or God Among We make a distinction between time and eternity, but time is only a piece of eternity, and chronology has been engaged in the sublime work of dividing up this portion of eternity that we call time into compartments and putting events in their right compartment. It is as sauch an injustic against the past to wrongly arrange its events as it would be an injustice if, through neglect of chronological accuracy, it should in the far distant future be said that America was discovered in 1776, and the Declaration of Independence was signed in 1492, and Washington born on the 221 of Marco, and the Civil War of the United States was

As God puts all the events of time in the right place, let us be careful that we do not put them in the wrong place. The chron-ology of the Bible takes six steps, but they are steps so long it makes us hold our breath as we watch the movement. From Adam to Abraham. From Abraham to the exodus out of Egypt. From the exodus to the foundation of Solomon's temple. From the foundation of Solomon's temple to the destruction of that temple. From the destruction of the temple to the return from Babytonish captivity. From Babylonish captivity to the birth of Christ.

Chronology takes pen and pencil, and calling astronomy and history to help says:
"Let us fix one event from which to calculate everything. Let it be a star, the Bethlehem star, the Christmas star." And from that we go back and see the world was received 4004 years before. Christ, the delivery created 4004 years before Christ; the deluge came 2348 years before Christ; the exodus out of Egypt occurred 1491 years before Christ, and Solomon's temple was destroyed

586 years before Christ. Chronology enters the first chapter of Genesis and says the day mentioned there is not a day of twenty-four hours, but of ages, the word there translated as "day" in other places meaning ages, and so the Bible ac-count of the creation and the geologists' ac-count of the creation are completely harnonious. Chronology enters the book of Daniel and says that the words "time and half" mean a year and a half.

Chronology enters at another point and shows us that the seasons of the year were then only two-summer and winter. We and that the Bible year was 360 days instead of 365; that the day was calculated from to'clock in the morning to 6 o'clock at night, that the night was divided into four watches -namely, the late watch, the midnight, the tock crowing, the early watch. The clock and watch were invented so long after the world began their mission that the day was not very sharply divided in Bible times. Ahaz had a sundial, or a flight of stairs with a column at the top, and the shadow which that column threw on the steps beneath in-ficated the hour, the shadow lengthening

or withdrawing from step to step.

But the events of life and the events of the world moved so slowly for the most part in Bible times that they had no ed of suca timepieces as we stand on our mantels or carry in our pockets in an age when a man may have a half dozen or a dozen engagements for one day and needs to know the exact minute for each one of them. The earth itself in Bible times was the chief timepiece, and it turned once on its axis and that was a day, and once around

the sun and that was a year.

It was not until the Fourteenth Century that the almanac was born, the almanac that we toss carelessly about, not realizing that it took the accumulated ingenuity of nore than 5000 years to make one. Chronments of Egypt and the cylinders of Assyria and the bricks of Babylon and the pottery and the bricks of baoyion and the pottery of Nineveb, and the metals struck at Anticen for the battle of Actium, and all the aieroglyphics that could be deciphered, and had to go into the extremely delicate business of asking the ages of Adam and Seth and Enoch and Methuselah, who after their 800th year wanted to be thought young.

I think it must have been in recognition of the stupendous work of making an almacac that all the days of the week are name! after the gods. Sunday, after the sun, which was of old worshiped as a god. Mon-flay, after the moon, which was also wor-hiped as a god. Tuesday, after Tuesco, the god of war. Wednesday, after Woden, the shief god of the Scandinavians. Thursday, chief god of the Scandinavians. Thursday, after Thor, the god of thunder. Friday, after Free, the goddess of marriage. And Saturday after Saturn. The old Bible year began with the 25th of March. Not until 1752 did the first of the month of January get the honor in legal documents in England of being called the first day of the year. Improvements all along have been made in chronology until the calendar and the almanac, and the clock, and the watch seem to have reached perfection, and all the Na-

to have reached perfection, and all the Na-tions of Christendom have similarity of time salculations and have adopted what is salled "new style," except Russis, which keeps what is called the "old style" and is twelve days different, so that, writing from there, if you wish to be accurate, you date your letter January 1 and January 13, or December 10 and December 22. It is some-thing to thank God for that the modes

thing to thank God for that the modes are so complete for calculating the cycles, the centuries, the decades, the years, the months, the days, the hours, the seconds.

Think of making appointments as in the Bible days for the time of the new moon. Think of making one of the watches of the night in Bible times a rooster crowing. The Bible says: "Before the cock crow thou shalt deny me thrice." "If the Master cometh at the cockcrowing," and that was the way the midnight watch was indicated. The crowing of that barnyard bird has always been most uncertain. The crowing is

The crowing of that barnyard bird has always been most uncertain. The crowing is at the lowest temperature of the night, and the amount of dew and the direction of the wind may bring the lowest temperature at 11 o'clock at night or 2 o'clock in the morning, and at any one of six hours. Just before a rain the crowing of chanticleer in the night is almost perpetual.

Compare these modes of marking time, when 12 o'clock is 12 o'clock, and 6 o'clock is 6 o'clock, and 10 o'clock is 10 o'clock, and independent of all weathers, and then thank God that you live now. But notwithstanding all the imperfect modes of marking hours or years or centuries Bible chronology never trips up, never faiters, never contradicts itself, and here is one of the best arguments for the authenticity of the Scripwith our modes of marking time, when 1? o'clock is 12 o'clock, and 6 o'clock is 6 o'clock, and 10 o'clock, and 6 o'clock, and independent of all weathers, and then thank God that you live now. But notwithstanding all the imperfect modes of marking hours or years or centuries Bible chronology never trips up, never falters, never contradicts itself, and here is one of the best arguments for the authenticity of the Scriptures.

If you can prove an alibi in the courts, and you can prove beyond doubt that you were in some particular place at the time times for day, which make more than three days, and 10 o'clock, and 6 o'clock is 6 o'clock is 6 o'clock, and independent of all weathers, and theat thank of which can only be estimated by multiply-ing the number of persons present by ten. If the engagement by made with five persons, he has stolen fifty minutes, for he is the cause of many throat orders. People liable to throat disc orders. People liable to throat disc

something in quite another place, you gain the victory, and infidelity has tried to prove an alibi by contending that events and circumstances in the Bible ascribed to certain times must have taken place at some other time, and when asked how he had been able to cather so much information for his day, appreciated the value of time, and when asked how he had been able to cather so much information for his

it cannot suppress, "what an absurdity! They went down into Egypt seventy and came out 3,000,000. That is a falsehood on the face of it. Nations do not increase in that ratio." But, my skeptical friend, hold a moment. The Bible says that the Jews to the sinking sun and said, "What would I a moment. The Bible says that the Jews were 430 years in Egypt, and that explains the increase from seventy persons to 3,000, 000, for it is no more, but rather less, than the ordinary increase of nations. The Pilagrim Fathers came to America in the Mayflower, one small shipload of passengers, less than 300 years ago, and now we have a nation of 60,000,000. Where, then, is so to the sinking sun and said, "What would I not give to be this day possessed of the power of Joshua and enabled to retard thy murch for two hours." The good old woman interpretated the value of time when at ninety-three years of age she said, "The Judge of all the earth does not mean that I shall have any excuse for not being prepared to meet Him."

Voltaire the blatant infidel, appreciated

Again and again and again on the Champs Elysees Frenchmen by the hun-dreds of thousands have stood and watched the bunnered semies go by, and the huzzi has been three miles long and until the populace were so hoarse they could huzza no longer. Again and again and again the Germans by hundreds of thousands have stood on the paiaced and statued Under den Linden, Berlin, and strewn garlands under the feet of uniformed hosts led on by Von Mo'tke or Blucher or Frederick the Great. When Wellington and Ponsonby and the When Wellington and Ponsonby and the Scots Grays came back from Waterloo, or

Wolseley from Egypt, or Mariborough from Blenheim, what military processions through Regent street and along by the palaces of London and over the bridges of the Thames! What almost interminable lines of military on the streets of our American capitals, while Mayors and Governors and Presidents, with uncovered heads, looked on! But put all those grand reviews together, and they are tame compared with the review which on New Year's day you from the pew and I from the pulpit witness.

abreast: Egyptian civilization, Babylonian populations, Assyrian dominions; armies of Persian, Grecian, Peloponnesian and Roman wars: Byzantine empire, Saracenic hosts, crusaders of the first, the second, third and the last avalanche of men; Dark Ages in somber epaulets and brighter ages with shields of silver and helmets of gold; Italy, Spain, France, Russia, Germany, England and America, past and present; dynasties, feulal domains, despotisms, monarchies, reother practical taouguts, especially two-the one encouraging to the last degree and

the other startling. The encouraging thought is that the main drift of the centuries has been toward betterment, with only here and there a stout reversal. Grecian civilization was a vast improve-ment on Egyptian civilization, and Roman civilization a vast improvement on Grecian bank its snows. The last sunset will burn civilization, and Christian civilization is a like Moscow and the last morning radiate vast improvement on Roman civilization.
What was the boasted age of Pericles specimen of moral womanhool compared with Queen Victoria? What were the cruel warriors of olden times compared with the most distinguished warriors of the last half century, all of them as much distinguished for kindness and good morals as for prowess

the two military leaders of our Civil War

on northern and southern side communicant nembers of Christian churches, and their ome life as purs as their public life? Nothing impresses me in this chronologi-cal review more than the fact that the regiments of years are better and better regi-ments as the troops move on. I thank God that you and I were not born any sooner than we were born. How could we have endured the disaster of being born in the Eighteenth or Seventeenth or Sixteenth entury? Glad am I that we are in the regiment now passing the reviewing stand, and that our children will pass the stand in a till better regiment. Gol did not build this world for a slaughter house or a den of

infamy. A good deal of cleaning house will be necessary before this world becomes as clean and sweet as is ought to be, but the brooms and the scrubbing brushes, and the uphoisterers and plumbers are already busy. and when the world gets fixed up, as it will be, if Adam and Eve ever visit it, as I expect they will, they will say to each other, "Well, this beats paradise when we lived there, and the pears and plums are better than we plucked from the first trees, and the wardrobes are more complete and the

climate is better."
Since I settled in my own mind the fact that God was stronger than the devil I have never lost faith in the emparadisation of this planet. With the exception of a retrogression in the Dark Ages, the movement of the world has been on and on, and up and up, and I have two jubilant hosannas—me for the closing year and the other for the

new year.

But the other thought coming out of this subject is that Biblical chronology, and indeet all chronology, is urging the world to more punctuality and immediateness. What an unsatisfactory and indefinite thing it must have been for two business men in the time of Ahaz to make an appointment, say-"We will settle that business matter to ing. "We will settle that business matter tomorrow when the shadow on the dial of
Ahaz reaches the tenth step from the top,"
or "I will meet you in the street called
Straight in Damascus in the time of the
new moon," or when asked in a courtroom
what time an occurrence took place should
answer, "It was during the time of the latter

answer, "It was during the time of the latter raid," or "It was at the time of the third crowing of the barny rd!"

You and I remember when ministers of the Gospel in the country, giving out a notice of an evening service, instead of saying at 6 or 7 or 8 o'clock, would say: "The service will begin at early candle light."

Thank God for chronological achievements which have ushered in calendars and almanacs and clocks and watches, and at so cheap a rate all may possess them! Chronology, beginning by appreciating the value of years and the value of days, has kept on until it cries out: "Man, immortal; look out for that minute; look out immortal; look out for that minute; look out for that second?"

We talk a great deal about the value of time, but will never fully appreciate its value until the last fragment of it has passed out of our possession forever. The greatest fraud a man can commit is to rob another of his time. Hear it, ye laggards and repent! All the fingers of chronology point to punctuality as one of the graces. The minister or the lecturer or business man who ister or the lecturer or business man who comes to his place ten minutes after the ap-

Dr. Rush, the greatest and busiest physician of his day, appreciated the value of time, and when asked how he had been able to cather so much information for his time, if they took place at all. But this books and lectures he replied: "I have been books chronology has never been caught at fault. It has been proved that when the Hebraws wont into Egypt there were only seventy of them, and that when they came out there were 3,0 0,000 of them.

"Now," says infidelity, with a guffaw that the control of the contr

Napoleon appreciated the value of time

nation of 60,000,000. Where, then, is so called impossibility that the seventy Jews who went in to Egypt in 430 years became 3,000,000? Infidelity wrong and Bible chronology right.

Now stop and reflect. Why is it that this sublime subject of Bible chronology has been so neglected, and that the most of you have never given ten minutes to the consideration of it, and that this is the first sermon ever preached on this stupendous and overwhelming theme? We have stood by the half day or the whole day at grand reviews and seen armies pass.

Again, and again, and again on the whole does not have a stood the said, "I owe everything in the world to being always a quarter of an hour world to being always a quarter of an hour

beforehand. A clockmaker in one of the old English towns appreciated the value of time when he put on the front of the town clock the words, "Now or when?" Mitchell, the as-tronomer, appreciated the value of time when he said. "I have been in the habit of calculating the value of a thousandth part of a second." That minister of the Gospel did not appreciate the value of time who during a season of illness, instead of employ ing his time in useful reading or writing, wrote a silly religious romance, which in some unknown way came into the possession of the famous Joe Smith, who introduced the book as a divine revelation, which be-came the foun lation of Mormonism, the nost beastly abomination of all time. They best appreciate the value of time

whose Sabbaths have been wasted and whose opportunities of repentance and usetulness are all gone, and who have nothing left but memories, baleful and elegiac. They stand in the bleak September, with bare fest, on the share stubble of a reaped Hear them pass in coronological order—
all the years before the flood; all the years
since the flood; decades abreast; centuries
abreast; epochs abreast; millenniums

But do not let us get an impression from chronology that because the years of time have been so long in procession they are to go on forever. Matter is not eternal. No, no! If you watch half a day, or a whole day or two days, as I once did to see a mili-tary procession, you remember the last brigade, and the last regiment, and the last company finally pussed on, and as we rose to go we said to each other, "It is all over."

So this mighty procession of earthly years will terminate. Just when I have no power to prognosticate, but science confirms the publics, ages on ages, ages on ages, passing to-day in a chronological review, until one has no more power to look upon the advancing columns, now brilliant, now squalid, now garlanded with peace, now crimson with slaughter, now horrid with ghastliness, now radiant with love and joy.

This chronological study affords, among other practical taguguts, essecially two— both from the Word of God and science. have seen them cremated. So I am certain, both from the Word of God and science, later come to its last chapter.

The final century will arrive and pass on, and then will come the final decade, and then the final year, and the final month, and the final day. The last spring will swing its censer of apple blossoms and the last winter the hills. The clocks will strike their last hour, and the watches will tick their last What was Queen Elizabeth as a | run hither and you with torches to set the

world on fire. Chemistry teaches us that there is a very inflammable element in water. While oxygen makes up a part of the water, the other part of the water is hydrogen, and that is very combustible. The oxygen drawn out from the water, the inflammable hydrogen will put instantly into conflagration the Huisons and Savannahs and Mississippis and Hubsons and Savannaha and Mississippis and Rumes and Urals and Danubes, and Atlantic and Pacific and Indian and Mediterranean seas. And then the angel of God, de-scending from the throne, might put one foot on the surf of the sea and the other on the beach and cry to the four winds of heaven. "Time was, but time shall be no longer!" Yet, found in Chr.st, pardoned and sanctified, we shall welcome the day with more gladness than you ever wel-comed a Caristmas or New Year's morn. When wrapt in fire the rea ms of either glow And neaven's last thunder shakes the earth be-

Thou, undismayed, shalt o'er the ruin smile And light tay torca at nature's funeral pile.

Nose and Throat.

In a recent lecture before the Chemists' Assistants' Association, London, by William Hill, M.D., London, the throat was described in detail, and the pharynx and the larynx pointed out as the two most important parts. The nose has a very important connection with the throat and its disorders. It contains a series of bones called the turbinated bones, which expose a large surface of warm blood, and cause the air inhaled to be warmed ready for the lungs; moreover, the cilia of the nose cause the secretion to move and reject the solid particles it has collected. The nose is the proper organ for breathing, not the mouth. The larynx, which is the air passage, is bounded at its upper extremity by the vocal cords, and has, therefore, the double function of breathing and phonation. The epigiottis, by altering its form, causes the food to pass down the pharynx, and keeps it from the larynx. In speaking of proper breathing, the author pointed out that disphragmatic breathing was the proper method, and not clavicular. It was reported that Rubini had broken his clavicle during singing, by persisting in this method of breathing. Throat, diseases are often caused by germs, by inhalation of sewer gas, etc. Fortunately, there are other organisms in the throat always ready to attack these germs. The throat was well provided with tonsils, both faucial and lingual. The tonsils produce phagocytes or leucocytes, amæboid corpuscles which actually swallow up the germs. Why, then, should ton-sils be cut out? Because, when they become enlarged and horny, they lose this function, and by removing the horny surface, the newly exposed portion can go on producing the corpuscles. The decay of teeth is largely due to germs. This shows the importance of keeping the teath in order. Obstruction in the nose is the cause of many throat disorders. People liable to throat disorders should be very chary of eating piquant or hot dishes. Irritating remedies, too, such as cayenne and (except in special cases) tannin lozenges or nitrate of silver, should be avoided. Hot tea, too

More than 700 lives of Columbus have

IN A MASS OF SNAKES.

Thrilling Experience of a Farm Hand in a Well in Connecticut.

The long drought in the Connecticut valley, during which the farmers have been compelled to get their water from the r.ver, induced Farmer Alexander Penfield, living near Middletown, to clean up a long dissued well on his p emises. For this purpose he sent his hired man, a Pole, to the bottom of it in a bucket. The Pole had not labored ong before he was disturted by a singular buzzing sound like the humming of a swarm of bees, and a moment later he began to see snaker. From every crevice in the stone curb of the well erpents thrust forth their heads, hissing loud y, then advanced their bodies, little by little, into the well, which were followed instantly by still more snakes, a I crowding on the frightened workman and tumbing on each other into the bottom of the dimly lighted shaft.

There were back snakes, water snakes, stripe i snakes and adders. For awhile the Pole waged a desperate batt'e against the serpents with his shovel, simply to protect himself from their attack, but in a few moments he was completely invested with a hissing, writhing, squirming, tossing tangle of serpents in the bottom of the pit, while a shower of snakes was continually falling upon him from the wals above his head. Finally he called for aid and was hau'ed to the surface. Subsequent examination revea ed the fact that he had killed thirly-four snakes with his

Jedge Waxem's Political Proverbs.

Some stiles of patriotism won't wash. A statesman kin afford to do a good deal of sufferin fer his country fer five thousan dollers a yeer. All the legislaters in the world can't

make a law that nobody can brake.

Holdin office is a bad habit that is mighty hard to brake yerself ov. The Amerikin Eagel has been knode to crow when he mite as well keep his

mouth shet. A congressman aint allus infallible. Politics is sumpthin like corn; the biggest yers don't allus grow nighest he top of the stalk.

Farmers has got to know a durn site more about politicks before pertaters is legal tender. When a man's party just suits him to

a t.y ty, thar ain't enuff of it left to run a campane on. Biled shirts and white collars ain't good campane dockyments, outside of the city limits.

The horny-handed son of toll ain't much bettern the rest of us, except to talk about fer politikle purposes.

Ide a heep site rather heer a hen crow than see a woman votin at elecshuns. and they kill crowin hens whar I live .-

High Boots No Longer Worn. One of the most significant evidences of the settlement of the West and South is to be found in the rapidly decreasing percentage of boots and shoes in the manufactures both of the East and West. Twelve or fifteen years ago there were quite a number of houses in the East which made boots exclusively, but their number is rapidly diminishing, and almost every month one hears of the output of the high boot being either osed altogether or greatly curtailed to make more space for the manufacture of the low-cut shoe or the regulation Congress or other makes of modern In the old days, when farming was farming, and when high boots were worn as protection against the bites of rattlesnakes, the demand from the West and South was wholly, or in great part, for boots, but now it is not at all unusual when on a trip through the Western States to get orders for shoes exclusively, and to have the rethe very grade of boots he used to bank on almost entirely. The fashions seem to change a little slower in the South, but even there the demand for high or top boots is getting less and less every journey.

The Farmer.

A farmer will get up at 4 o'clock, clean out the stalls, feed, milk, ship his milk daily (and Sunday, too), make up the beds, and milk and feed again, with a bare profit, if he has a dairy herd, but it is hard work to even clean out a poultry house once a week. softness,

Pay the Price of the

Royal for Royal only.

Actual tests show the Royal Baking

Powder to be 27 per cent. stronger than

any other brand on the market. If an-

other baking powder is forced upon you

by the grocer, see that you are charged

or advertised or sold at "half the cost of

Royal," are invariably made from alum, and

Every can of Royal Baking Powder contains a ticket giving directions

how to obtain, free, a copy of The Royal Baker and Pastry Cook, contain-

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ing roco of the best and most practical cooking receipts published.

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the correspondingly lower price.

are dangerous to health.

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properly cubed. No gear wheel to break. Product 10 to 20 tons per day, according to 3520. Over 1350 in use. First COARSE OR FINE CRUSH-ING. Does the work of any other breaker with a the power and a the coming in repair. Just the brown of the coming in repair. Just the coming for reducing Phosphate Ores. Mounteen. Fourtuess.

PROMPT, GOOD WORK.

RHEUMATISM.

Mr. Willet F. Cool: Canajoharie, N. Y., writes: "Awoke one morning with excruciating pains in my shoulder. Tried various reliefs for sudden pains without effect; went to my office; the pain became insufterable; went home at it o'clock and used ST. JACOBS OIL; effect magical, pain ceased, and at to'clock west towork; cure permanent."

NEURALGIA.

My wife suffered with such intense neuralgic pains in the face, she thought she . She bathed her face and head with ST. JACOBS OIL, and it cured her in CARL SCHEIBE.

There are men who tire themselves almost to death looking for any easy place.

The Most Pleasant Way Of preventing the grippe, colds, headaches and fevers is to use the liquid laxative remedy. Syrup of Figs, whenever the system needs a gentle, yet effective cleansing. To be benefited

one must get the true remedy manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only. For sale by all druggists in 50c. and \$1 bottles. The indispensible servant is master of the

Denfness Can't be Cured By local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one By local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure dearness and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the inucous liming of the Eustacman Tube. When this tube gets inflamed you have a rumpling sound of imperfect nearing, and when it is entirely closed doubless if the result and unless the inflammation and taken out and this tube restored is the normal condition hearing will be destroyed forever nine cases but of ten are caused by patarth, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces. flamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give one Hundred Dollars for any case of deafness caused by catarin that we cannot sure by taking Hall's Catarin Dure. Send for circulars free.

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hold by Druggists 75c.

What is done cannot be an lone, especially if it is a hard- o led egg.

There are a large number of hygenic thysicians who claim that disease is always the result of a transgression of Nature's laws. The proprietors of Garfield Tea are both physicians and have devoted years to teaching the people how to avoid sickness by following Nature's laws. They give away with every package of Garfield Tea a little book, which they claim will enally all persons, if directions are followed, to avoid sickness of all kinds and to have no need for Garfield Tea or any other medicine.

When one woman praise, another, folks think she is sarcastic

Corghs and Colds.—Those who are suffer-ing from Coughs, Colds, Nore Throat, etc., sho ld try Buown's BRONCHIAL TROCHES. Sold only in boxes.

Clothes may not make the man, but suits

If afflicted with some even and Dr. isaac Thompson's Eye-water. Druggint soil at the per buttle The mother tongue is probably the language of Mar-

An Invaluable A'd. The World's Fair buildings at Chicag form an almost inexhaustible subject for writers, and the magazines and newspapers are top-heavy with articles descriptive of them. The buildings are mainly of iron, but besides another subs ance had to be used which would be more casily handled and more susceptible of artistic treatment. material was found in a combination of plaster and ju e liber, called staff, which combines adaptability to all forms of plastic handling with a stiffness and toughness almost like wood. This stuff has made possible effects of construction which could never have been attempted under the same conditions with any other material. It is prepared as quickly as water and plaster and fiber can be mixed together; it may be made course or fine, rough or smooth, as may be desired, it may be cast or molded; it may be colored; and when it is dry and ready for use it is handled almost exactly like wood-bored, sawed, and nailed. It takes every form that is necessary to clothe and ornament the iron skeletons; it suggests rather than simulates stone, and, onsidered for itself as a building material, it has ceragreeable qualities of brightness and

DR. KILMER'S

Kidney, Liver and Bladder Curc. Rheumatism.

Lumbago, pain in joints or back, brick dust in urine, frequent calls, irritation, inflamation, gravel, ulceration or catarrh of bladder. Disordered Liver,

Impaired direction, gout, billious-headache, SWANIP-ROOT cures kidney difficulties, La Grippe, urinary trouble, bright's disease. Impure Blood.

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Disease is overcome only when weak tissue

is replaced by the healthy kind. Scott's Emulsion of cod liver oil effects cure by building up sound flesh. It is agreeable to taste and easy of assimilation.

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WIFT'S SPECIFIC . . For renovating the entire system, climinating all Poisons from the Blood, whether of scrofulous or ial origin, this preparation has no equal.

TRADE S.S.S. MAPR For eighteen months I had an eating sore on my tongue. I was treated by best local physicians, ained no relief; the sore gradually grew I finally took S. S. S., and was entirely for using four bettler.

cured after using a few bottles."
C. B. McLemore, Henderson, Tex. Treatise on Blood and Skin Disases mailed free. THE SWIPT SPECIFIC Co., Atlanta, Ga,



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