JILSON says that when a man permits himself to engage in a crooked transaction it is easy to see the bent of his mind. - Buffalo Courier.

KIND, courteous, and polite treatment of all persons is one mark of a true woman, and of a true man also.

THE messenger boy is wedded to his idles -Glens Falls Republican.

Hard Times.

Politicians may debate and Congress may legislate, but there is one element of distress which makes the times very hard indeed, and that is a cold winter and physical suffering. Pains and aches are not set down in any tariff list, and there is one reformer, St. Jacobs Oil, that does not delay a prompt cure of such evils.

Some say that with the greater use of the telephon", the messenger boy is beginning to go. He may be, but he's not going f.st.

Deafness Cannot be Cured by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseasea portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure Deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an infamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube gets infamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed Deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever, nine cases out ten are caused by catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that can Deafness Cannot be Cured

case of D-ainess (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for Circulars, free.
F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O.
Sold by Druggists, 75c.

A miner may be ever so well off, but he can't help geting in a hole occasionally.

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 al. druggists in 50c.

The Hawaiian difficulty-How to pronounce the Queen's name.

Malaria cured and eradicated from the sys-tem by Brown's Iron Bitters, which enriches the blood, tones the nerves, aids digestion. Acts like a charm on persons in general ill health, giving new energy and strength.

A gross outrage—Finding it a few packages

FOR COUGHS AND THROAT DISOTORES use BROWN' BRONCHIAL TROCHES. "Have never changed my mind respecting them, except I think better of that which I began by thinking well of."—Rev. Henry Ward Beecher. Sold

Lumbermen are not necessarily logger-

Brown's Iron Bitters cures Dyspepsia, Mala-ria, Biliousness and General Debility. Gives strength, aids Divestion, tones the nerves-creates appetite. The best tonic for Nursing Mothers, weak women and children.

I awyers may be poets; they write lots of

If afflicted with sore eyes use Dr. Issac Thompson's Eye-water. Druggists sell at Mc.per bottla

It's a wise cow that knows its own butter. Mornings-Beecham's Pills with a drink of



nr.Chas. A. Stalker West Walworth, N. Y.

Diseased Bone

After an injury to my righ leg caused me much suffering, I was laid up a year and in a hospital at Rochester another year, where I underwent seven surgical overations, the last taking away the limb at the hip. My case was prono need hopeless. April, 32, I commenced taking Hood's Sarsaparilla. After the second bottle the wound at the hip entirety healed. A third bittle made me feel well as ever and built up my system." Chas. A. Stalker, West Walworm, N. Y. HOOD'S CURES.

Hood's Pills are purely vegetable, perfectly

After
About twenty-five years ago I was afflicted with a disease which the doctors pronounced SCROPULA I was treated by several physicians and specialists without being benefited; and I tried many blood remedies, without relief, and I tried many blood remedies, without relief, would not be in my former condition for two thousand dollars.

Mrs. Y. T. BUCK, Cured
Delaney, Ark.

Send for Treatise of Blood and

Send for Treatise on Blood and by SWIFT SPECIFIC CO. S. S. S. S.

A Weak Digestion sti inge as it may seem, is caused from a lack of that which is never exactly digested-fat. The greatest fact in connection with

Scott's Emulsion

appears at this point—it is partly digested fat-and the most weakened digestion is quickly strengthened by it.

The only possible help in Consumption is the arrest of waste and renewal of new, healthy tissue. Scott's Emulsion has done wonders in Consumption just this way.

pared by Scott & Bowne, N. Y. All druggist

REV. DR. TALMAGE.

THE BROOKLYN DIVINE'S SUN-DAY SERMON.

Subject: "Shortened Lives."

TEXT: "The righteous is taken away from the evil to come."—Isaiah lvii., i. We have written for the last time at the we have written for the last time at the head of our letters and business documents the figures 1893. With this day closes the year. In January last we celebrated its birth. To-day we attend its obsequies. Another twelve months have been cut out of our earthly continuance, and it is a time for absorbing reflection.

We all spend much time in panegyric of ongevity. We consider it a great thing to live to be an octogenarian. If any one dies in youth, we say, "What a pity!" Dr. Muhlenberg in old age said that the hymn written in early life by his own hand no more expressed his sentiment when it said : I would not live alway.

If one be pleasantly circumstanced, he never wants to go. William Cullen Bryant, the great poet, at eighty-two years of age, standing in my house in a festal group reading "Thanatopsis" without spectacles, was just as anxious to live as when at eighteen years of age he wrote the immortal threnody Cato feared at eighty years of age that he would not live to learn Greek. Monaidesco at 115 years, writing the history of his time, feared a collapse. Theophrastus writing a book at ninety years of age was anxious to Theophrastus writing a live to complete it. Thurlow Weed at about eighty-six years of age found life as great a desirability as when he snuffed out his first politician

Albert Barnes, so well prepared for the next world, at seventy said he would rather stay here. So it is all the way down. I suppose that the last time Methuselah was out of doors in a storm he was afraid of getting his feet wet lest it shorten his days. Indeed I some time ago preached a sermon on the blessings of longevity, but in this, the last day of 1893, and when many are filled with sadness at the thought that another chapter of their life is closing, and that they have 365 days less to live. I propose to preach to you about the advantages of an abbreviated

If I were an agnostic, I would say a man blessed in proportion to the number of years he can stay on "terra firma," because after that he falls off the docks, and if he is ever picked out of the depths it is only to be set up in some morgue of the universe to see if anybody will claim him. If I thought God made man only to last forty or fifty or 100 ears, and then he was to go into annihilation. I would say his chief business ought to e to keep alive and even in good weather to be very cautious, and to carry an umbrella and take overshoes and life preservers and bronze armor and weapons of defense lest he fall off into nothingness and obliteration.

But, my friends, you are not agnostics. You believe in immortality and the eternal residence of the righteous in heaven, and therefore I first remark that an abbreviated earthly existence is to be desired, and is a blessing because it makes one's life work

Some men go to business at 7 o'clock in the morning and return at 7 in the evening. Others go at 8 o'clock and return at 12. Others go at 10 and return at 4. I have friends who are ten hours a day in business, others who are five hours, others who are one hour. They all do their work well-they do their entire work, and then they return. Which position do you think the most desirable? You say, other things being equal, the man who is the shortest time de tained in business and who can return home

the quickest is the most blessed. Now, my friends, why not carry that good sense into the subject of transference from this world? If a person die in childhood, he gets through his work at 9 o'clock in the norning. If he die at forty-five years of age, he gets through his work at 12 o'clock noon, other planets swinging around other suns, If he die at seventy years of age, he gets through his work at 5 o'clock in the afternoon. If he die at ninety, he has to toil all the way on up to 11 o'clock at night. The sooner we get through our work the better. The harvest all in barrack or barn, the farmer does not sit down in the stubble field, but, shouldering his soythe and taking his pitcher from under a tree, he makes a straight line for the old homestead. All we want to be anxious about is to get our work done and

well done; the quicker the better.

Again, there is a blessing in an abbreviated earthly existence in the fact that moral dis-aster might come upon the man if he tarried longer. A man who had been prominent in churches, and who had been admired for his generosity and kindness everywhere, for forgery was sent to State prison for fifteen years. Twenty years before there was no more probability of that man's committing a commercial dishonesty than that you will commit com mercial dishonesty. The number of men who fall into ruin between fifty and seventy years of age is simply appalling. If they had died thirty years before, it would have been better for them and better for their families. The shorter the voyage the less chance for a cy-

There is a wrong theory abroad that if one's youth be right, his old age will be right. You might as well say there is nothing wanting for a ship's safety except to get it fully launched on the Atlantic Ocean. I have sometimes asked those who were schoolmates or college mates of some great de-frauder: "What kind of a boy was he? What kind of a boy was he? What kind of a young man was he?" and they have said: "Why, he was a splendid fellow. I had no idea he could ever go into such an outrage." The fact is the great temptation of life sometimes comes far on in middife or in old age.

The first time I crossed the Atlantic Ocean it was as smooth as a millpond, and I thought the sea captains and voyagers had slandered the old ocean, and I wrote home an essay for a magazine on "The Smile of the Sea," but I never afterward could have written that thing, for before we got home we got a terrible shaking up. The first voyage of life may be very smooth; the last may be a euroclydon Many who start life in great prosperity do not end it in prosperity. The great pressure of temptation comes sometimes in this direction: At about fortyfive years of age a man's nervous system changes, and some one tells him he must changes, and some one tells him he must take stimulants to keep himself up until the stimulants keep him down, or a man has been going along for thirty or forty years in unsuccessful business, and here is an opening where by one dishonored action he can lift himself and his family from all financial embarrassment. He attempts to leap the chasm and he falls into it

chasm, and he falls into it.

Then it is in after life that the great temptation of success comes. If a man makes a fortune before thirty years of age, he generally loses it before forty. The solid and the permanent fortunes for the most part do not come to their climax until midlife or in old age. The most of the bank president have white hair. Many of those who have been largely successful have been full of arrogance or worldliness in old age. They may not have lost their integrity, but they have become so worldly and so selfich under the influence of large success that it is evident to everybody that their success has been a temporal calamity and eternal damage.

Concerning many people it may be said it seems as if it would have been better if they could have embarked from this life at twenty or thirty years of age. Do you know the reason why the vast majority of people die before thirty-five? It is because they have not the moral endurance for that which is beyond the thirty, and a merciful God will not allow them to be put to the fearful strain.

Again, there is a blessing in an abbreviated earthly existence in the fact that one is the sooner taken off the defensive. As soon as one is old enough to take care of himself, he is put on his guard. Boits on the door to keep out the robbers. Fireproof safes to keep off the flames. Life insurance and fire insurance against accidents. Receipts lest you have to pay a debt twice. Lifeboat against shipwreck. Westinghouse airbreak against shipwreck. chasm, and he falls into it.

Then it is in after life that the great temp-

the grave, and even the tombstone sometimes

ing and stung with the cold, pacing up and down the parapet with shouldered musket, is glad when someone comes to relieve guard and he can go inside the fortress, ought not that man to shout for joy who can put down his weapon of earthly defense and go into the king's castle? Who is the more fortunate, the soldier who has to stand guard twelve hours, or the man who has to stand guard six hours? We have common sense about everything but religion, common sense about

everything but transference from this world.

Again, there is a blessing in an abbreviated earthly existence in the fact that one escapes so many bereavements. The longer we live the more attachments and the mo kindred, the more chords to be wounded or rasped or sundered. If a man live on to seventy or eighty years of age, how many graves are cleft at his feet? In that long reach of time father and mother go, brothers and sisters go, children go, grandchildren go, personal friends outside the family circle m they had loved with a love like that of

David and Jonathan. sides that, some men have a natural mon during forty or fifty or sixty years this horror of their dissolution shudders through soul and body. Now, suppose the lad goes at sixteen years of age. He escapes fifty funerals, fifty caskets, fifty obsequies, fifty awful wrenchings of the heart. It is hard enough for us to bear their departure, but is it not easier for us to bear their departure than for them to stay and bear fifty departures? Shall we not, by the grace of God, rouse ourselves into a generosity of bereavement which will practically say, "It is hard enough for me to go through this bereavement, but how glad I am that he will never have to go through it!"

So I reason with myself, and so you will find it helpful to reason with yourselves. David lost his son. Though David was king, he lay on the earth mourning and inconso-lable for some time. At this distance of time, which do you really think was the one to be congratulated, the short lived child or the long lived father? Had Davied died as early as that child, he would in the first place have that particular bereavement, then he would have escaped the worst bereavement of Absalom, his recreant son and the pursuit of the Philistines, and the fatigues of his military campaign, and the jealousy of Saul, and that, the perfidy of Abithophel, and the curse of At Shimei, and the destruction of his family at Ziklaz, and, above all, he would have escaped the two great calamities of life, the world, but so far as his own happiness was concerned, does it not seem to you that it would have been better for him to be a support of the sea he would have been any support of the sea he would have been better for him to be a support of the sea he would have been better for him to be a support of the sea he would have been a support of the sea he would have been also be a support of the sea he would have been a support of the sea he would have been a sup

Now, this, my friends, explains some things that to you have been inexplicable. This shows you why when God takes little children from a household he is very apt to take the brightest, the most genial. the most sympathetic, the most talented. Why? It is because that kind of nature suffers the most when it does suffer and is most liable to temptation. God saw the tempest sweeping up from the Caribbean, and He put the delicate craft into the first barbor. "Taken away from the evil to come.

Again, my friends, there is a blessing in an abbreviated earthly existence in the fact that it puts one sooner in the centre of things. All astronomers, infidel as well as Christian, agree in believing that the universe swings around some great centre. Any one who has studied the earth and studied the heavens knows that God's favorite figure in geometry is a circle. When God put forth His hand to create the universe, He did not strike that hand at right angles, but He waved it in a circle, and kept on waving it in a circle until systems and constellations and galaxies and all worlds took that motion. Our planet swinging around the sun. the great wheel of the universe turns. Now, that centre is beaven. That is the capital of the universe. That is the great metropolis

of immensity. Now, does not our common sense teach us that in matters of study it is better for us to move out from the centre toward the circumwhile standing on the Atlantic beach. way to study the continent is to cross it or go to the heart of it. Our standpoint in this world is defective. We are at the wrong end of the telescope. The best way to study a piece of macninery is not to stand on the doorstep and try to lookin, but to go in with the engineer and take our place right amid the saws and cylinders. We wear our eyes out and our brain out from the fact that we are studying under such great disadvantage.

Millions of dollars for observatories to study things about the moon, about the sun, about the rings of Saturn, about transits and occultations and eclipses, simply because our studio, our observatory, is poorly situated. We are down in the cellar trying to study the palace of the universe, while our departed Christian friends have gone up stairs amid the skylights to study.

Now, when one can sooner get to the centre of things, is he not to be congratulated? Who wants to be always in the fresh-man class? We study God in this world by the Biblical photograph of Him, but we all know we can in five minutes of interview with a friend get more accurate idea of him than we can by studying him fifty years through pictures of words. The little child that died last night to-day knows more of God than all Andover, and all Princeton, and all New Brunswick, and all Edinburgh, and all the theological institutions in Christen-dom. Is it not better to go up to the very

headquarters of knowledge?

Does not our common sense teach us that it is better to be at the centre than to be clear out on the rim of the wheel, holding nervously fast to the tire lest we be sud-denly hurled into light and eternal felicity? Through all kinds of optical instruments trying to peer in through the cracks and the keyholes of heaven—afraid that both doors of the celestial mansion will be swung wide open before our entranced vision—rushing about the apothecary shops of this world, wondering if this is good for rheumatism, and that is good for neuralgia and some-thing else is good for a bad cough, lest we be suddenly ushered into a land of everlast-ing health, where the inhabitant never says,

What fools we all are to prefer the circumference to the centre! What a dreadful thing it would be if we should be suddenly thing if would be if we should be suddenly ushered from this wintry world into the Maytime orchards of heaven, and if our pauperism of sin and sorrow should be suddenly broken up by a presentation of an empsror's castle, surrounded by parks with springing fountains and paths up and down which angels of God walk two and two.

We stick to the world as though we pre-ferred cold drizzle to warm habitation, disferred coid drizzle to warm habitation, discord to cantata, sackcloth to royal purple—as though we preferred a piano with four or five keys out of tune to an instrument fully attuned—as though earth and heaven had exchanged apparel and earth had taken on bridal array and heaven had gone into deep mourning, all its waters stagnant, all its harps broken, all chalices cracked at the dry wells, all the lawns sloping to the river plowed with graves, with dead angels under the furrow. Oh, I want to break up my own infatuation, and I want to break up your infatuation for this world. Itell you if we are ready, and if our work is done, the sooner we go the better, and if there are blessings in longevity, I want you to know right well there are also blessings in an abbreviated earthly existence.

If the spirit of this sermon is true, how

ready to overreach you and take all you have.
Defense against cold, defense against heat, defense against sickness, defense against the world's abuse, defense all the way down to the grave and the staying there long enough to let and then they started for a better stopping place. They were like ships that put in at world's abuse, defense all the way down to the grave, and even the tombstone sometimes is not a a sufficient barricade.

If a soldier who has been on guard, shiver
If a soldier who has been on guard, shiver-

took this world "in transitu." It is hard for us, but it is biessed for them. And if the spirit of this sermon is true, then we ought not to go around sighing and groaning because another year has gone. But we ought to go down on one knee by the milestone and see the letters and thank God that we are 365 miles nearer home. We ought not to go around with morbid feelings about our health or about anticipated demise. ought to be living, not according to that old maxim which I used so hear in my boyhood, that you must live as though every day were the last; you must live as though you were to live forever, for you will. Do not be vous lest you have to move out of a shanty into an Alhambra,

One Christmas morning one of my neigh bors, an old sea captain, died. After life had departed, his face was illuminated as though he were just going into harbor. was, he had already gone through the "Narrows." In the adjoining room were the Christmas presents waiting for his distribu-Long ago, one night, when he had narrowly escaped with his ship from being trepidation about dissolution, and ever and run down by a great ocean steamer, be had made his peace with God, and a kinder neighbor or a better man you would not find this side of heaven. Without a moment's warning the pilot of the heavenly harbor had

met him just off the lightship The captain often talked to me of the goodness of God, and especially of a time when he was about to go in New York harbor with his ship from Liverpool, and he was suddenly impressed that he ought to put back to sea. Under the protest of the crew and under their very threat, he put back to sea, fearing at the same time he was losing his mind, for it did seem so upreasonable that when they could get into harbor that night they should put back to sea. But they put back to sea, and the captain said to his mate, "You will call me at 10 o'clock at

At 12 o'clock at night the captain was aroused and said: "What does this mean? I thought I told you to call me at 10 o'clock, and here it is 12." 'Why," said the mate, "I did call you at 10 o'clock, and you got up looked around and told me to keep right on this same course for two hours, and then to call you at 12 o'clock." Said the captain: 'Is it possible? I have no remembrance of

At 12 o'clock the captain went on deck, and through the rift of the cloud the moonlight fell upon the sea and showed him a shipwreck with 100 struggling passengers. He helped them off. Had he been any earlier pay for the rescue and what they should pay for the provisions. "Ah," says the captain. "my lads, you can't pay me anything. All I have on board is yours. I feel too greatly honored of God in having saved you to take any pay." Just like him. He never got any pay except that of his own applicating considerate

Oh, that the old sea captain's God might be my God and yours. Amid the stormy seas of this life may we have always some one as tenderly to take care of us as the captain took care of the drowning crew and the passengers. And may we come into the harbor with as little physical pain and with as bright a hope as he had, and if it should happen to be a Christmas morning when the presents are being distributed and we are selebrating the birth of Him who came to ave our shipwrecked world, all the better for what grander, brighter Christmas present

California's Gold Product.

Expert miners and prospectors predict that the new South African gold fields, of which the wonderful city of but somewhere a great bub around which Johannisberg is the commercial centre, will, when fully developed, prove to be the richest ever discovered. The character and extent of the deposits in that territory, says the New York Herald, certainly warrant the expecference, where our world is? We are like tation that further operations will those who study the American continent place it among the most famous minplace it among the most famous mining regions in history, its output already exceeding that of any other district of similar geographical area with

the single exception of California. It is to California, indeed, that historians must turn for the standard with which to ascertain the comparative richness of all other gold fields. to The record of that State in the yield of the precious metal stands without parallel in the history of mankind. No other territory ever developed gold deposits so extensive, so rich, or so enduring, nor has any ever witnessed profitable mining operations extending over such long periods of

The gold produced in California since 1850 exceeds \$1,250,000,000, and the yield at present amounts to about \$13,000,000 a year, or perhaps \$7,-000,000 more than that of any other State. The output has decreased somewhat in recent years, but the decline is not due to any general exhaustion of the territory, but to the suspension of the hydraulic mines, which of themselves turned out something like \$10,-

000,000 annually. These figures set a high mark for boomers of the South African gold fields. They represent a contribution to the wealth of the world never equaled by any similar area of territory on the face of the earth. And California, notwithstanding the diversion of vast sums of her energy and capital to profitable mining operations for other minerals, is still turning out more than one-third of the gold produced in the United States.

Animal Talk. It will be remembered that when

sometime ago Professor Garner went to Africa to study the monkey language there were many newspaper okes perpetrated at his expense. But Paul du Chaillu, who has spent much of his life in Africa, believes that Garner is right in his theory of the existence of a monkey language, aithough he does not commit himself to the notion that it is possible for man to acquire that language. When there are so many instances of horses, dogs and other animals learning so much of human language as to promptly obey commands given, it would be unreasonable to suppose that they had not some kind of a language of their own. The warning notes of danger that a hen gives to her chicks when a hawk If the spirit of this sermon is true, how consoled you ought to feel about members of your families that went early. "Taken from the evil to come," this book says. What a fortunate escape they had! How glad we ought to feel that they will never have to go through the struggles which we have had to go through. They had just time enough to get out of the cradle and run up the springHighest of all in Leavening Power .- Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Yal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

The official reports show Royal Baking Powder superior to all others, yielding 160 cubic inches of leavening gas per ounce of powder, a strength greatly in excess of every other powder tested.

WEAKNESS OF BIG IRONCLADS.

Valuable Lessons Taught by the Recent Disaster in the British Navy.

The following are the principal points of the speech in which Lord Armstrong, at the meeting of shareholders of his famous company the other day, expressed his views concerning the dangers involved in the construction of gigantic ironelads:

The ram of the Camperdown, although striking with a restricted momentum, was buried deep into the side of the Victoria, and it cannot be doubted that while armor is in a great measure effective against projectiles, and netting against torpedoes, nothing can withstand the power of the ram. But although in the case of this dreadful accident the blow of the ram was inflicted with incomparably less force than that due to the full speed of the ship, the damage done to the ramming vessel was such as to place her in imminent danger of following her victim to the bottom. It appears, therefore, that the strength and stability of the prow and ram of the Camperdown are quite insufficient to enable her to deliver an effective stroke against an adversary without at the same time imperiling her own flotation. This is like having a great gun that cannot be fired for fear it should burst, and I apprehend that what applies to the ram of the Camperdown would apply equally to the ram of every great battle ship in the British ser-

Vessels specially designed for ramming need not be large nor costly. and they would be free from all the complications of battle ships. Personal dash, of which there is no want in the British navy, would be the chief quality required in directing their use, and the occasional loss of such a vessel would be of small importance in comparison with that of a battle ship. I am therefore of opinion that a considerable number of inexpensive ram ships should form an item in any future ship-building

programme. While on this subject I cannot refrain from expres sion as to the disastrous effect of high explosive shells discharged in vast numbers from quick-firing guns against the unarmored portions of our battle ships. The experiments made some years ago with such shells against the Resistance, which was an armored ship of small value given up for experiment, proved that such shells would be competent to wreck the unprotected plating down to, or possibly below, the water level, and that even where a streak of armor was applied at the water-line the damage might be low enough down to cause the ship to be flooded by the wash of the sea. It was proved also that armor of sma'l thickness insured the bursting of these shells harmlessly outside of the ship, which, of course, raises the question whether, if armor has to be used at all, it ought not to be applied in varying thicknesses over the whole ship.



displacements of women. West Liberty. O.

DR. R. V. PIERCE: Dear Sir—I can cheerfully recommend your valuable medicine, the "Favorite Prescription." to suffering females.

Three years ago my health became so poor that I was scarcely able to help with the household duties. I was persuaded to try your medicine, and I purchased six bottles. That, with the local treatment you advised, made me strong and well.

My sister has used it in the family with like results.

J. E. Johnson

To meet the present Hard Times on Parmers we will sell tem direct for casu good Pertilizers at the fol-lowing lowest wholesale price: FERTILIZERS
Fertilizers for corn. cotton and peasure at \$13.50.

Send two 2-cent postage stamps for circular.

W.S. Powell & Co., Fertilizer Mfrs., Bastimore, Md.

Another Great Ship Canal. The great canal between the North and Baltic seas is fast approaching completion, and the engineers say that it will be opened without fail next year. It has no locks or sluices along its course, but at each end there are gates regulating the water level in the canal. The average level will be the same as that in the Baltic. The bed of the canal is 27 feet below normal water. level and it has a bottom width of 68 yards. The slope of the sides is either two to one or three to one, and the least depth of water is to be about 18 feet deep. The Baltic trading steamers generally draw less water than this minimum and are of such a beam that they can easily pass in the canal. The greate t amount of curvature is made with a radius of 3,000 feet, and 63 per cent. of the canal is straight. During the summer about 5,000 men have been at work on the great ditch, and up to the present time about 100,000,000 cubic vards of excavation have been comleted at an expense of about \$17,500,-The entire cost of the canal is estimated at \$39,000,000, of which sum Prussia contributes \$12,500,000 and the German Empire the balance.

German Syrup Regis Leblanc is a French Cana-

dian store keeper at Notre Dame de Stanbridge, Quebec, Can., who was cured of a severe attack c Congestion of the Lungs by Boschee's German Syrup. He has sold many a bottle of German Syrup on his personal recommendation. If you drop him a line he'll give you the full facts of the case direct, as he did us, and that Boschee's German Syrup brought him through nicely. always will. It is a good medicine and thorough in its work.

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