REV. DR. TALMAGE.

day Sermon.

"The City of Blood."

"Our bours are scattered at the crave's mouth, as when one cutteth and cleaveth wood upon the earth. But mine wes are unto Thee, O, God, the Lord I"—Psalms exit., 7.

Though you may read this text from the rious Christianity may utter its triumph er death and the grave, I preach this my econd sermon in the round the world series, and I shall speak of "The City of Blood," or

awnpur, India.
Two hours and ten minutes after its currence Joseph Lee, of the Sbropshire egiment of foot, rode in upon the Cawnur massacre. He was the first man I met Cawnpur. I wanted to hear the story om some one who had been here in 1857 ad with his own eyes gazed upon the inghtered heaps of humanity, I could rdly wait until the horses were put to the rriage, and Mr. Lee, seated with us, arted for the scene, the story of which akes tame in contrast all Moloc and

octaw butcheries.

It seems that all the worst passions of the It seems that all the worst passions of the intury were to be impersonated by one an, and he Nana Sahib, and our escort at awnpur, Joseph Lee, knew the man permally. Unfortunately there is no correct picture of Nana Sahib in existence. The ctures of him published in the books of arope and America and familiar to us all e an amusing mistake. This is the fact in gard to them. Alawyer of England was alled to India for the purpose of defending the case of a native who hat been charged the fraud. The attorney came and so th fraud. The attorney came and so illfully managed the case of his client that client paid him enormously for his ces, and he went back to England, takwith him a picture of his In itan elient, er awhile the mutiny in In ita broke out. Nana Sahib was mentioned as the apion villain of the waole affair, and the spapers of England wanted a picture of and to interview some one on Indian irs who had recently been in India.

lawyer, lately returned. The only pic-be had brought from India was a picof his client, the man charged with d. The attorney gave the way the Hin-nals as a specimen of the way the Hin-s dress, and forthwith that picture waeither by mistake or intentionally, for Sahib. The English lawyer said he d in dread that his client would some see the use made of his picture, and it not until the death of his Hindoo client is never intended that the face of such a on should be preserved amid human ords. I said to our escort, "Mr. Lee. there any p-culiarity in Nana Sahib's arance?" The reply was: "Nothing peculiar. He was a dul, lazy, cowardnead man, brought up to do nothing ranced to continue on the same scale to

m what Mr. Lee told me and from all d learn in India, Nana Sahib ordered sacre in that city from sheer revenge, her abdicated the throne, and the h paid him annually a pension of 00. When the father died, the Engerament declined to pay the same to the son, Nana Sanib, out the poor was not in any suffering from lack of of the sepoys. His father left him \$83,000 in gold . "Which way nts, \$500,000 in jeweis, \$300,000 in and other resources amounting to at \$1,500,000. But the poor young man of satisfied, and the Cawnour massaas his revenge. General Waeeler, the shman who had command of this city. gh often warned, could not see that boys were planning for his destrucnd that of all his regiments and all

opeans in Cawapur. Lee explained all this to me by the at General Wheeler had married a maand he naturally took her story and ght there was no peril. But the time he proc amation from Nana Sabio had before had seen the light of day. I

as by the kindness of Gol, and the goo! ne of the emperor, all the Christians were at Delhi, Poonab, Sattara and places, and even those 5000 European rs who went in disguise into the fority and were discovered, are destroyed int to hell by the pious and sagacious who are firm to their religion, and as have all been conquered by the present rnment, and as no trace of them is left se places, it is the duty of all the suband servants of the government to rece at the delightful intelligence and carry their respective work with comfort and As by the bounty of the giorious Atperor, the yellow faced and narrow nded people have been sent to hell, and wapur has been conquered, it is necesthat all the subjects and landowners government servants should be as been to the former one; that it is the ded proprietors of every district to re-e at the thought that the Christians have a sent to hell, and both the Hindoo and ammedan religions have been confirmed, that they should, as usual, be obedient e authorities of the government and r suffer any complaint against thems to reach to the ears of the higher au-Mr. Lee, what is this?" I said to our es-

the carriage balted by an embank-"Here," he said, "is the intrenchwhere the Christians of Cawapur took e." It is the remains of a wall which time of the mutiny was only four feet behind which, with no shelter from sun, the heat at 130 degrees, 440 men, women and children dwelt nearly a ath. A handful of flour and split peas the dady ration, and only two wells near the one in which they buried their dead, use they had no time to bury them in earth, and the other well the focus on the artillery of the enemy played, so it was a choice between death by thirst eath by bullet or shell. Ten thousand neath by builet or snell. Ten thousand ag Hindoos outside this frail wall and suffering, dying people inside. In ada to the army of the Hindoos an tems, and invisible army of sickness ped down upon them. Some went ravead under exposure. Others dropped applicate A starying mutilistat apolexy. A starving, mutilate i, d, sunstruck, ghastly group waiting I Why did not the heathen dash down mud walls and the 10,000 annihilate w less than 1000? It was occuse they d supernaturally defended. supernaturally defended. Sanib resolved to celebrate an an-

. The 23.1 of June, 1857, would be since the battle of Plassy, when, ars since the battle of Passy, when, f Lord Clive, India surrentered to and. That day the last European in ipur was to be slaughtered. Other ansaries have been celebrated with blood. Other versaries have been adorned with gargersaries have been adorned with gargersaries have been adorned with gargersaries have been adorned with gargersaries.

was to be celebrated with blood. Other versaries have been adorned with garge. This with drawn swords. Others been kept with songs. This with executions. Others been kept with songs. This with executions. Others with the dance of the gay, with the dance of death. The infantry cavairy and artillery of Nana Sahib made hat day one grand assault, but the few of the English and Scotch put to flight and before being shot compelled them to when the dance of the few of the English and Scotch troops came upon the scene, their wrath was so great that General Neill had the butchers arrested, and before being shot compelled them to when the floor of this place of massare, this being the worst of their punishment, for there is nothing that a Hindoo to hates as to touch blood.

When Havelock came upon the scene, he had this order annulled. The well was now not only full of human bodies, but corpaes if the first of the sea against a lighthouse. The latter that General Neill had the butchers arrested, and before being shot compelled them to when the scene, their wrath was so great that General Neill had the butchers arrested.

When the English and Scotch troops came upon the scene, their wrath was so great that General Neill had the butchers arrested.

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When the English and Scotch put of the floor of this piace of massacre, this beling the worst of their put of the floor of the scene, he had this order annulied. The well was now the scene of the scene, the floor of the scene, he had this order annulied. The well was now the s

eavens, and on that anniversary day gave

the victory to His people.

Therefore Nana Sahib must try some other plan. Standing in a field not far from the intrendament of the English was a Eminent Brooklyn Divine's Sun- native Christian woman, Jacobee by name, holding high up in her hand a letter. It holding high up in her hand a letter. It was evidently a communication from the enemy, and General Wheeler ordered the woman brought in. She hande I him a proposed treaty. If General Wheeler and his men would give up their weapons, Nam Sahib would conduct them into safety. They could march out unmolested, the men, women and children. They could go down to-morrow to the Granges, where they would find boats to take them in peace to Allahabad.

Though you may read this text from the lible, I read it as cut by chisel into the pectal of a cross beneath which lie many of the massacred at Cawapur, India. To show ou what Hindooism and Mohammedanism, really are, where they have full swing, and to as they represent themselves in a "parliament of religions," and to demonstrate to what extent of cruelty and abomation human nature may go when fully let ose, and to illustrate the hardeniar process of sin, and to remind you how our derived by the interaction of the consuming sun, with the thermometer from 120 to 147, would cease. Mothers religious Christianity may utter its triumph dran. The young ladies of the intranch. the consuming sun, with the thermometer from 120 to 147, would cease. Mothers rejoiced at the prospect of saving their children. The young ladies of the intrenchment would escape the wild beasts in human form. On the morrow, true to the promise, carts, ware randy to transport those who carts were ready to transport those who

were too much exhausted to walk.

"Get into the carriage," said Mr. Lee,
"and we will ride to the banks of the
Ganges, for which the liberated combatants
and pan-combatants and non-combatants started from this place."
On our way Mr. Lee pointed out a monument over the burial place which was opened for General Wheeler's intrenchment, the well into which every night the dead had been dropped. Around it is a curious memorial. There are five crosses, one at each corner of the garden and on, at the centre, from which inscription I to-iny read my text. Riding on we came to the Memorial Church built to the memory of those failen in Cawapur. The walls are covered with tablets and epitaphs. I copied two or three of the inscriptions: "These are they who come out of great tribulations;" also. "The dead shall be raised incorruptible;" also, "In the world ye shall have tribulation, but be of good cheer. I have overcome the world;" also, "The Lord gave. The Lord

eight ooals were filled with men, women and calidren an I floated out into the river. Each boat contained ten armed natives. Then three boats fastened together were brought up, and General Wheeler and his staff got in. A though orders were given to start, the three boats were somehow detaine I. At this juncture a boy of twelve years of age hoisted on the top of the Hindoo temple on the banks two flags, a Hindoo and a Mohammedan flag, at which signal the boatmen and armed natives jumped from the boats and swam for the shore, and from innumerable guns the natives on the bank fired on the boats, and masked batteries above and below roared with destruction, and the boats sank with their precious cargo, and all went down save three strong swimmers, who got to the opposite shore. Those who struggled out deem sepalture the remains of Nana Sabib? near by were dashed to death. Nana Sabib Ask the values! Ask the reptiles! Ask and his staff with their swords slashed to the jackals! Ask the midnight Himalayas! pieces General Wheeler and his staff, who had not got well away from the shore.

I said that the young and attractive wo-

men were not allowed to get into the boats. These were marched away under the guard

"Which way?" I inquired. "I will show you," said Mr. Lee. Again we took seats in the carriage and started for the climax of desperation and diabolism. Now we are on the way to a summer house, called the as-sembly rooms, waich had been built for recsembly rooms, watch had been out for re-reation and pleasure. It had two rooms, each twenty-nine by ten, and some window-less closets, and here were imprisoned 205 neipless people. It was to become the prison of these women and children. Some of these sepoys got permission of Nana Sahib to take one or more of these ladies to their own place on the promise they should be brought back to the summer garden next morning. A daughter of General Wheeler was so taken and did not return. She after-ward married the Mohammedan who had ward married the Monadan ward and the work of slaughter had been taken her to his tent. Some sepoys amused themselves by thrusting children through all directions on an appalling scale, and the work of slaughter had been up all directions on an appalling scale, and the work of slaughter had been up all directions on the English army made up to the state of the state of the English army made up to the state of the English army made up to the state of the with bayonets and holding them up before their mothers in the summer house. All the doors closed and the sepoys standing guard, the crowled women and children waited their doom for eighteen days and nights amid sickness and flies and stends and.

The butchers came out exhausted, thinking they had done their work, and the doors were closed, but when they were again opened three women and three boys were still alive. All these were soon dispatched, and not a Caristian or European was left in Cawnpur. The murderers were paid fifty cents for each lady siain. The Mohamme-dan assessins dragged by the hair the dead bodies out of the summer house and threw them into a well, by which I stood with such them into a well, by which I stood with such feelings as you cannot imagine. But after the mutinated boiles had been thrown into well the record of the scene remained in hieroglyphics of crimson on the floor and wall of the slaughter house. An eyewithness says that as he walked in the blood was shoe deep, and on this blood were tufts of hair, pieces of musiin, broken combs, fragments of pinafores, children's straw hats, a card-case containing a curl, with the inscription, "Ned's hair, with love;" a few leaves of an Episcopal prayer book; also a book entitled "Preparation for Death;" a Bible on the fly leaf on which was written, "For darling leaf on which was written, "For darling mamma, from her affectionate daughter, Isabella Blair," both the one who presented t and the one to whom it was presented de-

Then Naus Sahib heard that Havelock was coming, and his name was a terror to the sepoys. Lest the women an i children the sepoys. Lest the women and children imprisoned in the summer house, or assembly rooms, should be liberated, he ordered that their throats should be cut. The officers were commanded to do the work and attempted it but falled because the law of attempted it, but failed because the law of casts would not allow the Hindoo to hold the victims while they were being slain.

Then 100 men were ordered to fire turough the windows, but they fired over the heads of the imprisoned ones, and only a few were killed. Then Nana Sabib was in a rage and ordered professional butchers from among the lowest of the gypsies to go at the work. Five of them, with batchets and swords and knives, began the work but these of them. knives, began the work, but three of them collapsed an I fainted under the ghastliness, and it was left to two butchers to complete the slaugater. The struggle, the sharp cut, the blinding blow, the cleaving through scalp and skull, the begging for life, the death agony of hour after hour, the tangled simbs of the corpses, the pilet up dead—only Gol and those who were inside the summer house can ever know.

I said: "Mr. Lee, I have hear! that indelicate things were found written on the walls," He answered: "No, but these poor creatures wrote in charcoal and scratched on the wall the story of the brulalities they had suffered."

It was about 5 o'clock in the evening when It was about 5 o close in the syming when I came upon this place in Cawnpur. The building in which the massacre took place has been torn down, and a garden of exquisite and fragrant flowers surrounds the scene. Mr. Lee pointed out to us some seventy mounds containing bodies or portions of bodies of those not thrown into the tions of bodies of those not thrown into the well. A soldier stands on guard to keep the foliage and flowers from being ruthlessly pulled. I asked a soldier if I might take a rose as a memento, and he handed me a cluster of roses, red and white, both colors suggestive to me—the red typical of the carnage there enacted, and the white for the purity of those who from that spot ascended.

But of course the most absorbing interest

But of course the most absorbing interest concentrated at the well, into which hundreds of women and children were flung or lowered. A circular wall of white marble incloses this well. The wall is about twenty feet high. Inside this wall there is a marble pavement. I paced it and found it fifty-seven paces around. In the center of this inclosure and immediately above the well of the dead is a sculptured angel of resurrection, with illumined face, and two palm branches, meaning victory. This angel is looking down toward the slumberers be-neath, but the two wings suggest the rising of the last day. Mighty consolation in mar-ble! They went down under the batchets of the sepoys. They shall come up under the trumpet that shall wake the dead. I felt weak and all a-tremble as I stoo i reading these words on the stone that covers the well. "Sicred to the perpetual memory of a great company of Christian people, chiefly women and children, cruelly massacred near this spot by the rebel, Nana Sahib, and thrown, the dying with the dead, into the well beneath on the 15th day of July, 1857." On the arch of the mausoleum were cut the words, "These are they who came out of great tribulation."

The sun was sinking beneath the horizon as I came down the seven or eight steps of that place of sepulcher, and I bethought myself: "No emperor, unless it was Napol-leon, ever had more glories around his pillow of dust, and no queen, unless it were the one of Taj Mahal, had reared for her grander cenotaph than crowns the resting places of the martyrs of Cawapur. But where rest the bones of the Herod of the nineteenth century, Nana Sahib? Two men sent out to find the whereabouts of the world; "also, "The Lord gave. The Lord hath taken away; also, "Come unto Me, all ye that labor and are heavy laden."

"Get into the carriage," said Mr. Lee, and we role on to the Ganges and got out at a Hindoo temple standing on the banks. "Now," said Mr. Lee, "here is the place to which General Wheeler and his people came under the escort of Nana Sahib." I went down the steps to the margin of the river. Down these steps went General Wheeler and the men, women and children under his care. They stood on one side of the steps, and Nana Sahib and his staff stood on the other side. As the women were getting into the boats Nana Sahib objected that only the aged and infirm women and children should go on board the boats. The young and atgo on board the boats. The young and at-tractive women were kept out. Twenty- with him a ruby of vast value. He wore it ractive women were kept out. Twentyeight boats were filled with men, women and
collider and floated out into the river. Each
boat contained ten armed natives. Then
three boats fastened together were brought
to and Congrat Wheelers and the reservoir. be good, but both the ruby and the prince who wore it have vanished. Not a treasure on the outside of the bosom, but 'a treasure inside the heart, is the best protection, Solomon, who had rubles in the filt of swords, and rubles in the lip of the tankards, and rubles in his crown, declared that which Nana Sahib did not find out in time, "Wisdom is better than rubles." Waen the forests of In its are cleared by the axes of another air light on the lest rube of the Carnon beauty light on the lest rube of the Carnon characteristics. other civilization, the lost ruby of this Cawnour monster may be picked up and be brought track again to blaze among the work's jewels. But who shall reclaim for

Much criticism has been made of Sir Henry Havelock and Sir Colin Campbell be-cause of the exterminating work they did with these sepoys. Indeed it was awlul. My sepoys fastened to the mouths of cannon, and then the guns would fire, and for a few seconds there would be nothing but smoke and as the smoke began to lift fragments of flesh would be found flying through the air. You may do your own criticism. I here express no opinion. There can be no doubt, however, that that mode of finally treating the sepoys broke the back of the mutiny, The Hindoos found that the Europeans could play at the same game which the Asiatics had started. The plot was organized for the murder of all the Europeans and Americans in India. Under its knives and bludgeons American Presbyterianism lost its glorious missionaries. Per Me and Mer Company. missionaries, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Campbell, Rev. Mr. an i Mrs. MacMullin, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Johnson, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Freeman. The work of slaughter had been begun in

their minds that this was the best way.

The Black Hole prison has been torn down, but a stone pavement twenty feet by twenty indicates the ground covered by the prison. The building had two small win-dows, and was intended for two or three prisoners. These natives of India crowded into that one room of twenty feet feet by twenty feet 146 Europeans. The midsummer heat, the suffocation, the trampling of one upon another, the groaning and shricking and begging and praying of all, are matters of history. The sepoys that night held lights to the small windows and mocked the sufference. ers. Then all the sounds ceased. That night of June 20, 1756, passed, and 123 corrses were taken out. Only twenty-three night of June 20, 1756, passed, and 123 corpses were taken out. Only twenty-three people of the 146 were alive, and they had to be pulled out from under the corpses. Mrs. Carey, who survived, was taken by the Indian nabob into his harem and kept a prisoner six years. Lucknow in 1857 was only an echo of Calcutta in 1756. During the mutiny of which I have been speaking natives who had been in the service of Europeans and well treated by them, and with no cause of offense, would, at the call of the mutineers, and without any compunction, stab to death the fathers and mothers of the household and dash out the brains of the usehold and dash out the brains of the household and dash out the brains of the children. These natives are at peace now, but give them a chance, and they will reenact the scenes of 1756 and 1857. They look upon the English as conquerors and themselves as conquered. The mutiny of 1857 occurred because the British Government was too lenient and put in places of trust and in command of forts too many of the natives.

I call upon England to stop the present attempt to palliate the natives by allowing them to hold positions of trust. I am no alarmist, but the only way these Asiatics can be kept from another mutiny is to put them out of power, and I say beware, or the Lucknow and Cawnpur and Delhi martyrdoms, over which the hemispheres have wept, will be eclipsed by the Lucknow and Cawnpur and Delhi martrydoms yet to be enacted. I speak of what I have seen and heard. I give the opinion of every intelligent Englishman and Scotchman and Irishman and American whom I met in India. Prevention is better than cure. I do not say it is better that England rule in India. I say nothing against the right of India to rule herself, but I do say that the moment the native population of India think there is a possibility of driving back Europeans from India they will make the attempt, and that they have enough crueliles for the time suppressed, which, if let loose, would submerge with carnage everything from Calcutta to Bombay and from the Himalayas to Coromandel. I call upon England to stop the present at-

thing from Calcutta to Bombay and from the Himalayas to Coromandel.

Now, my friends, go home, after what I have said, to see the beauties of the Mohammedanism and Hindooism which many think it will be well to have introduced into America, and to dwell upon what natural evolution will do where it has had its ushindered way for thousands of years, and to think upon the wonders of martyrdom for Ghrist's sake, and to pray more earnest prayers for the missionaries, and to contribute more largely for the world's evangelization, and to be more assured than ever that the overthrow of the idolatries of Nations is such a stupendous work that nothing but an emnipotent God through the gospel of Jesus Christ can ever achieve it.

KENNEDY'S MEDICAL DISCOVERY,

CHRONIC RHEUMATISM.

MONBOE, JOWA, Nov. 25, 1894. DEAR SIR, MR. KENNEDY:—In '64 I began taking your Discovery for Chronic Rheumatism; suffering so much pain till I used to call some one to sit on my limbs to deaden the pain. I had doctors for six years. No use. I then began with your Medical Discovery. The first bottle went to every joint and gave me pain. My husband said, "Keep on, till you see it spring the joints." So two and one-half bottles cured me so that I was able to walk two miles. Had not done it for six or seven years. I have kept it in the house ever since. I opened the 22d bottle today, for I take it instead of doctoring. I have never had a doctor since I have taken your Discovery. I am a widow 74 years of age, and a well woman.

MRS. ELIZABETH HILLS.

SCROFULA.

LLOYD, TEXAS, Oct. 5th, 1894, Donald Kennedy, Roxbury, Mass, Kind Friend: -I will now give you the particulars about my little girl. She was five years old the 2nd of last May. When she was less than a year old a kernel came under her right jaw on her neck. I asked the best doctor what to do, and he told me to grease it with old bacon grease, and it might rise and run which it did, and I tried everything, but it kept running for nearly two years. I came to Texas, and was at Aubrey, Texas, where I saw the present postmaster at Aubrey. I noticed his face had a bad scar, and I asked him the cause and how he got it cured. He said Scrofula was the cause and Kennedy's Medical Discovery cured it and if I would get some for my little girl it would surely cure her. I got one bottle and she was soon better. I picked white lumps out of her neck as big as peas, and almost as hard as a bone, and after being mashed up they looked like burnt bone crumbled up. In less than a week the swelling was gone, and had quit running. She is still taking it, but apparently she is as well as ever, and as gay as any child.

CATARRH.

CHICAGO, Oct. 15, 1894, Donald Kennedy, Dear Sir:-I know the worth of your Discovery, for three years ago, before I was married. I had the Catarrh in my head and throat very bad, and my mother, who always gave it to all of us, made me take three bottles, for which I am thankful to God, for it cured me and many others that we have recommended it to. MRS. ELLEN SEELEY, 217 39th St., Chicago,

FOR MOTHERS.

ELMIRA, N. Y., Oct. 25, 1894. Dr. Kennedy, Dear Sie: -- I have taken your Medical Discovery all through my Pregnancy, and our boy, now three months old is, and has been, in perfect health, while we have three other children, all of whom had eczema and sore mouths. Our attending physician speaks very highly of your Discovery. MRS. G. W. HAMMOND.

DROPSY.

HAUGHVILLE, IND., Nov. 21, 1894. DONALD KENNEDY, DEAR SIR: - Your Medical Discovery has made a wonderful cure in a case of Dropsy of my neighbor, after four or five good doctors told him he could not get well. But your Discovery fixed him all right, Yours truly, SAMUEL NUGERT.

MALARIA.

St. XAVIER, MONT.. Nov. 12, 1894. Dr. Kennedy, Dear Sir:-I must inform you of the good effects of your famous Medical Discovery. One lady who was much afflicted with a constant Malarial Trouble declared herself relieved in a few days, and was entirely cured in a few weeks, and this is only one of many.

Yours gratefully, SISTER M. MAGDALEN.

KIDNEY TROUBLE.

New York City, May 9th, 1894. DONALD KENNEDY, DEAR SIE: - In using your Medical Discovery I find it good for the general system and especially for the Kidney Trouble. And the reason I can speak for it is this: After coming from South America, in 1880, I was troubled with my back, which the doctors claimed was Kidney Disease. After using many different medicines-and I might just as well have drunk cold tea-I bought two bottles of Kennedy's Medical Discovery, and took it according to directions as given in your book, and my kidneys have not troubled me since. Yours with thanks, CHAS. W. ALLYN, 26 East Fourth Street,

PRICE, \$1.50 PER BOTTLE, LASTING IN REGULAR DOSES, ONE MONTH. SOLD EVERYWHERE AT LOCAL STORES AND BY EVERY WHOLESALE DRUGGIST IN THE U. S. MANUFACTURED BY DONALD KENNEDY, ROXBURY, MASS. SEND POSTAL CARD FOR BOOK

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Its excellence is due to its presenting in the form most acceptable and pleasant to the taste, the refreshing and truly beneficial properties of a perfect lax-ative; effectually cleansing the system, dispelling colds, headaches and fevers and permanently curing constipation. It has given satisfaction to millions and met with the approval of the medical profession, because it acts on the Kid-neys, Liver and Bowels without weakening them and it is perfectly free from

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It's the driving wheel of the human machinery. Good wholesome food is what the stomach wants-nothing

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Karl's Clover Root, the great blood purifier, gives freshness and clearness to the complexion and cures constipation, 25 cts., 50 cts., \$1 It is believed wires will soon be done away with for electrical transmission.

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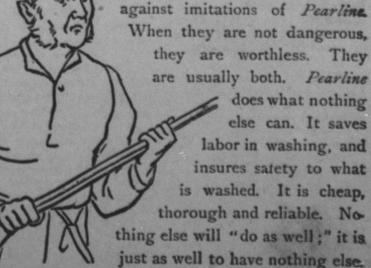


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