Subject: "Straining at Gnats and Swallowing Camels."

Text: "Ye blind guides, who strain at a gnat, and swallow a camel."—Matthew xiii., 24.

A proverb is compact wisdom, knowledge in chunks, a library in a sentence, the electricity of many clouds discharged in one bolt, a river put through a millrace. When Christ quotes the proverb of the text He means to set forth the ludicrous behavior of those who make a great bluster about small ains and haveno appreciations of great ones.

In my text a small insect and a large quadruped are brought into comparison—a gnat and a camel. You have in museum or on the desert seen the latter, a great awkward, sprawling creature, with back two stories high and stomach having a collection of reservoirs for desert travel, an animal forbidden to the Jews as food, and in many literatures entitled "the ship of the desert. The gnat spoken of in the text is in the grub form. It is born in pool or pond, after a few weeks becomes a chrysalis, and then after a few days becomes the gnat as we recognize it. But the insect spoken of in the text is in its very smallest shape, and yet it inhabits the water—for my text is a misprint and ought to read "strain out a gnat."

My text shows you the prince of inconsistencies. A man after long observation has formed the suspicion that in a cup of water he is about to drink there is a grub or the grandparent of a gnat. He goes and gets a grandparent of a gnat. He goes and gets a sieve or a strainer. He takes the water and pours it through the sieve in the broad light. He says, "I would rather do anything al-most than drink this water until this larva be extirpated." This water is brought un-der inquisition. The experiment is successful. The water rushes through the sieve and leaves against the side of the sieve the grub

or gnat.

Then the man carefully removes the insect and drinks the water in placidity. But going out one day and hungry, he devours a "ship of the desert," the camel, which the Jews were forbidden to eat. The gastronomer has no compunctions of conscience. He suffers from no indigestion. He puts the lower jaw under the camel's forefoot and his upper jaw over the hump of the camel's and gives one swallow and the dromedary disappears forever. He strained out a

gnat, he swallowed a camel. While Christ's audience were yet smiling at the oppositeness and wit of Hisillustration
—for smile they did in church, unless they
were too stupid to understand the hyperbole
—Christ practically said to them. "That is you." Punctilious about small things; reck-less about affairs of great magnitude. No subject over withered under a surgeon's knite more bitterly than did the Pharisees

under Christ's scalpel of truth.
As an anatomist will take a human body to pieces and put them under a microscope for examination, so Christ finds His way to the heart of the dead Pharises and cuts it out and puts it under the glass of inspection for all generations to examine. Those Pharisees thought that Christ would flatter them and compliment them, and how they must have writhed under the rad hot words as He said, "Ye fools, ye whited sepulchers, ye blind guides which strain out a gnat and swallow a camel."

There are in our day a great many gnats

strained out and a great many camels swallowed, and it is the object of this sermon to sketch a few persons who are extensively engaged in that business.
First, I remark, that all those ministers

of the Gospel are photographed in the text who are very scrupulous about the conventionalities of religion, but put no particular stress upon matters of vast importance. services ought to be grave and There is no room for frivolity in solemn. religious convocation. But there are illustrations, and there are hyperboles like that of Christ in the text that will irradiate with smiles any intelligent auditory. There are men like those blind guides of the text who advocate only those things in religious service which draw the corners of the mouth down, and denounce all those things which have a tendency to draw the corners of the mouth up, and these men will go to installations and to presbyteries and to conferences and to associations, their pockets full of fine sieves to strain out the gnats, while in their own churches at home every Sunday there are fifty people sound asleep. They make their churches a great dormitory, and their somniferous sermons are a cradle, and the drawled out hymns a lullaby, while some wakeful soul in a pew with her fan keeps the flies off unconscious persons approximate. Now, I say it is worse to sleep in courch than to smile in church, for the latter implies at least attention, while the former implies the indifference of the hearers and the stupidity

of the speaker.

In old age, or from physical inflemity, or from long watches with the sick, drowsi will sometimes overpower one, but when a minister of the Gospel locks off upon an audience and finds healthy and intelligent people struggling with drowsiness it is time for him to give out the doxology or pro-nounce the benediction. The great fault of church services to-day is not too much viva-city, but too much somnolence. The one is an irritating gnat that may be easily strained out; the other is a great, sprawling and sleepy-eyed camel of the dry desert. In all our Sabbath schools, in all our Bible classes, in all our purpits we need to brighten up our religious message with such Christ-like vivacity as we find in the text.

I take down from my library the biographies of ministers and writers of the past ages, inspired and uninspired, who have done st to bring souls to Jesus Christ, and I find that without a single exception they consecrated their wit and their humor to Christ, Elijah use 1 it when he advised the Baalites, as they could not make their God respond, telling them to call louder as their respond, terming them to can louser as them god might be sound asleep or gone a hunting. Job used it when he said to his self-conecited comforters, "Wisdom will die with you." Christ not only used it in the with you." Christ not only used it in the text, but when He ironically compliments i the putrefied Pharisees, saying, "The whole need not a physician," and when by one word He described the cunning of Heroi, saying, "Go ye, and tell that for."

Matthew Henry's Commentaries from the first page to the last coruscated with humor as mineral clouds with heat lightning. John

as summer clouds with heat lightning. John Bunyan's writings are as full of humor as are of saving truth, and there is not an aged man here wno has ever read "Pilgrim's Progress" who does not remember that while reading it he smiled as often as he wept. Chrysostom, George Herbert, Robert South, John Wesley, George Whitefield, Jeremy Taylor, Rowland Hill, Nettleton, George G. Finney and all the men of the past who greatly advanced the kingdom of Gol consecrated their wit and their humor to the Cause of Christ.

So it has been in all the ages, and I say to these young theological students, who ciuster in these services Sabbath by Sabbath, sharpen your wits as keen as scimiters and and then take them into the holy war. It is a very short bridge between a smile and a very short bridge between a smile a suspension bridge from eye to lip, and it is soon crosse! over, and a smile is sometimes just as sacred as a tear. There is as much religion, and I think a little more, in a spring morning than in a starless mid-

night.

Religious work without any humor or wit in it is a banquet with a side of beef, and that raw, and no condiments and no dessert succeeding. People will not sit down at such a banquet. By all means remove all frivoity and all pathos and all lightness and all vulgarity—strain them out through the sieve of holy discrimination; but, on the other hand, however of that measure which oversindows. beware of that monster which overshadows the Christian church to-lay, conventionally, coming up from the Great Sahara Desert of Ecclesiasticism, having on its back a hump of sanctimonious gloom—and vehemently re-luse to swallow that camel.

Oh, how particular a great many people

are about the infinitesima's while they are quite reckless about the magnitudes. What did Christ say? Did He not exceriate the people in His time who were so careful to wash their hands before a meal, but did not wash their hearts? It is a bad thing to have unclean hands; it is a worse thing to have an unclean heart. How many people there are in our time who are very anxious that after their death they shall be buried with their feet toward the east, and not at all anxious that during their whole life they should face in the right direction so that they shall come up in the resurrection of the hey shall come up in the resurrection of the just whichever way they are buried. How many there are chiefly auxious that a min-

ister of the Gospel shall come in the line of apostolic succession, not caring so much whether he comes from Apostle Paul or Apostle Judas. They have a way of measuring a guat until it is larger than a camel.

Again, my subject photographs all those who are abhorrent of small sins while they are reckless in regard to magnificent theits You will find many a merchant, who while he is so careful that he would not take a yard of cloth or a spool of cotton from the counter without paying for it, and who if a bank cashier should make a mistake and send in a roll of bills five dollars too much would dis-patch a messenger in hot haste to return the surplus, yet who will go into a stock company in which after awhile he gets control of the stock and then waters the stock and makes \$100,000 appear like \$200,000. He stole only \$100,000 by the operation. Many of the men of fortune made their wealth in that way.

One of those men engaged in such unright-ous acts, that evening, the evening of the very day when he watered the stock, will find a wharf rat stealing an evening newspaper from the basement doorway, and will go out and catch the urchin by the collar and twist the coliar so tightly the poor fellow cannot say tant it was thirst for knowledge that led him to the disbonest act, but grip the collar tighter and tighter, saying: "I have been looking for you along while. You stole my paper four or five times, haven't you? You miserable wretch!" And then the old stock gambler, with a voice they can hear three blocks, will cry out, "Police, po

That same man, the evening of the day on which he watered the stock, will kneel with his family in prayer and thank God for the prosperity of the day, then kiss his children ood night with an air which seems to say:
I hope you will all grow up to be as good as your father. Prisons for sins insectile in size, but palaces for crimes dromedarian. No mercy for sins animalcule in proportion, but great leniency for mastodon iniquity. It is time that we learn in America that

sin is not excusable in proportion as it delares large dividends and has cutriders in quipage. Many a man is riding to perdiquipage. stilion ahead and lackey behind. steal a dollar is a gnat; to steal many thousands of dollars is a camel. There is many a fruit dealer who would not consent to steal basket of peaches from a neighbor's stall, but who would not scruple to depress the fruit market; and as long as I can remember we have heard every summer the peach cro; Maryland is a failure and by the time the op comes in the misrepresentation makes a aifference of millions of dollars. A man wan would not steal one peach basket steals

fifty thousand peach baskets. newspaper reports of the crops from all parcs of the country, and their phraseology is very much the same, and the same men wrote them, methodically and infamously carrying out the huge lying about the grain crop from year to year and for a score of years. After a while there is a "corner" in the wheat market, and men who had a contempt for a petty theft will burglariz; the wheat bin of a nation and commit larceny upon the American cornerib. And men will sit in churches and in reformatory institutions tryng to strain out the small gnats of scoundrelism, while in their grain elevators and in their storehouses they are fattening huge camels which they expect after awhile to swallow. Society has to be entirely recon-structed on this subject. We are to find that a sin is inexcusable in proportion as it

when an elder of a church or a deacon or a ister of the Gospel or a super a Sabbath school turns out a defaulter what display heads there are in many of the newspapers—great primer type; five line pica—"Another Saint Absconded," "Clercal Scoundrelism," "Religion at a Dis-'Shame on the Churches,' there are a thousand scoundrels outside the ourch to where there is one inside the caurch, and the misbehavior of those wao never see the inside of a church is so great it s enough to tempt a man to become a Chrising to get out of their company.

But in all circles, religious and irreligious, the tendency is to excuse sin in proportion as it is mammoth. Even John Milton in his "Paradise Lost," while he condemns a tan, gives such a grand description of him you have hard work to suppress your admira-tion. Ob, this straining out of small sias ike gnats, and this gulping down great inquities like camels.

This subject does not give the picture of of one or two persons, but is a gallery in which thousands of people may see their likenesses. For instance, all these people while they would not rob their neighbor of a fartning, appropriate the money and the treasure of the public. A man has a house to self, and he tells his customer it is worth \$20,000. Next day the assessor comes around and the owner says it is worth \$15,-100. The Government of the United States took off the tax from personal income, among other reasons because so few people would tell the truta, and many a man with an income of hundreds of dollars a day made statements which seemed to imply he was about to be handed over to the overseer of

Careful to pay their passage from Liverpool to New York, yet smuggling in their Saratoza trunk ten silk dresses from Par.s. and a half dozsn watches from Geneva, Switzerland, telling the custom house officer on the whar', "There is nothing in that trunk but wearing apparel," and putting a five dollar gold piece in his hand to punctu-

ate the statement particular never to treak the law of gram-mar, and who want all their language an elegant specimen of syntax, straining out all the inaccuracies of speech with a fine sieve of literary criticism, while through their conversation go slander and innuendo and profanity and falsehoo! larger taan a whole caravan of cameis, when they might better fructure every law of the language and shock their intellectual taste, and better let verb seek in vain for its nominative, and every noun for its government, and every proposition loss its way in the sentence, and adjectives and participles an i pronouns get into a grand riot worthy of the Fourth ward that one came! on election day, then to commit a moral in-

Such persons are also described in the text who are very much alarmed about the small faults of others and have no alarm about their own great transgression. There are in every community and in every church watchdogs who feel called upon to keep their eyes on others and growl. They are full of suspicious. They wonder if that man is not dishonest, if that man is not uncleau, if there is not something man is not unclean, if there is not something wrong about the other man. They are always the first to hear of anything wrong. Vultures are always the first to smell carrion. They are self appointed detectives. I lay this down as a rule without any exceptian—that those people who have the most faults themselves are most merciless in their watching of others. From scalp of head to be of for the are full of jealousies and watching of others. From scalp of head to sole of foot they are full of jealousies and

hypercriticisms They spend their life in hunting for musk-Rocky Mountain eagles; always for something mean instead of something grand. They look at their neighbors' imperfections through a microscope, and look at their own imperfections through a telescope upside down. Twenty faulte of their own do not rats and mud turtles instead of hunting for

hurt them half so much as one fault of some body eise. Their neighbor's imperfections are like gnats, and they strain them out; their own imperfections are like camels, and

their own imperfections are like camels, and they swallow them.

But lest any might think they escape the scrutiny of the text, I have to tell you we all come under the divine satire when we make the questions of time more prominent than the questions of eternity. Come now, let us all go into the confessional. Are not all tempted to make the question, Where shall I live now? greater than the question, Where shall I live forever? How shall I get more dollars here? greater than the question, How shall I lay up treasures in heaven? the question, How shall I pay my debts to man? greater than shall I pay my debts to man? greater than the question. How shall I meet my obligations to God? the question, How shall gain the world? greater than the question, What if I lose my soul? the question, Why did God let sin come into the world? greater than the question, How shall I get it ex-tirpated from my nature? the question, What shall I do with the twenty or forty or seventy years of my sublunar existence? greater that the question, What shall I do with the millions of cycles of my post-terrestial existence? Time, how small it is! Eternity, how vast it is! The former more insignificant in comparison with the latter than a gnat is insignificant when compared with a camel. We dodged the text. We said, "That doesn't mean me, and that doesn't mean me," and with a ruinous benevolence we are giving the whole sermon

But let us all surrender to the charge. What an ado about things here. Wha oor preparation for a great eternity. As though a minnow were larger than a moth, as though a swallow took wider cir-cuit than an albatross, as though a nettle were taller than a Lebanon cedar, as though a giant were greater than a camel as though a minute were longer than a century, as though time were higher, deeper, broader than eternity. So the text which flashed with lightning of wit as Christ uttered it, is followed by the crashing thunders of awful catastrophe to those who make the questions of time greater than the questions of the future, the oncoming, overshading future. O Eternity! Eternity!

### Defeated Each Other's Intentious.

A very curious case, in which a husband executed a will which had been prepared for his wife, and the wife executed a will which had been prepared for her husband, has recently been decided by the general term of the Supreme Court of this State in the Fourth Judicial Department (Syracuse). John and Jane Nelson, being husband and wife, wanted to make wills each in favor of the other, and employed William Cowie to prepare the instrument, which he did in due form. The wills were read and placed upon the table for signature. Each then signed one of the wills, made the requisite declaration as to the character of the instrument, and Any summer go down into the Mercantile asked the subscribing witnesses to sign. After execution the wills were sealed up in an envelope, which was not opened until after the husband's death, when it was discovered for the first time that each had by mistake signed the will intended for the other. The wife brought a suit in the Supreme Court to correct ber husband's mistake in signing the wrong will, by reforming the language of the will which he did actually execute so as to make it conform to that which he certainly intended to execute. Her complaint was dismissed at the special term, however, and the Appellate branch of the Supreme Court holds that the dismissal was right. Mr. Jusknow in our time the tendency is to tice Martin, in the opinion of the gencharge religious frauls upon good men.
They say, "They what a class of frauds you have in the Courch of God in this day," and did not make any will at all. The indid not make any will at all. The inent that he executed was his wife's will, and of no more legal significance than if it had been a blank piece of paper. No precisely similar case is reported in this State, but there are English and Pennsylvania decisions in point adverse to the position of the wife .--Albany (N. Y.) Argus.

### Overeating vs. Overwork.

An abuse that tends to the injury of brain workers is excessive eating. A writer in the Medical Mirror recalls to mind several active brain workers who suddenly broke down, and fancied that it was due to brain fatigue, when, as a matter of fact, it was due to overstuffing of their stomachs. The furnace connected with mental machinery became clogged up with ashes and carbon in various shapes and forms, and as a result disease came, and before the cases were fully appreciated, a demoralized condition of the nervous systems was manifested, and they laid the flattering unction to their souls that they had indulged in mental overwork. Hard work, mental or physical, rarely ever kills. If a mild amount of physical exercise be taken, and a judicious amount of food be furnished, the bowels kept open in proper manner, the surface protected with proper clothing, and the individual cultivates a philosophical nature and absolutely resolves to permit nothing to annoy or fret him, the chances are that he can do as almost unlimited amount of work for an indefinite length Described in the text are all those who are of time, bearing in mind always that when weariness comes he must rest and not take stimulants and work upon false capital. The tired, worn-out slave should not be scourged to additional labor. Under such stimulus the slave may do the task, but he soon becomes crippled and unfit for work. The secret of successful work lies in the direction of selecting good, nutritious, digestible food, taken in proper quantities, the adopting of regular methods of work, the rule of resting when pronounced fatigue presents itself, determining absolutely not to permit friction, worry or fretting to enter into his life, and the cultivation of the three graces, charity, patience, and philosophy .- Scientific American.

### An Armored Train.

The Midland railroad of India has had an armored train built which can be used either as a means of defense or attack, or for the repair of the railroad tracks and the telegraphs. The experiments with the train have yielded results so satisfactory that similar trains may be constructed for the sole purpose of the defease of the country. Evidently military armaments will never be finished, new means and weapons of war being invented continually.-Chicago Times.

The Austrian War Minister is about to establish a school to teach practical bal-

#### Habits of the Moose.

G. Lockhart says that moose generally lie with the tail windward. trusting to their senses of hearing and smelling, which are remarkably acute, to warn them of approaching danger from that quarter, using their eyes to warn them from danger to leeward. While they are sleeping or chewing the cud, their ears are in perpetual motion, one forward, the other backward alternately. Mr. Lockhart also claims that the moose has the remarkable habit of making a short turn and sleeping below the wind of their fresh track, so that any one falling thereon and following it up is sure to be heard or smelled before he can get within shooting distance.-Boston Cultivator.

#### A Promising Situation. (New York Daily Investigator.)

Good judges say that one of the next lo

calities to achieve distinction by jumping from a substantial town to a thriving metropolis in a few years will be the city of Superior, Wisconsin, and this, too, without the effort and struggle through which inferior towns have passed while effecting the same result. Until a year or two ago the average man did not stop to think that Superior as a monopolist of the water and rail termini at one end of the lakes is in the same position as Buffalo at the other end. Figures are uninteresting unless given briefly, but comparisons are always important. This little Superior, credited by its last census with only 22,000 people, handled more coal last year than did Chicago; of grain it shipped nineteen million bushels, of flour sixteen hundred thousand harrels, of wood sixteen hundred thousand barrels, of wool four million pounds, and of merchandiss to the value of thirteen million dollars. Of all lake cities this business was second only to Chicago in magnitude. There is an economical reason for this condition of things. It is that the rail rate on freight sent west of Lake Michigan is one cent per ton per mile, while the water rate is one-tenth of one cent per ton per mile. This position at the extreme western end of Lake Superior is what gives the city of Superior its prestige, and is making it grow faster than Chicago ever did. Besides one hundred and one smaller industrial concerns, Superior has to the value of thirteen million dollars. Of all lake cities this business was one smaller industrial concerns, Superior has located twenty-eight large manufacturing enterprises in the past eighteen months, in-cluding the American Steel Barge Company, the builders of the famous "whaleback" vessel, which is revolutionizing the lake and ocean freight carrying trade. The twenty-eight institutions above mentioned include iron and steel plants, flour mills, stove foundries, wagon factories, pump makers, ship builders and saw and shingle mills. The most conservative business men in the Northwest believe that Superior will grow faster in the next ten years than any other city in that prosperous section of the country, and many of them claim that Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Mil-Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapons and waukee have never seen the rapid growth that will come to the head of the great chain of lakes and the city of Superior

The long drought of last fall and the stormy weather have made terrible inroads upon the sheep which have been kept on the ranges in Texas.

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We offer One Hundred Dollars reward for ny case of catarrh that cannot be cured by

any case of catarrh that cannot be cured by taking Hall's Catarrh Curs.

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Druggists, Toledo, O.
Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent fr Price 75c, per bottle. Sold by all druggists.

### A Lost Lake.

"Whether I expect to like Ben Hur on reading it or not I intend to read it through." In the foregoing sentence is hidden the name of a well known lake, the letters not all in one word but following each other consecutively, and the finder may make money. For the first correct answer The Fireside Weekly offers \$100 cash, for the second, \$75; third, \$50; fourth, \$25; next five, \$10 each; next ten, \$5 each, next hundred prizes aggregating \$500. Special prize of \$25 and \$10 will be given for the first and second from each state and province. No duty or carriage on cash prizes. One dollar for six months' subscription to The Fireside must accompany each solution. Twenty-six numbers of the best family paper in Canada for \$1. Address Fireside Weekly, 9 Adelaide W., Toronto, Ont. First notice. Mention this paper.

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FITS stopped free by Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restores. No fits after first day's use. Marvelous cures. Treatise and \$2 trial bottle free. Dr. Kline, 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

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The worst cases of female weakness readily yield to Dr. Swan's Pastiles. Samples free. Dr. Swan, Beaver Dam, Wis.

## St-Jacobs Oil

AFTER 22 YEARS.

Newton, Ill., May 23, 1888. From 1863 to 1885-about 22 years-I suffered with rheumatism of the hip. I was cured by the use of St. Jacobs Oil. T. C. DODD.

### Kennedy's MedicalDiscovery

Takes hold in this order:

Bowels. Liver. Kidnevs. Inside Skin, Outside Skin.

Driving everything before it that ought to be out. You know whether you need it or not. field by every druggist, and manufactu

DONALD KENNEDY, ROXBURY, MASS. . . . . . . . . .

Platulence, siek-Hondache, "all run down" or losing flesh, take

Tutt's Tiny Pills

It is estimated that there are to-day 12,947 Jesuits. In the United States there are 564 in Maryland, 403 in Missouri, and 195 in New Orleans.

### Facts Worth Knowing.

Q. Is Alabastine expensive?
A. No, it is the cheapest article for the purpose on the market.
Q. How is that? Cannot I purchase kalsomines at a few cents per pound?
A. Yes, kalsomines can be purchased at almost any price.
Q. Why then is Alabastine less expensive?
A. In the first place a package of Alabastine, costing a few cents more, will cover double the surface that a package of kalsomine will.
Q. What other advantage has Alabastine that kalsomines do not possess?
A. Alabastine is entirely different from all kalsomines. It is manufactured from a base in itself a cement, and when applied to a wall sets hard.

hard.
Q. How do kalsomines differ from this?
A. Kalsomines are made from whiting, clays, chalks or some inert powder for a base and are entirely dependent on animal glue to hold them on the wall.
Q. What are the results?
A. In one case the Alabastine being a cement hardens with age, and the kalsomines as soon as the glue, which constitutes its binding quality, decays, rubs and scales off, as it has nothing to hold it on the wall.
Q. Does Alabastine require washing and O. Does Alabastine require washing and scraping off before recoaling?

A. No, Alabastine when once applied to a clean surface can be recoated for any length of time without having to wash or scrape the walls.

walls.

Q. Does this feature count for much?

A. Ask any practical housekeeper, who has been driven from home to have walls washed and scraped, whether it will be desirable to have all of this overcome, and walls improved instead of \*poiled by coating them.

Q. How can I get Alabastine?

A. From your local paint dealer. If he does not keep it in stock, and tries to sell you something else, tell him you are determined to try Alabastine, and if he will not keep it you will get it elsewhere.

The canyons of Southern California are alive with wild pigeons.

The good health of every woman depends greatly upon herself; delays, through false modesty, are dangerous; Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound will cure nine cases out

Mr. M. A. Murry, Wilmington, Del., writes: "I had one of my severe headaches and was persuaded to try your valuable (Bradycrotine) medicine. I never had anything to do me so much good for headache."

BEECHAM'S PILLS will cure wind and pain in the stomach, giddiness, fullness, dizzir drowsiness, chills and loss of appetite.

A physician recently said, "probably Lydia E. Pinkham has done more for womankind than all the doctors combined; a woman un-



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Both the method and results when Syrup of Figs is taken; it is pleasant and refreshing to the taste, and acts gently yet promptly on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, cleanses the sys tem effectually, dispels colds, headaches and fevers and cures habituai constipation. Syrup of Figs is the only remedy of its kind ever produced, pleasing to the taste and acceptable to the stomach, prompt in its action and truly beneficial in its effects, prepared only from the most healthy and agreeable substances. its many excellent qualities commend it to all and have made it

the most popular remedy known. Syrup of Figs is for sale in 50c and \$1 bottles by all leading druggists. Any reliable druggist who may not have it on hand will procure it promptly for any one who wishes to try it. Do not accept any substitute.

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Dropped on Sugar, Children Love otake Jonnson's Anodyne Laument for Croup, Co fore Thront, Tonslitts, Colle, Cramps and Pains, seves all Summer Compilaints, Cotta and Painse.

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Successfully Prosecutes Claims
Late Principal Examiner U.S. Pension Bureau.
Syrsin last war. 15 adjudicating claims, atty since.

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