THE BROOKLYN DIVINE'S SUN-DAY SERMON.

Subject: "Heaven's Redeemed Multitude." (Preached in London).

TEXT: "After this I beheld, and lo! a great mullitude which no man could num-ber, of all nations and kindreds and peo-ple and tongues, stood before the throne, and before the Lamb, clothed with white robes, and palms in their hands, and cried with a loud voice, saying, Salvation to our God which sitteth upon the throne, and unto the Lamb."—Revelation vii., 9, 10.

It is impossible to come in contact with anything grand or beautiful in art, nature or religion without being profited and ele-vated. We go into the art gallery and our soul meets the soul of the painter, and we hear the hum of his forests and the clash of his conflicts and see the cloud blossoming of the sky and the foam blossoming of the ocean, and we come out from the gallery better men than when we went in. We go into the concert of music and are lifted into enchantment; for days after our soul seems to rock with a very tunult of joy, as the sea, after a long stress of weather, rolls and rocks and surges a great while before it comes back to its ordinary calm.

On the same principle it is profitable to think of heaven, and look off upon that land-scape of joy and light which St. John dects-the rivers of gladness, the trees of life, the thrones of power, the comminglings of everlasting love. I wish this morning that I could bring heaven from the list of intangibles and make it seem to you as it really is—the great fact in all history, the depot of all ages, the parlor of God's uni-

This account in my text gives a picture of heaven as it is on a holiday. Now, if a man came to New York for the first time on the day that Kossuth arrived from Hungary, and he saw the arches lifted, and the flowers flung in the streets, and he heard the guns booming, he would have been very foolish to suppose that that was the ordinary appearance of the city. While heaven is always grand and always beautiful, I think

my text speaks of a gaia day in heaven.

It is a time of great celebration—perhaps of the birth or the resurrection of Jesus, perhaps of the downfall of some despotism, perhaps because of the rushing in of the millennium. I know not what but it does not be the rushing in of the millennium. what, but it does seem to me in reading this passage as if it were a holiday in heaven; After this I beheld, and lo! a great multitude which no man could number, of all nations and kindreds and people and tongues, stood before the throne, and before the Lamb, clothed with white robes, and palms in their hands, and cried with a loud voice, saying, Salvation to our God which sitteth upon the throne, and unto the Lamb."

I shall speak to you of the glorified in heaver—their number, their antecedents, but how shall I begin by telling you of the numbers of those in heaven? I have seen a curious estimate by an ingenious man who calculates how long the world was going to last and how man ways were the world was going to last, and how many people there are in each generation, and then sums up the whole matter, and says be thinks there will be twenty-seven trillions of souls in glory. I have no faith in his estimate. I simply take the plain announcement of the text—it is "a great multitude, which no man can

One of the most impressive things I have looked upon is an army. Standing upon a hillside you see forty thousand or fifty thousand men pass along. You can hardly imagine the impression if you have not actu-ally felt it. But you may take all the armies that the earth has ever seen—the legions of Sepnacherib and Cyrus and Cresar, Xerxes and Alexander and Napoleon, and all or modern forces and put them in one great array, and then on some swift steed you may ride along the line and review the troops; and that accumulated host from all ages seems like a half formed regiment compared with the great array of the redeemed.

the redeemed.

I stood one day at Williamsport, and saw on the opposite side of the Potomac the forces coming down, regiment after regiment, and brigade after brigade. It seemed as though there was no end to the procession. But now let me take the field glass of St. John and look off upon the hosts of heaven thousands upon thousands, ten thousand times ten thousand, one hundred and forty and four thousand, and thousands of thou-sands, until I put down the field glass and say, "I cannot estimate it—a great multi-tude that no man can number."

You may tax your imagination and tor-ture your ingenuity and break down your powers of calculation in attempting to ex-press the multitudes of the released from earth and the enraptured of heaven, and talk of hundreds of hundreds of hundreds, of thousands of thousands of thousands, of millions of millions of millions, until your head aches and your heart faints, and ex-hausted and overburdened you exclaim: "I cannot count them-a great multitude that no man can number

But my subject advances, and tells you of But my subject advances, and tells you of their antecedents, "of all nations and kin-dreds and tougues." Some of them spoke Scc:cb, Irish, German, English, Italian, Spanish, Famil, Choctaw, Burmese. After men have been iong in the land you can tell men have been long in the land you can tell by their accentuation from what nationality they came, and I suppose in the great throng around the throne it will not be difficult to tell from what part of the earth they came. These reaped Sicilian wheat fields and those picked cotton from the pods. These

under blistering skies gathered tamarinds and yams. Those crossed the desert on camels, and those glanced over the snow, drawn by Siberian dogs, and these milked the goats far up on the Swiss crazs. These fought the walrus and white bear in regions of everlasting snow, and those heard the song of flery-winged birds in African thickets. They were white. They were black. They were red. They were copoer color. From all lands, from all ages. They were plunged into Austrian descriptions. From all lands, from all ages. The plunged into Austrian dungeons. passed through Spanish inquisitions. They were confined in London Tower. They fought with beasts in the amphitheater. They were Moravians. They were Waldenses. They were Albigenses. They were Scotch Covenanters. They were Sandwich Islanders.

Sandwich Islanders. In this world men prefer different kinds of government. The United States wants a epublic. The British Government needs to government, be a constitutional monarchy. Austria wants absolutism. But when they come up from earth from different nationalities they will prefer one great monarchy—King Jesus ruler over it. And if that monarchy were disbanded and it were submitted to all the hosts of heaven who would rule, then by the unanimous suffrages of all the redecated nosts of heaven who would rule, then by the unanimous suffrages of all the redeemed the president of the whole universe. Magna Chartas, bills of right, houses of burgesses, triumvirates, congresses, parliaments—nothing in the presence of Christ's scepter swaying over all the research of the control of the presence of Christ's scepter swaying over all the people who have entered upon the great glory. Oh! can you imagine it? What a strange commingling of tastes, of histories, of nationalities, "of all Nations and kindreds and people and tongues."

My subject advances and tells you of

My subject advances and tells you of the dress of those in heaven. The object of dress in this world is not only to veil the body but to adorn it. The God who dresses up the spring morning with blue ribbon of sky around the brow and earrings of dewdrops hung from tree branch and mantle of crimson cloud flung over the shoulder and the violetted slippers of the grass for her feet—I know that God does not despise beautiful apparel. Well, what shall we wear in heaven? "I saw a great multitude clothed in white robes." It is white! In this world we had sometimes to have on working apparel. Bright and lustrous garments would be ridiculously out of place sweltering amid forges, or mixing paints, or plastering cellings, or binding books.

In this world we must have the working

igs, or binding books.
In this world we must have the working ay apparel sometimes, and we care not how

coarse it is. It is appropriate; but when all the toil of earth is past and there is no more drudgery and no more weariness, we shall stand before the throne robed in white. On earth we sometimes had to wear mourning earth we sometimes had to wear mourning apparel—black scarf for the arm, black veil for the face, black gloves for the hands, black band for the hat. Abraham mourning for Sarah; Isaac mourning for Rebecca; Rachel mourning for her children; David mourning for Absalom; Mary mourning for Lazarus. Every second of every minute of every hour of every day a heart breaks.

The earth from some to some and from

The earth from zone to zone and from pole to pole is cleft with sepulchral rent, and the earth can easily afford to bloom and blossom when it is so rich with moldering life. Graves! graves! But when these bereavements have all passed, and there are no more graves to die, and no there are no more graves to dig, and no more coffins to make, and no more sorrow to suffer, we shall pull off this mourning and be robed in write. I see a soul going right up from all this scene of sin and trouble into glory. I seem to hear him say;

I journey forth rejolding From this dark vale of tears To heavenly joy and freedom, From earthly care and fears.

When Christ my Lord shall gather All His redeemed again, Mis Kingdom to innerit— Good-night till then.

The joyful hour has come: The joyful hour has come: The angel guards are ready To guide me to our nome.

When Christ our Lord shall gather Ali His redeemed again, His kingdom to inherit— Good-nigh: till then.

My subject advances, and tells you of the symbols they carry. If my text had represented the good in heaven as carrying cypress branches, that would have meant sorrow. If my text had represented the good in heaven as carrying nightshade, that would have meant sin. But it is a palm branch they carry, and that is victory. When the people came home from war in When the people came home from war in olden times the conqueror rode at the head of his troops, and there were triumphal arches, and people would come out with branches of the palm tree and wave them all along the host. What a significant type this of the greeting and of the joy of the redeemed in heaven! On earth they were condemned, and were put out of politic circles. They had infamous hands strike them on both cheeks. Infernal soits soat in their on both cheeks. Infernal spite spat in their Their back ached with sorrow.

Their brow reeked with unalleviated toil. How weary they were! Sometimes they broke the heart of the midnight in the midst of all their anguish, crying out, "O God!" But hark now to the shout of the delivered captives, as they lift their arms from the shackles and they cry out, "Free! free!" They look back upon all the trials through which they have passed, the battles they have fought, the burdens they carried, the misrepresentations they suffered, and be-cause they are delivered from all these they stand before God waving their palms. They come to the feet of Christ, and they look one to the feet of Christ, and they look up into His face, and they remember His sorrows, and they remember His pain, and they remember His groans, and they say: "Why, I was saved by that Christ. He pardoned my sins, He soothed my sorrows," and standing there they shall be exultant, waying their palms.

waving their palms.

That hand once held the implement of toil r wielded the sword of war, but now is piucks down branches from the tree of life as they stand before the throne waving their palms. Once he was a pilgrim on earth; he crunched the hard crusts—he waiked the weary way, but it is all gone now; the sin gone, the weariness gone, the sickness gone, the sorrow gone. As Christ stands up be-fore the great array of the saved and recounts His victories it will be like the rocking and tossing of a forest in a tempest, as all

the redeemed rise up, host beyond host, rank beyond rank, waving their palms.

My subject makes another advancement, and speaks of the song they sing. Dr. Dick, in a very learned work, says that among other things in heaven he thinks they will give a great deal of time to the study of arithmetic and the higher branches of mathematics. I do not believe it. It would upset my idea of heaven if I thought so; I never liked mathematics; and I would rather take the representation of my text, which describes the occupation of heaven as being joyful psalmody. 'They cried with a loud voice, saying, Salvation unto our God." In this world we have secular songs, nursery songs, boatmen's songs, harvest songs, sentimental songs; but in heaven we will have taste for only one song, and that will be the song of salvation from an eternal death to an eternal heaven through the

In this world we have plaintive songssongs tremulous with sorrow, songs dirgsful for the dead; but in heaven there will be no sighing of winds, no wailing of anguish, no weeping symphony. The tamest sonz will be hallelulah—the dullest tune a triumphal march. Joy among the cherubim! Joy among the seraphim! Joy among the ransomed! Joy forever!

blood of the Lamb that was slain.

On earth the music in churches is often poor, because there is no interest in it or beause there is no harmony. Some would not cause there is no harmony. Some would not sing, some could not sing, some sang too high, some sang too high, some sang too high, some sang by fits and starts, but in the great audience of the redeemed on high all voices will be accordant, and the man who on earth could not tell a plantation melosy from the "Dead March in Saul" will lift an anthem that the Mendels-sohns and Beethovens and the Schumanns of earth never imagined, and you may stand through all eternity and listen and there will not be one discord in the great anthem that forever rolls up against the great heart of God. It will not be a solo, it will not be a duet, it will not be a quintet, but an innumerable host before the throne, crying, "Sal vation unto our God and unto the Lamb. They crowd all the temples, they bend over the battlements, they fill all the heights and depths and lengths and breadths of heaven with their hosannas,

When people were taken into the Temple of Diana it was such a brilliant room that they were always put on their guard. Some people had lost their sight-by just looking on the brilliancy of that room, and so the janitor when he brought a stranger to the

in the head of your eyes."

Oh! when I think of the song that goes up around the throne of God, so jubilant, many voiced, multitudinous, I feel like saying, "Take heed of your ears." It is so loud a song. It is so blessed an anthem. They song. It is so blessed an anthem. They sing a rock song, saying. "Who is He that sheltered us in the wilderness, and shadowed us in a weary land?" And the chorus comes 'Christ the shadow of a rock in a weary

Ind."

They sing a star song saying, "Who is He that guided us through the thick night, and when all other lights went out arose in the sky the morning star, pouring light on the soul's darkness?" And the chorus will come in, "Christ, the morning star, shining on the soul's darkness." They will sing a flower song, saying, "Who is He that brightened all our way, and breathed sweetness upon our soul, and bloomed through frost and tempest?" And the chorus will come in, "Christ, the lily of the valley, blooming through frost and tempest," They sing a water song, saying, "Who is He that gleamed to us from the frowning crag, and water song, saying, "Who is He that gleamed to us from the frowning crag, and lightened the darkest ravine of trouble, and brought cooling to the temples and refreshment to the lip, and was a fountain in the midst of the wilderness? and then the chorus will come in, "Christ, the fountain in the midst of the wilderness."

My friends, will you join that anthem?
Shall we make rehearsal this morning? If

Shall we make rehearsal this morning? If we cannot sing that song on earth we will not be able to sing it in heaven. Can it be that our good friends in that land will walk all through that great throng of which I speak looking for us and not finding us. Will they come down to the gate and ask if we have passed through, and not find us reported as having come? Will they look through the folios of eternal light and find our names unrecorded? Is all this a representation of a land we shall never see, of a song we shall never sing?



It is much the fashion now to feed animals on what is known as a scientific ration, and all the science about it is that the foods are compounded of various elements. The excellence of this method is that one of these helps to digest the others, and thus the whole food is more nutritious and healthful. It is the same in our own eating. A variety of food is not only agreeable, but more digestible and useful. This is understood by the professors of dietetics, who vary the food as much as possible, making up a ration that is more nutritious and effective than any single article of it .- New York Tribune.

THE CUD OF A COW.

Rumination is a part of the digestive process, and in it the cow brings up from the first stomach, or rumen, a quid or cud of the food. This may be seen to pass up the gullet when the cow is in the act of ruminating. A cow cannot "lose her cud." This term is commonly used to signify that the function is suspended from some disturbance of the digestive process, and the remedy for trouble is simply to restore the action by giving a dose of one pint or a quart of raw linseed oil, or as much melted lard, by which the stomach is relieved of its load of undigested food. A cud cannot be given to a cow; it is a natural part of the digestion of the food, and not a thing like a chew, or quid, or cud of tobacco, which a man may take .- New York Times.

HOG CHOLERA AND INOCULATION.

Farmers' Bulletin No. 8, of the Uniced States Department of Agriculture, prepared by Dr. D. E. Salmon, Chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry, consists of a review of several attempts made in recent years for the protection of swine against hog cholera by inoculation. It presents a large amount of evidence gathered from those who have tried it, giving the results of their experience, as also a full report of the inoculation experiments conducted in La Salle County, Illinois, last year under the supervision of a committee of farmers. Dr. Salmon's conclusions, based upon the evidence which he presents in this bulletin upon the results of the investigations made by the bureau on the subject, is that inoculation as a preventive against hog cholera is a failure from whatever point of view it be regarded, and the farmers are warned against the use of that method, which he shows to have been in many cases more fatal than the disease it is intended to prevent. As an instance of this he cites the fact that whereas the losses following inoculation in Nebraska during the past year were ten per cent., the losses among uninoculated animals were but four per cent. Copies of the bulletin may be had upon application to the Secretary of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

FEED THE GROWING CHICKS WELL. In June and July your early spring chickens are growing more rapidly than at any other period of the year. They love the warm weather, if they are of the larger varieties, especially; and if they have roaming room, they cannot well be over-fed, because they find such a variety of insect and green food in the course of their daily journeys around the farm or

country plat. Their condition is quite different from that of adult or maturely grown fowls. These may be over-fed easily, and will put on fat internally, to their discomfiture and detriment. But the young stock, in good thrift, convert what they eat into flesh, bone and muscle, and continue to thrive during the heated season upon all they will ordinarily pack away in their craws, particularly if allowed a variety of good provender.

Don't stint them, therefore, in feeding, but give them all they will eat up clean. Thus they will grow in stature and keep generally in good health. It is a mistake to under-feed the growing chickens. They require more solid food from the time they are three to six or seven months of age, in proportion, than at any time before or afterward in their lives. This fact is worth observing and remembering by all who aim to have the "best birds" in the succeeding fall and winter, annually .- American Poultry Yard.

HUMANE WATERING OF HORSES.

That a horse should never be watered oftener than three times a day, or in twenty-four hours, is a mistaken idea and brutal practice. A horse's stomach is very sensitive and will suffer under the least interference, causing a teverish condition. Feeding a horse principally on grain and driving it five hours without water is like giving a man salt mackerel for dinner and not allowing him to drink before supper. If you know anything about the care of horses and have any sympathy for them, water as often as they want to drink-once an hour if possible. By doing this you will not only be merciful to your animals, but benefit yourself, as they will do more work, look better, and we longer. If you are a skeptic, and know more about horses than any one else, you are positive that the foregoing is wrong, because you have had horses die from watering too much, and holdly say that the agitators of frequent watering are fools in your estimation, and you would not do such a thing. Just reason for a moment, and figure out whether the animal would have overdrunk and overchilled his stomach if he had not been allowed to become overthirsty. A horse is a great deal like a use of the self-spacing frame, and sevman. Let him get overworked, over- eral other points of excellence.

starved, or abused, and particularly for the want of sufficient drink in warm weather, and the consequence will always be injurious. Sensible hostlers in large cities are awaking to the advantage of frequent watering. Street car horses are watered every hour, and sometimes oftener, while at work. It is plenty of water that supplies evaporation or perspiration and keeps down the temperature. What old-foggy methods amount to may be seen by the change in medical practice to man. Twenty years ago a person having a fever of any kind or pneumonia was allowed little water to drink, and then it had to be tepid. Today practitioners prescribe all the iced water the patient can drink, and cold bandages are applied to reduce and control the temperature of the blood .-Horse World.

FARM AND GARDEN NOTES. Roses should have rich soil.

Ordinarily the narcissus is from bulbels, which flower the second year. It does not pay to raise tomato plants

when only a limited supply is required. A good many farmers have prepared their oat land with a disk harrow instead of a plow this season.

Raising horses is a profitable industry for the farmer, as a rule, where the colts are produced from mares kept for work. In England there is a standard size for eggs. All which require more than fifteen to make a pound sell at a reduced price.

With practical poultrymen the Minorcas are steadily growing in favor as eggproducers. Among other good qualities they lay large eggs.

The surest way to lessen your own particular agricultural depression is to reduce the cost of production. Make this your constant study.

A good clover field, cut once for a hay crop and again for seed, will give a net return that is not excelled in many staple branches of agriculture.

The time to begin the regular picking of the feathers of ducks and geese has arrived. This can be made profitable without interfering with the egg produc-

The only reason why white oats are better than black for feeding is that the latter have a little thicker hull. This makes a difference of about five per cent. in nutritive value. When you harness a team see if the

collar is free from dirt and hair, and be sure it fits properly. Always speak to a horse when you approach him, especially from behind. Stock-keeping is the beginning and end of profit in diversified farming. The beginning, for it enriches the soil. The

disposing of many crops. For the cure of chicken cholers the fowls should have mixed with their food once a day a solution of carbolic acid and water. One dram of acid should be used to two gallons of water.

end, for it affords a profitable means for

Beginners in the poultry business will often do better with ducks than with hens, as they are better adapted to being kept in large numbers, and do not sucumb so quickly to disease.

It is well to have plenty of drinking water near at hand for ducks. In eating they are frequently choked, and the manner in which they swallow the water dislodges the matter in their throat.

If, when afield with a machine, you take tools out of the tool box, always leave what you do not want in the box. Don't place them on the ground where you are liable to forget and lose them.

A day spent in planting or plowing is expected to eventually pay some return for the labor. But a day spent in fence building pays nothing, and we know that by and by the same work must be done over again.

The first thing to ascertain, in order to make far ning profitable, is the cheapest source of fertility. This will be found, with few exceptions, in growing clover and feeding it with grain, bran or oil meal to good live stock.

The cattle and other live stock feel the benefits during the winter weather of a shelter belt of evergreen trees around the farmyard. Norway spruce will form a good screen in a few years. Take young trees and plant them about eight feet

Oats should be substituted as much as possible for corn during the summer. The corn should, however, be given as the evening ration. Corn, as 18 well known, is a heat-producing food, and for this reason its use in the warm summer weather should be limited.

Do not neglect to build a silo for the poultry. The green food given them during the winter will not only be a delicacy to them, but will greatly aid their egg productions. A silo four feet each way will contain enough ensilage to supply over 100 fowls during the win-

Red raspberries, to the taste of thousands, lack character. They may be called flabby as contrasted with strawberries, blackberries, cherries, or even blackcaps. Some people complain of the seeds of the latter, but their flavor makes them superior to the red varieties,

Do not attempt to use the standing frame, for where it stands may be a "catchall" for dust and a nursery place for moths. Use the frame that hangs free from rabbets, and has shoulders to "self-space." There is economy in the Birdseye View of Paraguay.

Paraguay has 430,000 people on her 91,970 square miles of territory. Large numbers of uncolonized Indians are nct counted. The country is rich in vegetation, but only 160,000 acres are under cultivation. Among the notable products are algaroba and quebracho for tanning, and algorabella, indigo and annotto for dyeing. There is an abundance of resins, copal, gum elastic, drug plants, balsams. Besides cotton, Paraguay produces textile and fibrous plants like ramie, jute and palm. The foreign trade is about \$5,000,000 a year, but the United States gets very little of it. The principal exports are tobacco, hides, lumber and oranges. Paraguay has no seaport. Her products go out by the Paraguay and Panama Rivers .- St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

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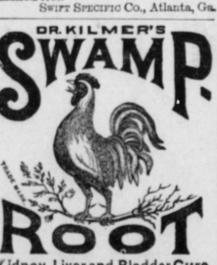


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