Subject: "The Nativity."

TEXT: "And they came with haste, and found Mary and Joseph, and the Bab:

lying in a manger."-Luke ii., 16. The black window shutters of a December night were thrown open, and some of the best singers of a world where they all sing stood there, and putting back the drapery of cloud, chanted a peace anthem, until all the echoes of hill and valley applauded and encored the Hallelujah chorus. Come, let us go into that Christmar scens as though we had never before worshiped at the manger. Here is a Madonna worth looking at. I wonder not that the frequent name in all lands and in all Christian centuries is Mary. And there are Marys in palaces and Marys in cabins, and though German and French and Italian and Spanish and English pronounce it differently, they are all namesakes of the one whom we find on a bed of straw, with her pale face against the soft cheek of Christ in the night of the Nativity. All the great painters have tried on canvas to present Mary and her child and the incidents of that most famous night of the world's history. Yet all of them were copies of St. Matthew's Madonna and Luke's Madonna. the inspired Madonna of the Oid Book, which we had put into our hands when we were infants, and that we hope to have under our

heads when we die. Behold, in the first place, that on the first night of Christ's life God honored the brute creation. You cannot get into that Bethlehem barn without going past the camels, the mules, the dogs, the oxen. The brutes of that stable heard the first cry of the infant Lord. Some of the old painters represent the oxen and camels kneeling that night before the newborn babe. And well might they kneel! Have you ever thought that Christ came among other things to alleviate the sufferings of the brute creation? Was it not appropriate that He should, during the first few days and nights of His life on earth,

be surrounded by the dumb beasts? Not a kennel in all the centuries, not a bird's nest, not a wornout horse on a towpath, nor a herd freezing in the poorly built cow pen, not a freight car in summer time bringing the beeves to market without water through a thousand miles of agony, not a surgeon's room witnessing the struggles of fox and rabbit or pigeon or dog in the horrors of vivisection but has an interest in the fact that Christ was born in a stable surrounded by brutes. They surely have as much right in this world as we have. In the first chapter of Genesis you may see that they were placed on the earth before man was, the fish and fowl created the fifth day, and the quadrupeds the morning of the sixth day, and man not until the afternoon of that day. The whale, the eagle, the lion, and all the lesser creatures of their kind were edecessors of the human family. They have the world by right of possession. They have also paid rent for the places they occu-

pied. What an army of defense all over the and are the faithful watchdogs. And who can tell what the world owes to the horse and camel and ox for transportation? And robin and lark have, by the cantatas with which they have filled orchard and forest, more than paid for the few grains they have picked up for their sustenance. Standing, then, as I imagine now I do in

that Betnlehem night, with an infant Christ on the one side and the speechless creatures of God on the other, I cry look out how you strike the rowel into that horse's side. Take off that curbed bit from that bleeding mouth. Remove that saddle from that raw back. Shoot not for fun that bird that is too small for food. Forget not to put water in the cage of that canary. Throw out some crumbs to those birds caught too far north in the winter's inclemency. Arrest that man who is making that one horse draw a load heavy enough for three. Rush in upon that scene where boys are torturing a cat of transfixing butterfly and grasshopper. Drive not off that old robin, for her nest is a mother's cradle, and under her wing there may be three or four musicians of the sky in training. No more did Christ show interest in the botanical world when He said "Consider the lilies," than He showed sympathy for the ornithological world when He said "Behold the fowls of the air," and the quadrupedal world when He allowed Himself to be called in one place a lion and in another place a lamb. Meanwhile may the Christ of the Bethlehem cattle pen have mercy on the suffering stockyards that are preparing meet for our American households.

Behold, also, in this Bible scene, how on that Christmas night God honored child-,hood. Christ might have made His first visit to our world in a cloud, as He will descend on His next visit in a cloud. In what a chariot of illumined vapor He might have rolled down the sky, escorted by mounted cavalry, with lightning for drawn sword. Elijah had a carriage of fire to take Him up; why not Jesus a carriage of fire to fetch Him down? Or over the arched bridge of a rainbow the Lord might have descended. Or Christ might have had His mortality built up on earth out of the dust of a garden, as was Adam, in full manhood at the start, without the introductory feebleness of infancy. No, no! Childhood was to be honored by that event. He must have a child's light limbs, and a child's dimpled hand, and a child's beaming eye, and a child's flaxen hair, and babyhood was to be honored for all time to come, and a cradle was to mean more than a grave. Mighty God! May the reflection of that one child's face be seen in all | application of benzine.

Enough have all those fathers and mothers on hand if they have a child in the house. A throne, a crown, a scepter, a kingdom under charge. Be careful how you strike him across the head, juring the brain. What you say to him will be centennial and milenial, and a hundred years and a thousand years will not stop the echo and re-echo. Do not say, "It is only a child," Rather say, "It it only an immortal." It is only a masterpiece of Jehovah.

it was a child in Naaman's kitchen that told the great Syrian warrior where he might go and get cured of the leprosy, which at his seventh plunge in the Jordan was left at the bottom of the river. It was to the cradle of leaves, in which a child was laid, rocked by the Nile, that Gol called the attention of history. It was a sick child that evoked Christ's curative sympathies. It was a child that Christ set in the midst of the squabbling disciples to teach the lesson of humility. We are informed that wolf and laopard and lion shall be yet so domesticated teat a little child shall lead them. A child glecided Waterloo, showing the Bincher how they could take short cut through the fields, when, if the old road had been followed, the Prussian general would have come up too late to save the destinies of Europe. And

to-day the child is to decide all the great battles, make all the laws, settle all the destinies and usher in the world's salvation or destruction. Men, women, nations, all earth and all heaven, behold the caild! Is there any veivet so soft as a child's cheek? Is there any sky so blue as a child's eye? Is there any music so sweet as the child's voice? Is there any plume so wavy as a child's hair? Notice also toat in this Bible night scene

God honored science. Who are the three wise men kneeling before the Divine Infant? Not boors, not ignoramuses, but Caspar, Belthasar and Melchior, men who knew all that was to be known. They were the Isaac Newtons and Herschels and Farradays of their time. Their alchemy was the forerunner of our sublime chemistry, their astrology the mother of our magnificent astronomy. They had studied stars, studied metals, studied physiology, studied everything. And when I see these scientists bowing before the beautiful babe I see the prophecy of toe time when all the telescopes and microscopes and all the Lev-den jars and all the electric batteries and all observatories and all the universities shall bow to Jesus. It is much that way already. Where is the college that does not have morning prayers, that bowing at the manger? Who have been the greatest phy-

Omitting the names of the living lest we should be invidious, have we not had among them Christian men like our own Joseph C. Hutchinson and Rush and Valentine Mott and Aberrrombie and Abernethy? Who have been our greatest scientists? Joseph Henry, who lived and died in the faith of the Gospels, and Agassiz, who, standing with his students among the hills, took off his hat and said, "Young gentlemen, before we study these rocks let us pray for wisdom to the God who made the say so before juries and legislatures and senates. All geology will yet bow before the Rock of Ages. All astronomy will yet worship the Rose of Sharon. All astronomy will yet recognize the Star of Bethlehem. Behold also in that first Christmas night that God honored the fields. Come in, shepherd boys, to Bethlehem and see the child. "No," they say, "we are not dressed good enough to come in." "Yes you are; come in." Sure enough, the storms and the night dew and the brambles have made rough work with their apparel, but none have a better right to come in. They were the first to hear the music of that Christmas night.

The first announcement of a Saviour's birth was made to those men in the fields. The old shepherds with plaid and crook have for the most part vanished, but we have grazing—our United States pasture, fields and prairies, about forty-five million sheep—and all their keepers ought to follow the shepherds of my text, and all those who toil in fields, all vine dressers, all orcaardists, all husbandmen. Not only that Christmas night, but all up and down the world's history God had been honoring the fields. Nearly all the messiahs of reform and literature and eloquence and law and benevolence have come from the fields Washington from the fields. Jefferson from the fields. The presidential martyrs, Gar-field and Lincoln, from the fields. Henry Clay from the fields. Daniel Webster from the fields. Martin Luther from the fields Before this world is right the overflowing populations of our crowded sities will have to take to the fields.

Instead of ten merchants in rivalry as t who shall sell that one apple we want a least eight of them to go out and rais apples. Instead of ten merchants desiring to sell that one bushel of wheat we want at least eight of them to go out and raise wheat. The world wants now more hard hands, more bronzed cheeks, more muscular arms. To the fields! God honored them when He woke up the shepherds by the midnight anthem, and He will, while the world lasts,

continue to honor the fields. Behold, also, that on that Christmas night God honored motherhood Two angels on their wings might have brought an infant Saviour to Bethlehem without Mary's being there at all. When the villagers, on the morning of December 26, awoke, by divine arrangement, and in some unex-plained way, the child Jesus might have been found in some comfortable cradle of the village. But no, no! Motherhood for all time was to be consecrated, and one of the tenderest relations was to be the maternal relation, and one of the sweetest words, "Mother." In all ages God has honored good motherhool. John Wesley nad a good mother, St Bernar I had a good mother, Samuel Budgett a good mother, Doddridge a good mother, Walter Scott a good mother, Benjamin, Walter Scott a good mother, Benjamin West a good

In a great audience, most of whom were Christians, I asked that all those who had been blessed of Christian mothers arise, and almost the entire assembly stood up. Don't you see how important it is that all motherhood be consecrated? When you hear some one, in sermon or oration, speak in the abstract of a good, faithful, honest mother, your eyes fill up with tears while you say to yourself, "That was my mother."

The first word a child utters is apt to be "Mother," and the old man in his dying dream calls "Mother! mother!" It matters not whether she was brought up in the surroundings of a city, and in affluent home, and was dressed appropriately with reference to the demands of modern life, or whether she wore the old time cap and great round spectacles, and aprons of her own make, and knit your socks with her own needles, seated by the broad fireplace, with great black logs ablaze on a winter night. It matters not how many wrinkles crossed and recrossed her face, or how much her shoulders stooped with the burdens of a long life, if you painted a Madonna, hers would be the face. What a gentle han i she had when we were sick, and what a voice to sooth pain, and was there anyone who could so fill up a room with peace and purity and light? And what a sad day that was when we came home and she could greet us not for her lips were forever still.

Come back, mother, this Christmas day, and take your old place, and as ten or twenty or fifty years ago come and open the old Bible as you used to read and kneel in the same place where you used to pray, and look upon us as of old, when you wished us a merry Christmas of a happy New Year. But, no! That would not be fair to call you back. You had troubles enough and aches enough and bereavements enough while you

Hail, enthroned ancestry! We are comng. Keep a place right beside you at the

Slow footed years! More swiftly ran Into the gold of that unsetting sun; Homestck we are for thes, Calm land beyond the see.

How to Prevent Rust on Iron and Steel. 1. In the German army oil of gutta percha is used for this purpose. It is applied with a flannel rag and will stand for years. To take off this preservative apply more of the oil, let it remain on the article for from twelve to twenty-four hours, when both the old and new applications can be wiped

2. A solution of gutta percha in benzine (consistency of cream) is a simple preservative against rust on metal. It can be easily applied with completed 28 blast furnaces, 10 rolling mitts, a brush and as easily removed by the 3. Dissolve thirty grains of camphor

with a pound of fat, take off the froth and add graphite, until it has attained the color of iron. Wipe of tools, etc., and then apply the mixture and wipe off after twenty-four hours with a soft cloth. This will keep tools or polished iron or steel free from rust for many months.

4. To preserve polished iron surfaces from rust, melt together seven parts fat (tallow) and one part resin, stirring the same until it cools. Apply in a half liquid state; if too stiff, thin with benzine or petroleum. It preserves the polish and can easily be

5. To make a permanent preservative for iron and steel, it is best to use nothing but linsced oil, thickened with a pigment related to the metal itself, and native exide or a roasted exide of iron is the best for the purpose. Boiled linseed oil will form a skin, through which no oxidation can take place.

6. Slack a piece of fresh lime in a covered vessel with only water enough to make it crumble. While the lime is yet hot, mix it with enough tallow to make a soft dough and apply this mixture to polished surfaces. As it does not dry to any extent or become hard, it is easily removed.

7. Olmstead varnish or preparation has been in use for many years, and has proved itself perfect, especially for planed and ground surfaces and on Russian iron, which are very sensative to rust. It is made by melting first sixty grains resin and then one pound of fresh tallow or other grease, when both are to be united. Must be applied while still warm and the surface must be perfectly clean before application. This can also be re moved without much trouble, ... Industrial World.

Jewish Immigration.

The Jewish Messenger, in referring to Jewish immigration to the United States, says: "If Baron Hirsch would establish places of refuge in Europe, where the Jewish refugees might be his ear is less susceptible to delicate intonsprepared for a new life and new tons, and his once absorbing taste for music homes, he would be rendering the best service. To transport povertystricken thousands who are unable to rocke." To lay the greatest doctors and lawyers of Brooklyn and New 1 ork and of this land and of all other lands revere the ity, and yet that seems the highest Christian religion, and are not ashamed to ambition of European committees."

THE SOUTH IN 1891.

A Year's Progress in Commerce, Industry and Agriculture.

A Steady Forward Movement in Spite of Tremendous Obstacles-Activity in Every Branch of Business.

The Manufacturer's Record, of Baltimore says: The year 1891 has been one of the most trying periods through which the financial, commercial, agricultural and industrial interests of this country have ever been called upon to pass. The great financial crisis resulting from the Baring collapse in November," 1890, overshadowed everything at the beginning of the year, and the last twelve mouths have been a striking illustration of the ability of this country to recover from a heavy blow to its financial and commercial interests. The creat resources of this country have been fully equal to the emergency, and the advent of the year 1892 finds us in a prosperous condition, with all our industries in a state of great activity. Unlike the great panics of 1873 and 1884, the crisis of 1890-91 was due entirely to outside causes, and not to conditions created in this country. England, by ill-advised speculative ventures, precipitated the trouble, and in the emer ency the United States was called on to right matters. The necessities of the case caused a severe drain upon the financial resources of this country, but the equilibrium has been once more restored, with comparatively little injury to our financial and commercial interests.

The past year has been a period of slow recovery from the great blow, but the recovery has been steady, continuous and thorough, and the opening of another year brings pros; ects of the brightest character. Nature has come nobly to the aid of this country with bountiful crops of every kind, ample enough not only to meet all requirements of home consumption, but also to supply the deficienies existing in other sections of the world. The last half of the year has been especially a period of activity and prosperity in nearly every line of business, and the g owth of trade shows how fully and how rapidly the recovery has taken place.

Between the beginning and the end of the past year there have been trying periods in every section of the con try. Speculative ventures of many kinds have collapsed, business enterp ises without sufficient capital have been forced to suspend and unsound banks have been toppled over. A 1 of this has had a beneficial effect upon the country at large, and business interests are to-day in a more healthy condition than they were 12 menths There has been a general clearing of the busin as atmosphere, and sound concerns can now breathe more freely.

It has been especially interesting to note the manner and locations in which the reac tion from the crisis of a year ago has manifested itself, and here again the South has cause for satisfaction. There have been many large failtres in business during the past year, and the aggregate of liabilities has been unusually heavy, but the disastrous failures have been confined almost exclusively to the older financial centers of the North. The reactionary influences were severely felt in some parts of the West, where there had been widespread collapse of speculative ventures, but fortunately the enormous grain crops have again brought prosperity to that section. The failures in the South have been limited mainly to a comparatively ew sma'l concerns of insecure footing and Illilited means. None of the more important interests in the South have m t with disaster, and we believe that any well-informed and unprejudiced observer will admit that the South has stood the strain of the past year in a phenomenal manner. In view of the great proportion of new establishments in the South it would no have been surpr sing if many of them had collapsed under the pressure that has overthrown so many large and long-established firms in other sections of the country, and the fact that such has not been the case is the best possible evidence of the stability of the The South has not only hel 'its own against

treme.idous odds in 1831, but it has made a record of substantial progress which, in many respects, has never been equalled in the most prosperous years. Nature has been especially generous to the South. The cotton crop o 1890-91 surpassed all records, and that of 1891-92 will not fall far short. There has been an enormous increase in the yield of wheat and corn, the sugar crop has distanced previous records and the minor crops have been bountiful beyond all expectation. The South has given more liberally of its products to the world than in former years, as indicated, by the great activity at the seaports. In the development of m neral resources and the establishment of dependent industries there h: s been greater progress, and it is gratifying to note that what has been done in the past year has been done well, and with a view to permanance and profit. There has been less of the speculative spirit and more of sound business principles than ever before, and what has been done in the establishment of new industries in the past year will tell power'ully in the future of the South. The year 1891 has not been a period of uninterrupted prosperity for any section of the country, but it has resulted in immeasurable benefit to the South. During 1891 the South 1 Bessemer steel rail mill in Maryland and 1 Bessemer plant in Kentucky, and nearly finished 2 cotton-tie mills and 1 tinplate mill and is about ready to commence building another tinplate and steel mill. Its production of pig iron was 1,900,000 tons, and of coal 23,000,000 tons. The assessed value of property increased to \$4,800,000,000, a gain of \$320,000,000 over 1890, and of \$1,900,000 over 1880. The corn erop was the largest ever produced, being about 568,000,000 bushels, a gain of 117,000,000 bushels over 18:0, while the gain in wheat was 16,000,000. The foreign trade of 1891 was the largest the South ever had, the total value of the exports for the 11 months ended November 30 having been \$296,500,000, an increase of \$28,000,000 over the corresponding time of 1890. The imports at Southern ports for the same period showed an increase of \$9,000,000, although the total imports for the whole country declined about \$4,000,000, or a net decline outside of the South of \$13,000,000. In November the exports from the entire country were valued at \$110,000,000, and of this amount nearly onehalf, or \$53,300,000, was from Southern poris-

MARKETS.

BALTIMORE-Flour-City Mills, super, \$3.00 @3.25: Wheat-Southern Fultz, 1.12@ 1.03 Corn-Scuthern White, 50@523., Yellow, 52@53. Oats-Southern and Pennsylvania 581@59c. Rye-Maryland and Pennsylvania 9_(a)93c. Hay.—Maryland an I Pennsylvania \$12.50@13.60. Straw Wheat, \$7.50@8.00. Butter-Eastern Creamery, 28 @ 29c. near-by receipt 19@21c. Cheese Eastern Fancy Cream, 112@12ie., Western, 8@9ic. Eggs-25 @26c. Tobacco, Leai-Interior \$1.00@1.50 Good Common, \$4.00@ 5.00, Middling, \$5.1) (68.00, Good to fine red, \$0.00@11.00. Fancy, \$12.00@13.00.

NEW YORK-Flour-Southern Good to choice extra, \$3.50@4.15. Wheat-No. 1 White 1.05@1.05½. Rye—State 1.05@1.06½c. Corn—Southern Yellow, 69@72c. Oats—White, State 39%@40½c. Butter—State, 19@3.c. Cheese-State, 11@111c. Eggs-261@28c. PHILADELPHIA — Flour — Pennsylvania Fancy, \$3.50(@3.75. Wheat, Pennsylvania and Southern Red, 1.02@1.03\(\frac{1}{2}\). Rye—Pennsylvania, 97@98c. Corn—Southern Yellow, 56\(\frac{1}{2}\). Oats—37@38\(\frac{1}{2}\)c. Cheese—New York Factory, 10@10\(\frac{1}{2}\)c. Eggs-State, 26@27c.

CATTLE. BALTIMORE-Beef-\$4.00@4.60. Sheep-\$3.50@5.00. Hogs-\$4.40@4.50. NEW YORK-Beef-\$3.65@5.00. \$3.75@6.37. Hogs-3.61@1.00. EAST LIBERTY-Beef-\$4.75@5.00. Sheep-\$3.00@5.00. Hogs-\$4.00@4.15.

JOSEF HOFMAN, the clild pianist, has failed to keep the promise of h'a marvelous precedity. As he grows o der his fingers seem to lose the magic suppleness of his childhood, appears to be deserting him.

MADAME TATERO, wife of the Japanes; Minister in Washington, ean talk English well enough to co shopping; and, like her American sistes, she greatly enjoys that purA BATTLE BETWEEN TWO LIONS Thrilling Experience of a Traveler in an

Indian Jungle. It was the good fortune of Maccos voy and myself to witness a conflict between two lions, says a traveler in India. We were accompanied in this instance by my native servant, Isilla, and took up our quarters in a light scaffolding in the Branches of a tall tree that overhung a waterpool much frequented by the animals of that vi-

cinity. I was beginning to feel sleepy and to nod frequently when the roar of a lion close at hand broke the silence. Instantly we were wide awake and grasping our guns nervously. In another instant the roar was answered from a spot below us, and looking down we saw a lioness crouching at the foot of a tree. Her head was embedded between her forepaws, and her long tail waved luxuriously to and fro. Another "woof" from the opposite direction, and two magnificent males stepped into view while the lioness continued to purr and wave that graceful tail from side to side.

And there she lay purring gently while as terrific a combat ensued as the eye of man ever witnessed and words cannot paint the picture nor describe that combat. Over and over the two males rolled after meeting in mid-leap with their fangs at each other's throats, while the sick-ening sound of champing bones filled the air, mingled with their frantic roaring and the thrashing of their bodies through the whirling sand. By this sime my nerves were so

wrought up that I could stand the terrific spectacle no longer, and taking deliberate aim at the lioness behind her shoulder blade, I let fly. Above the rumble of my smooth bore sounded the shrick of the lioness as the heavy ball crashed into her vitals. The two duelists at once ceased their encounter, and as one of them turned, he received Mac's rifle ball in the hallow over the eye, and death was instantaneous. The other male with a mighty roar and a powerful spring landed halfway up the trunk of our tree, nearly shaking us from our perch; but Isilla discharged a spare gun in his face; he fell back, and, probably only grazed by the shot, disappeared into the darkness toward where the moans and cries of the lioness grew fainter and fainter every

In the morning with a party of Arabs and dogs we took up the spoor and tracked the lioness to her lair, and after she had received eleven more of our bullets, killed and disabled four of our dogs and made five determined rushes, succeeded in making her bite the dust. She had traveled nine miles before we caught up to her, and kept a brave front to the

Russian Typos Alarmed.

The type-setters of Russia, and especially of St. Petersburg, are alarmed for their trade, because they have heard that in this country certain type-setting machines are superseding the type stickers and putting them out of work. The St. Petersburg compositors, fearing that these machines may be introduced there, have sent to New York for information about them, asking if their use is profitable to their employers, and if it is detrimental to the interests of the old-fashioned compositors.

them of the various kinds of typesetting machines that have been invented, of the extent to which they are used in the newspaper, book, or job offices in this country, and of their influence upon the interests of typesetters. A reporter who has seen this reply says that its effect will be to relieve the minds of the Russian typos.

Do you want to act a lie? Then

Do you care to lose the modest charm of manner which is woman's best heritage and man's too infrequently found attribute? Then play at love.

Do you want your future life embittered by memories which will stab you where your heart is beating with happiness? Then cheat some one into giving you true regard for false-

If you would be womanly, my woman reader, or manly, my unknown questioner, give your esteem to all who deserve it, your friendship to those who are your friends, and your heart's warm, earnest love to one man or one woman, and let it be unsullied by the flirtations which may count in triumph on the fingers of both hands. - Toronto Globe.

THE Indians will never settle down while the old settlers are keeping them riled up.-New Orleans Pica-

For indigestion, constipation, sick nead-ache, weak_stomach, disordered liver-take Bercham's Pil.s. For sale by all druggists.

Where the love is little the trust is little. Like Magic

troubles by Hood's Sarsaparilla. Possessing the best known stomach tonics as well as the best alterative remedies, this excellent medicine gives the stomach the strength required to retain and digest nourish-

A Good Appetite and gently but effectively assists to natural motion the whole machinery of the body. Most gratifying reports come from people who have taken

Hood's Sarsaparilla for dyspepsia, indigestion and similar troubles. Heed's Pills.-For the liver and bowels, act easfly yet promptly and efficiently. Price, 25c.

DONALD KENNEDY, Of Roxbury, Mass., Says:

Strange cases cured by my Medical Discovery come to me every day. Here is one of Paralysis—Bifndness—and the Grip. Now how does my Medical Discovery cure all these? I don't know, unless it takes hold of the Hidden Polson that makes all Humor. Vinginia City, Nevada, Sept. 9th., 1891.

Donald Kennedy—Dear Str.: I will state my case to you: About nine years ago I was paralyzed in my left side, and the best doctors gave me no relief for two years, and I was advised to try your Discovery, which did its duty, and in a few months I was restored to health. About four years ago I became blind in my left eye by a spotted cataract. Last March I was taken with La Grippe, and was confined to my bed for three months. At the end of that time, as in the start, then it struck me that your Discovery was the thing for me; so I got a bottle, and before it was half gone I was able to go to my work in the mines. Now in regard to my eyes, as I lost my left eye, and about six months ago my right eye became affected with black spots over the sight as did the left eye—perhaps some twenty of them—but since I have been using your Discovery they all left my right eye but one; and, thank God, the bright light of heaven is once more making its appearance in my left eye. I am wonderfully astonished at it, and thank God and your Medical Discovery.

Your truly.

HAME WHITE.



-the ordinary pill. Trouble when you take it, and trouble when you've got it down. Plenty of unpleasantness, but mighty little good.

With Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets, for a laxative - three for a cathar-Sick Headache, Bilious Headache, Constipation, Indigestion, Bilious Attacks, and all derangements of the liver, stomach and bowels are prevented, relieved and cured.

satisfaction, or your money is returned.

You pay only for the value received. Can you ask more?

SENATOR REAGAN'S "SCRAP." He Threw a Local Terror Through a Mill Window in Tennessee.

The resignation of Senator Reagan, of Texas, recalls a story of how he chanced to remove to the State that is now his home, and which has so signally honored him. He was living in Sevier County, Tennessee, in 1839, and was sent by his father to a grist mill to have a sect of wheat county. mill to have a sack of wheat convert- Walding, Kinnan & Marvin, Wholesale ed into flour. He was a big, rawboned, strapping country boy.

According to custom, he hitched his horse at the mill, took the sack of grain from the shoulders of the animal, placed it on his own shoulders and toted it up three flights of stairs, and took his place in the line, as people are wont to do still at country use. Marvelous cures. Treatise and \$2 trial postoffices, waiting for his turn to bottlefree. Dr. Kline, 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa. have his wheat ground. Half an hour or so after Reagan arrived at the mill a well-known local character came, bringing a sack of wheat to be ground also. This last character was a local terror, fond of brawls and fighting, and in the habit of having his own way.

He had to take his place in line with the rest, but when it got to be right. Reagan's turn to have his grain ground "the terror" said;

"See here, Reagan, I am in a hurry. You let me get in your place and you come back here where I am."

Reagan demurred, stating that he was in a hurry, too; that he was en- writings. He is short and pudgy. titled to his place, and meant to keep it. This angered the brawler. He cursed young Reagan, and said A reply has been sent from here to he would fling him out through the the St. Petersburg inquirers, telling | window, and, suiting the action to the word, made a rush for the future statesman. Reagan, like all the rest of the people in the neighborhood, was more or less terrorized by the desperado, and, in fear of his life, rushed for him, met the desperado half way, butted him in the stomach with his head, and literally lifted him off his feet and threw him through the window.

When the desperado disappeared through the window the consequence of his act flashed upon young Reagan's mind. He instantly supposed that he had killed a man, that he would be hanged for it, and, scared almost to death, he rushed down stairs, unhitched his horses, and lit out across the country for Texas. The man was not killed, but got a bad shaking up. He soon moved to Texas, and was a friend of Reagan in after life.



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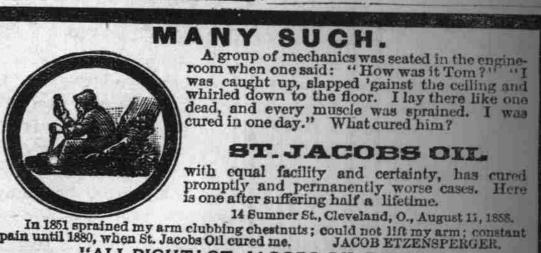
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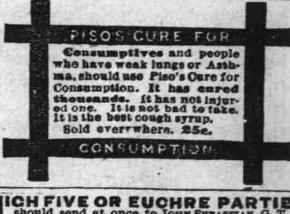
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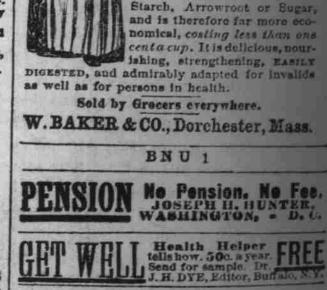


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