

A DRUNKEN ELEPHANT.

Was a Big Kompos in a Circus in Indiana

The mistake of a careless keeper in the menagerie of Ringling Brothers' circus, while exhibiting in Frankfort, Ind., recently, almost resulted in the killing of one of the attendants and the breaking loose of the wild animals of the menagerie. "Babe," the biggest elephant of the circus, was taken with cramps, and the veterinary surgeon of the show prescribed a table-spoonful of peppermint in a pint of whisky once in half an hour. Ryan, the elephant keeper, procured a jug containing a gallon of whisky, and Babe was given a dose. Ryan had occasion to leave the tent, and carelessly left the jug within reach of the elephant, who had had a taste of the contents. When Ryan returned he was surprised to find the jug uncorked and empty. Fearing discharge, should his carelessness be discovered, and knowing full well where the contents of the jug had gone, he hastened to a near-by saloon to have it refilled before the mistake should be found out.

But it was not long before the elephant began to develop symptoms of intoxication. The attention of other keepers was attracted by peculiar noises, the like of which they had never heard before. They hastened to the tent to find the huge brute rocking from side to side with a peculiar light in its little eyes. One of the men took an elephant hook and endeavored to calm the excited beast, but the med-line was not of a soothing nature, and Babe became very angry. With a remarkably quick motion the keeper was seized by the elephant's trunk, and after being held aloft fully a minute was violently thrown about twenty-five feet, fortunately striking against the side of the tent and narrowly missing a pole.

With a single mighty effort the chains were broken and Babe was free. Staggering from side to side, the animal commenced a wild rampage through the menagerie. The other elephants were panic-stricken, and the caged animals made mad efforts to free themselves. The tank of the hippopotamus was in the path of the reeling elephant, and with loud trumpeting it commenced an attack which would have shortly demolished the cage had not the keepers succeeded in entangling the legs of the elephant in ropes in such a manner that it was rendered helpless. In two hours the effects of the whisky had passed off, and Babe was as peaceable as ever and free from cramps.

Australian Sorcery.

Among the natives of Finke River, Australia, if one falls sick or dies they at once conclude he must have been bewitched or bitten, or hurt by the devil. At the same time they can bewitch others, the old ones and the medicine men fostering that belief. For this purpose they employ a variety of agencies as charms, including implements of wood and bone, which are thrown by the sorcerers in the direction of their enemy to make him sick or kill him, tufts of feathers of the emu and eagle to give the wearers strength to kill their enemies, and a little implement, about six inches long, of bone or wood, worn through the septum of the nose, by means of which they also think they can hurt others.



Mrs. A. A. Williams, Lynn, Mass.

FOR THE GOOD OF OTHERS

Rev. Mr. Williams heartily Endorses Hood's Sarsaparilla.

We are pleased to present this from Rev. A. A. Williams, of the Sillsbee Street Christian Church, Lynn, Mass.:

"I see no reason why a clergyman more than a layman, who knows whereof he speaks, should hesitate to approve an

Article of Merit

and worth, from which he or his family have been significantly benefited, and whose commendation may serve to extend those benefits to others by increasing their confidence. My wife has for many years been a sufferer from severe

Nervous Headache

for which she found little help. She has tried many things that promised well but performed little. Last fall a friend gave her a bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla. It seems surprising what simply one bottle could and did do for her. The attacks of headache decreased in number and were less violent in their intensity, while her general health is improved. Her appetite has also been better. From our experience with

Hood's Sarsaparilla

have no hesitation in endorsing its merits. A. A. WILLIAMS.

Hood's Pills are the best family cathartic, gentle and effective. Try a box. Price 25c.

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TAPESTRY-WEAVING.

INTERESTING FACTS ABOUT A FRENCH INDUSTRY.

How the Gobelin Products Are Made—Celebrated Paintings Reproduced in the Tapestries—Private Manufacturers.

INTEREST in the antique industry of tapestry-weaving is gradually manifesting itself in many quarters of the United States, and is only another evidence of the development of the American taste for high art. In response to inquiries from persons interested in this fascinating subject, the State Department some time since referred United States Consul-General Adam E. King, of Paris, to gather such information as was accessible concerning the manufacture of tapestries in France, asking notably about the Gobelins, an establishment in Paris belonging to the French Government, and devoted to the production of tapestries and carpets.

The Gobelins are the largest and most important manufacturers not only in France, but in the entire world. Their place is situated in Avenue des Gobelins, and dates its establishment from the early part of the fifteenth century, when two brothers, Jehan and Gilles Gobelin, discovered an improvement in scarlet dye which soon rose into great repute. After more than fifty years the plant was bought in 1662 by Louis XIV.

The National manufactory of the Gobelins is now divided into three distinct sections—the dye shops, tapestry shops and carpet work shops. The dye shops, or works, produce not only every kind of color, but twenty to thirty different shades of each. While many of the hangings worked fifty years ago are already faded, the factory is now able to produce any color perfectly fast. This great success is due to the labors of the eminent chemist, Chevreul, who was employed by the Government to instruct the Gobelin dyers. Large rooms are devoted to the high warps, upon which the tapestries are suspended as the work goes on, and some idea of the exquisite nature and delicate character of the work may be gained from the fact that an artist cannot produce in one year more than one-fourth of a square yard.

The method of manufacturing tapestries is as follows: The design is first painted in oil colors of the tapestry to be manufactured, after which a second one, but of natural size, is painted, permitting to distinguish, besides the exact size, the colors and gradations of the future tapestry. The design is then traced on the back of the warp with pencils. The colors, or wefts, are then dyed, prepared and assorted, and are wound separately on a spool made of boxwood, and shaped like a canoe-man's paddle, that has a blade at both ends.

The warp hangs from a horizontal cylinder, and as every yard is completed it is wound upon another cylinder in the lower part of the frame. The artist stands behind the tapestry, and with his worsted and silks at hand, begins to work in the different colors over the ground marked with the tracings of the picture to be woven. The number of colors entering into a tapestry necessarily influences the quality, as upon the same warp fifty different patterns may be manufactured, according to the number of colors employed. The subjects that the tapestries represent also influence their value, ordinary shaded green landscapes, for example, costing much less than portraits requiring a variety of colors.

The vertical threads of the warp are divided by a little tool called a heddle, which keeps half of them in advance of the rest, but those behind can be brought forward whenever required by means of small cords, one of which is attached to each warp thread. The left hand is introduced between the two sets of thread, taking up as many as need be, and through these the needle is passed from left to right. The thread when stretched is then passed back in the contrary direction through the space opened by shifting the position of the front and back threads; by ingeniously combining the wefts, the colors are made to blend perfectly, and effects are obtained like those of paintings.

The characteristics of the Gobelin tapestries are especially large historical scenes, reproductions from celebrated paintings, etc. The Gobelin carpet department weaves velvet carpets, in which historical and mythological subjects are reproduced. These carpets are manufactured in the same way as velvets, that is, the wefts, after having been woven into warps, are slanted upon the face of the tissue facing the artist by measurement to a given length, to give more or less thickness to the velvet effects. The warps are disposed in the same manner as for the manufacture of tapestries, but the artists work with the face of the tissues facing them, while, as previously shown, it is the reverse in the manufacturing of tapestries. The carpets are remarkable for smoothness, evenness of texture, their strength and fineness exceeding even the Persian in this respect. Some of them require from five to ten years for their completion, and cost \$12,000 to \$20,000. All these carpets made during the reign of Napoleon III. were used for the decorations of the imperial palace, the largest ever made was manufactured for the gallery of the Louvre. It consists of seventy-two pieces, the total length being more than 1300 feet.

In the city of Aubusson there are private manufacturers who manufacture upon the same general principle as in the State establishments, but simplifying the procedure, and not manufacturing as fine, or with the same care and time. The warps employed are always in a horizontal position, and the designs, which are in general but water-color, and sometimes ordinary oil paintings, are merely placed beneath the warps in such a manner that the workmen may distinguish them and carry the designs and colors

ings. However, when great attention is given, tapestries rivaling those of the State manufactory may be made. Aubusson is a town of about 7000 people. The chief industry is that of tapestry weaving. The oldest factories were established in the fifteenth century. Two very different kinds of tapestry are here manufactured, namely, the artistic kind, used for armchairs, furniture hangings, mural decorations, and the like, the prices of which run from \$15 to \$100 per square metre, according to the shade and fineness of designs. About 2000 workmen are occupied in the production, at an average wage of eighty cents per day. The other kind is ordinary tapestry for floors, which are worth from seventy-five cents to \$3 per square metre. These workmen do mechanical weaving with Jacquard frames, and the number of workmen employed on this class of goods is 1900.

The artists employed by the French State manufactory of tapestries receive very high salaries, while those employed at Aubusson by private manufacturers are not very well paid. The time required to manufacture tapestry of ordinary dimensions at the Gobelins is, on an average, three years; while at Aubusson a few months are sufficient.

Oldest Copy of the Book of Zechariah

At the International Orientalist Congress in London, England, a most interesting document was submitted by Rev. Professor Hechler, chaplain of the British Embassy at Vienna, a distinguished Orientalist. It is a papyrus manuscript, discovered a few months ago in Egypt, supposed by some to be the oldest copy extant of portions of the Old Testament books of Zechariah and Malachi.

These pages of papyrus when intact were about ten inches high and seven inches wide, each containing twenty-eight lines of writing, both sides of the sheet being used. The complete line contains from fourteen to seventeen letters. The sheets are bound together in the form of a book, in a primitive though careful manner, with cord and strips of old parchment. The Greek is written without intervals between the words, a custom in old Greek and old Hebrew manuscripts. The papyrus is in fair preservation, and is believed to date from the third or fourth century. It thus ranks in age with the oldest Greek manuscripts of the Septuagint version of the old Testament in London, Rome and St. Petersburg.

The differences in the papyrus tend to the conclusion that it was copied from some excellent original of the Septuagint Bible, first translated about 280 B. C., for the use of the Hellenistic Hebrews in Egypt, who, having gradually forgotten the Hebrew tongue, had learned to speak Greek. It has several new readings which surpass some of the other Septuagint texts in clearness of expression and simplicity of grammar. It would appear that it was copied, and not written from dictation. A second scribe has occasionally corrected some mistakes of orthography made by the original copyist, distinguished by the different color of the ink.

Professor Hechler said it was sincerely to be hoped that this papyrus will soon be published in fac simile for the careful examination of Biblical scholars, and that it is the pressing duty of the British Government to institute an organized and scientific search for papyrus in Egypt. It is impossible to forecast what surprises may be in store or what treasures may be placed at the disposal of modern scholarship.—New York Press.

Bedrooms of the Orient

The bedrooms of the Orient are far different from those of Christendom. Fully half the women of the world sleep upon the floor or the ground, and even the richest of the ladies of Asia have never known the luxury of hair mattresses and spring beds. Most of these Mongolian beauties don't know what a feather bed means, and there is in most museums a Japanese pillow, consisting of a piece of wood about the size of a loaf of bread, with a piece of soft paper tied on the top of it, and so made that it will just fit into Yum Yum's neck and prop her head off the floor.

The Japanese girl never needs to shake up her pillow, and it is her neck rather than her head that lies upon it. The same kind of pillows are used in China and Siam, and as to the average woman of Hindostan, she does not know what a pillow means.

Now It Is the Foxes Turn.

Some time ago it was found that the Norway rats were multiplying so fast on Sable Island that they were killing off the rabbits, which are valuable to the inhabitants as a food. A number of cats were, therefore, imported from Halifax and turned loose on the island to kill the rats. The cats disposed of some of the rats, but soon discovered that it was easier to catch the rabbits and that they tasted better. They multiplied so fast and made such havoc with the rabbits that finally a lot of foxes were brought to the island to kill the cats. The foxes have been doing their work too well. They killed the cats, and then turned their attention to the sea fowl that haunt the island, destroying their eggs and eating up the young, and now the islanders are begging the Government to rid them of the loxes.—Pittsburgh.

NEWSY GLEANINGS.

The world has 470 paper mills. CHICAGO handles 1300 trains daily. DORNEY has fallen to the French. FROST in Brazil has sent coffee up. CHICAGO is to have a Chinese theatre. RAINS have caused floods in England. DEER are plentiful in the Adirondacks.

ITALY is suffering from a lack of small coin. CHOLERA is making appalling ravages in China. THERE are 300 Indian voters in the new State of Washington.

APACHE Indians in New Mexico and Arizona are on the warpath. THE Swiss Republic has been duped by a bogus Minister from Salvador.

The Bolivian Congress has passed a law fixing the Presidential term at four years. THE railroads of the country were never soverrun with business as the are to-day.

SEVENTEEN is raging fatally in some districts in China, with 334 deaths in 15,000 cases. THE Ohio River at Pittsburg, Penn., is lower than for years, and traffic has been suspended.

DEERERS so plentiful in Michigan that boys have to be hired to stomp them out of the turnip fields.

ABOUT 500,000 cases of unusually fine sweet corn and 100,000 cases of succotash is the pack reported for Maine.

The girl baby born in the E-quinax village at the World's Fair, Chicago, has been named Columbus Susst.

Many counties in Oklahoma are so poor that they have been unable to comply with the Territorial Australian ballot law.

The Missouri Pacific Road has given \$10,000 to the families of those killed in the fight with the Dalton gang at Coffeyville, Kan.

The heaviest loss among swine, according to the Department of Agriculture reports, is sustained in the South. Georgia leads, with a loss of almost ten per cent., while Alabama, Mississippi and Arkansas are not far behind.

A GENERAL rain throughout the Northwest has given the railroad managers encouragement in their efforts to raise the grain problem. They say the rains will make the roads half a stop farther from hauling in grain.

The original Columbus letter, recently purchased in Europe for the Lenox Library, reached the Custom House, New York City. It was put under safe lock, for the present it is in the custody of the Customs.

A MANITOBA Indian made a death-bed confession that he and a companion, while accompanying a Sir John Franklin Arctic relief expedition, discovered one of Franklin's ships, but were afraid to report it, fearing delay at a time when provisions were short.

PROFESSOR FACCHINI, of New York, has been appointed leader of the band of the United States Marine Corps at Washington, to succeed John Philip Sousa. The new bandmaster is an Italian, having been born in Tuscany and educated in the Conservatory of Music of Florence.

The heaviest armor plate ever made is now in course of preparation at the Bethlehem (Penn.) Iron Works. The iron weighs eighty-four tons, and when completed will be seventeen inches thick.

A PHIAS in Iran was about to shoot his squaw near Tepe, Azmia, when the latter's brother suggested that his irate brother had better shoot him, which suggestion was promptly adopted, and the big brother dropped dead. Four Phias, deputized as constables, subsequently pursued and murdered, and as he failed to heed their warnings to stop he met with a similar fate at their hands.

THE LABOR WORLD.

TENTILES are first in Prussian industries. MINERS at Carmaux, France, have resumed work.

THE strike of the printers in Pittsburg has lasted over one year.

THE pay of an ordinary British constable is from \$2.50 to \$4 a week.

THE Bakers' Unions of the States of New York and Pennsylvania are forming State organizations.

A CO-OPERATIVE shoe factory is about to be established by the Knights of Labor in Rochester, N. Y.

WAGES for miners have been raised two per cent. by the Seoulykall Coal Exchange, in Pottsville, Penn.

OVER seven thousand applications were recently received in Paris, France, for fifty vacant positions.

OVER 3,750,000 women are working for wages in France, and many thousands of these are seeking work without being able to find it.

UNION bricklayers who were employed to build an addition to the Badger University at Indianapolis, Ind., refused to work on an old foundation built by non-union men. The trustees allowed them to tear down the old work and then the work went on.

The Order of Train Dispatchers was permanently organized at Memphis, Tenn., with 122 charter members. The constitution and by-laws embrace the protective features which caused so much discussion at the convention in New Orleans last June.

The following are a few examples of the rate of pay of women in London: Making paper bags, eight cents per 1000; possible earnings 35 to 42.25 p per week, button holes, six cents per doz.; possible earnings, 22 per week. Shirts, four cents; each worker having her own cotton can get six doucs between 6 a. m. and 11 p. m.

AFTER several years of struggle, cotton spinning of Chinese cotton by Chinese men is established in Suanchow. Five hundred men spin 100,000 spindles in a factory, with a superior quality of immitant American drill sheeting. Half the looms are of English make and half of American.

KONBERG, in Norway, seems to be a little paradise for workmen. Of the 400 miners employed there every one has a house of his own, an men having worked for ten years have a right to a pension of ten per cent. of their wages, which increases every year two per cent. After thirty years the pension would amount to 48.35 per month, or sufficient to live upon. His only trouble is a lack of work or through strikes is unknown at Konberg.

FROM January 1 to October 31 there have been in Philadelphia 3,085 cases of diphtheria. Of these 1,065 were fatal. Twenty-six cases were reported on Friday.

The business failures in Germany during the first six months of this year were 90 per cent. greater than during a correspond ing period in 1901.

A. W. BENNETT, the telegraph operator, whose negligence caused a freight collision on the Fort Smith road, in Arkansas, killing two men, is now a raving maniac.

THERE were 552 alarms of fire turned in in Chicago in October, a larger number than ever received in any month in the city's history.

WOLVES have become so plentiful in Ontario, Wyoming, that the cattlemen have offered \$3 apiece for scalps.

DAVID C. COOK.

The Pioneer Publisher of Sunday-School Literature.

David C. Cook, of Chicago, whose name has become a household word through his Sunday school publications, is but 42 years old. He was born in East Worcester, N. X., in 1850, a son of Rev. E. S. Cook, a Methodist minister, and from a child an earnest and devoted member of the church and Sunday-school.

He began teaching in Ward's Rolling Mills Sunday-school, in Chicago, at the age of 17, helping also in one mission school of the West Side, meeting at different hours, until the great fire of 1871 changed his plans, and marked the beginning of his work on the North Side. Seeing the distress and pressing need for help, he left his home and rented rooms in one of the poorest and roughest neighborhoods of the town district, where, with three other young men whom he persuaded to join him, he gave himself to relief and mission work.

Here on North avenue, in a German theatre and beer hall, was started his "Everybody's Mission," afterward removed to a building of its own near by. This mission, with attendance of 350 to 450, he started, built up and sustained without aid from any church or society for five years, until others were able to occupy the field. He also organized and superintended on the North Side, North Avenue Mission, Lake View Mission and Lake View Union schools, and, in Egan, the Grace Church School, besides several smaller enterprises elsewhere.

His first publications were prepared only for his own school, then, to divide the cost of typesetting, he asked others for help. No one could be more surprised than he at the demand thus created. Afterwards his schools afforded a place for first testing new helps and new ideas. It is to this love for the work, and close application to it, that school are indebted for what he has done for the cause of Sunday-school literature.

CHANCEY DEWEY carries half a million dollars' insurance on his precious life. He does not know when he may be obliged to ride on some of the railroads in which he is interested.—New Orleans Picayune.

"Do you love me?" "With all my soul. I swear it." "Nay, do not swear. Speak it into the phonograph and that will be enough."—San Francisco Chronicle.

Have You Asthma? Dr. R. Schuffmann, St. Paul, Minn., will mail a trial package of his German Cure complete free to any sufferer. Gives instant relief in worst cases, and cures where others fail. Name this paper and send address.

Among Queen Victoria's choice china is a Sevres dessert service valued at \$200,000.

Rev. H. P. Carson, Scotland, Dak., says: "No lot of Halls' Cathartic Cure complete. I cured my little girl." Sold by Druggists.

The cholera epidemic so rapidly that in 48 hours one will produce 250,000,000 others.

A Complete Newspaper For One Cent. The Pittsburgh Chronicle-Telegraph is sold by all News Agents and delivered by carriers every where, for one cent a copy or six cents a week. It contains daily the news of the world, receiving as it does, the reports of both the Associated Press and the United Press. No other paper which sells for one cent receives both of these reports. Its sporting, financial, fashion, and household departments are unequalled. Order it from your News Agent.

If you are constipated, bilious or troubled with sick headache, Beecham's Pills afford immediate relief. Of druggists, 25 cents.

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THE GREAT KIDNEY LIVER AND BLADDER CURE

Dissolve Gravel, Gull stones, brick dust in urine, pains in urethra, straining after urination, pain in back and hips, sudden stoppage of water with pressure.

Bright's Disease, Thick casts in urine, scanty urine, nervous food cures urinary troubles and kidney difficulties.

Liver Complaint, Torpid or enlarged liver, foul breath, biliousness, bilious headache, poor digestion, gout.

Catarrh of the Bladder, Inflammation, irritation, ulceration, dribbling, frequent calls, pain, blood, mucus or pus.

Guarantee—The contents of One Bottle, if not better effect, Druggists will refund you the price paid. At Druggists, 50c. Size, \$1.00. Size, "Inside" bottle to Healthy Free—Consentation From DR. KILMER & CO., BINGHAMTON, N. Y.

Unlike the Dutch Process No Alkalies — or — Other Chemicals are used in the preparation of W. BAKER & CO.'S Breakfast Cocoa

which is absolutely pure and soluble. It has more than three times the strength of Cocoa mixed with Sugar, Arrowroot or Sugar, and is far more economical, costing less than one cent a cup. It is delicious, nourishing, and EASILY DIGESTED. Sold by Grocers everywhere. W. BAKER & CO., Dorchester, Mass.

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DO NOT BE DECEIVED. The Rising Sun Stove Polish is the best of the kind, it cleans, polishes and protects the metal, and prevents the rusting of iron, and burns off the hands, before the iron, and burns off the rust, and the consumer pays for no oil or glass package with every purchase.

"German Syrup"

I am a farmer at Edom, Texas. I have used German Syrup for six years successfully for Sore Throat, Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Pains in Chest and Lungs and Spitting-up of Blood. I have tried many kinds of Cough Syrups in my time, but let me say to anyone wanting such a medicine—German Syrup is the best. We are subject to so many sudden changes from cold to hot, damp weather here, but in families where German Syrup is used there is little trouble from colds. John F. Jones, Jr.

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Consumptives and people who have weak lungs or Asthma, should use Pisso's Cure for Consumption. It has cured thousands. It has not injured one. It is not bad to take. It is the best cough syrup. Sold everywhere, 25c.

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Lightning Water is a simple, safe and effective remedy for all cases of Cholera, Dysentery, and all the ailments of the stomach and bowels. It is sold everywhere, 25c.

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Even if you merely keep them as a diversion. In order to handle Fowls judiciously, you must know something about them. To meet this want we are selling a book giving the experience of 25 years of a practical poultry raiser for (Only 25c. Twenty-five years. It was written by a man who put all his mind, and time, and money to making a success of chicken raising—just as a business, but as a business—and if you will profit by his twenty-five years' work, you can save many Chickens annually.

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"Raising Chickens," and make your Fowls earn dollars for you. The point is, that you must be able to detect trouble in the Poultry Yard as soon as it appears, and know how to remedy it. This book will tell you more than you need to know, and you will find it well worth the price. It tells how to detect and cure disease; to feed for breeding purposes, and everything indeed, you should know on this subject to make it profitable. Send postpaid for twenty-five cents in 10c or 20c stamps.

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