KEY. DR. TALMAGR.

The Eminent Washington Divine's Sunday Sermon.

Subject: "Boaz and Ruth."

TEXT: "And she went and came and gleaned in the field after the reapers, and her hap was to light on a part of the field belonging unto Boaz, who was of the kindred of Eilmelech."—Ruth ii., 3.

The time that Ruth and Naomi arrive at Bethlehem is harvest time. It was the cus-tom when a sheaf fell from a load in the harvest field for the reapers to refuse to gather it up. That was to be left for the poor who might happen to come along that way. If there were handfuls of grain scat-tered across the field after the main harvest had been reaped instead of raking it, as farmers do now, it was, by the custom of the land, left in its place so that the poor, coming that way, might glean it and get their bread. But you say, "What is the use of all these harvest fields to Ruth and Naomi is too old and feeble to go out and toil in the sun, and can you expect that Ruth, the young and the beautiful, should tan her cheeks and blister her hands

in the harvest field?" Boaz owns a large farm, and he goes out to see the reapers gather in the grain. Com-ing there, right behind the swarthy, sun-browned reapers, he beholds a beautiful woman gleaning—a woman more fit to bend to a harp or sit upon a throne than to stoop ng the sheaves. Ah, that was an eventful day!

It was love at first sight. Boaz forms an attachment for the womanly gleaner—an attachment full of undying interest to the church of God in all ages, while Ruth, with an ephah, or nearly a bushel of barley, goes home to Naomi to tell her the successes and adventures of the day. That Ruth, who left her native land of Moab in darkness, and traveled through an undying affection for but, her mother-in-law, is in the harvest field of Boaz, is affianced to one of the best families in Judah, and becomes in after time the au-cestress of Jesus Christ, the Lord of glory. Out of so dark a night did there ever dawn so bright a morning?

I learn in the first place from this subject how trouble develops character. It was be-reavement, poverty and exile that developed, illustrated and announced to all ages the sublimity of Ruth's character. That is a very unfortunate man who has no trouble. It was sorrow that made John Bunyan the better dreamer, and Dr. Young the better poet, and O'Connell the better orator, and Bishop Hali the better preacher, and Bavelock the better soldier, and Kitto the better encyclopaedist, and Ruth the better daughter-in-law.

I once asked an aged man in regard to his pastor, who was a very brilliant man, "Why is it that your paster, so very brilliant, seems to have so little heart and tenderness in his to have so little heart and tenderness in his sermons?" "Well," he replied, "the reason is our pastor has never had any trouble. When misfortune comes upon him, his style will be different." After awhile the Lord took a child out of that pastor's house, and though the preacher was just as brilliant as he was betore, oh, the warmth, the tender-ness of his discourses! The fact is that trouble is a great educator. You see sometimes a musician sit down at an instrument and his execution is cold and formal and un-The reason is that all his life he has been prospered. But let misfortune or bereavement come to that man, and he sits down at the instrument, and you discover the pathos in the first sweep of the keys.

Misfortune and trials are great educators.

A young doctor comes into a sickroom where there is a dying child. Perhaps he is very rough in his prescription and very rough in his manner and rough in the feeling of the pulse and rough in his answer to the mother's anxious question. But years roll on, and there has been one dead in his own house. and now he comes into the sickroom, and with fearful eyes he looks at the dying child, and he says, "Oh, how this reminds me of my Charlie!" Trouble, the great educator. Sorrow—I see its touch in the grandest painting, I hear its tremor in the sweetest song, I feel its power in the mightiest argu-

Grecian mythology said that the fountain of Hippocrene was struck out by the foot of the winged horse Pegasus. I have often noticed in life that the brightest and most beautiful fountains of Christian comfort and spiritual life have been struck out by the fron spiritual fire have been struck out by the front should hoof of disaster and calamity. I see Daniel's courage best by the flash of Nebuchadnezzar's furnace. I see Paul's prowess best when I find him on the foundering snip best when I find him on the foundering ship under the glare of the lightning in the breakers of Melita. God crowns his chil-dren amid the howling of wild beasts and the chopping of blood splashed guillotine and the crackling fires of martyrdom. It and the crackling fires of martyrdom. It took the persecutions of Marcus Aurelius to develop Polycarp and Justin Martyr. It took ali the hostilities against the Spotch Covenanters and the fury of Lord Claverhouse to develop James Renwick and Andrew Meiville and Hugh McKail, the glorious martyrs of Scotch history. It took the stormy sea and the December blast and the desolate New England coast and the war desolate New England coast and the war whoop of savages to show forth the prowess of the pilgrim fathers.

When amid the storms they sang. And the stars heard, and the sea, And the sounding aisles of the dim wood Rang to the anthems of the free.

It took all our past national distresses, and It took all our past national distresses, and it takes all our present national sorrows to lift up our nation on that high career where it will march long after the foreign aristocracies have mocked and tyrannies that have jeered, shall be swept down under the omnipotent wrath of God, who hates despotism and who, by the strength of his own reduction and who is the strength of his own reduction. right arm, will make all men free. And so it is individually, and in the family, and in the church and in the world, that through darkness and storm and trouble men,

women, churches, nations, are developed.

Again, I see in my text the beauty of unfaltering friendship. I suppose there were plenty of friends for Naomi while she was in osperity, but of all her acquaintances how many were willing to trudge off with her to-ward Judah, when she had to make that lonely journey? One—the heroine of my text. One—absolutely one. I suppose when Naomi's husband was living, and they had plenty of money, and all things went well, they had a great many callers, but I suppose that after her husband died, and her property went, and she got old and poor, she was not troubled very much with callers. All the birds that sung in the bower while the sun shone have gone to their nests now the night

Oh, these beautiful sunflowers that spread out their color in the morning hour! But they are always asleep when the sun is going down. Job had plenty of friends when he was the richest man in Uz, but when his property went and the trials came

when his property went and the trials came then there were none so much that pestered as Eliphaz the Temanite, and Bildad the Shuhite, and Zophar the Naamathite.

Life often seems to be a mere game, where the successful player pulls down all the other men into his own lap. Let suspicions arise about a man's character, and he becomes life a hark in a rante and all he becomes like a bank in a panic, and all the imputations rush on him and break down in a day that character which in due time would have had strength to defend itself. There are reputations that have been half a century in building which go down under one push, as a vast temple is consumed by the touch of a sulphurous match. A hog

an uproot a century plant. In this world, so full of heartlessness and In this world, so full of heartlessness and hypocrisy, how thrilling it is to find some friend as faithful in days of adversity as in days of prosperity? David had such a friend in Hushai; the Jews had such a friend in Mordecai, who never forgot their cause; Paul had such a friend in Mordecai, who never forgot their cause; Paul had such a friend in Onesiphorus, who visited him in jall; Christ had such in the Marys, whe adhered to Him on the cross; Naomi had such a one in Ruth, who cried out: "Entreat me not to leave thee, or to return from following after thee, for whither thou goest I will go, and whither thou lodgest I will lodge. Thy people shall be my people, and thy Gol my God. Where

thou diest will I die, and there will I be buried. The Lord do so to me, and more also, if aught but death part you and me."

Again, I learn from this subject that paths which open in hardship and darkness often come out in places of joy. When Ruth started from Meab toward Jerusalem to go along with her mother-in-law, I suppose the people said: "Oh, what a foolish creature to go away from her father; house, to go off. ple said: "Oh, what a foolish creature to go away from her father's house; to go off with a poor old woman toward the land of Judah! They won't live to get across the desert. They will be drowned in the sea, or the jackals of the wilderness will destroy them." It was a very dark morning when Ruth started off with Naom!. But behold her in my text in the harvest field of Boaz, to be afflanced to one of the lords of the land and become one of the grandmothers of Jesus

become ore of the grandmothers of Josus Christ, the Lord of glory. And so it often is that a path which often starts very darkly ends very brightly. When you started out for heaven, oh, how dark was the hour of conviction; how Sinal thundered and the devils tormented and the darkness thickened! All the sins of your life pounced upon you and it was the darkest

hour you ever saw when you first found out your sins. After awhile you went into the harvest field of God's mercy. You began to glean in the fields of divine promise and you had more sheaves than you could carry as the voice of God addressed you saying. "Blessed is the man whose transgressions are forgiven and whose sins are covered." A very dark starting in conviction, a very bright ending in the pardon and the hope

and the triumph of the gospel!

So, very often in our worldly business or in our spiritual career we start off on a very dark path. We must go. The flesh may shrink back, but there is a voice within, or a voice from above, saying, "You must go." And we have to drink the gall, and we have to carry the cross, and we have to traverse the desert, and we are pounded and flailed of misrepresentation and abuse, and we have to urge our way through 10,000 obstacles that have been slain by our own right arm. We have to ford the river, we have to climb the mountain, we have to storm the castle, but, blessed be God, the day of rest and re-ward will come. On the tip top of the cap-tured battlements we will shout the victory; if not in this world, then in that world where there is no gall to drink, no burdens to carry, no battles to fight. How do I know it? Know it! I know it because God says so: shall hunger no more, neither thirst any more, neither shall the sun light on them, nor any heat, for the Lamb which is in the midst of the throne shall lead them to living fountains of water, and God shall wipe all

tears from their eyes."

It was very hard for Noah to endure the scoffing of the people in his day, while he was trying to build the ark and was every morning quizzed about his old boat that would never be of any practical use; but when the deluge came and the tops of the mountains disappeared like the backs of seamonsters, and the elements, lashed up in fury, clapped their hands over a drowned world, then Noah in the ark rejoiced in his own safety and in the safety of his family and looked out on the wreck of a ruined earth

Again, I see in my subject an illustration of the beauty of female industry.

Rehold Buth toiling in the harvest field under the hot sun or at noon taking plain bread with the reapers or eating the parched corn which Boaz handed to her. The cus-toms of society, of course, have changed, and without the hardships and exposure to which Ruth was subjected every intelligent woman will find something to do.

I know there is a sickly sentimentality on this subject. In some families there are persons of no practical service to the house-hold or community, and, though there are so many woes all around about them in the world, they spend their time languishing over a new pattern or bursting into tears at midnight over the story of some lover who shot himself. They would not deign to look at Ruth carrying back the barley on her way home to her mother-in-law, Naomi. All this fastidiousness may seem to do very well while they are under the shelter of their father's house, but when the sharp winter of misfortune comes, what of these butterflies? ge may get upon themselves habits of indolence, but when they come out into practical life their soul will recoil with disgust and chagrin. They will feel in their hearts what the poet so severely satirized when he said:

Folks are so awkward, things so impolite, They're elegantly pained from morning until

Through that gate of indolence how many men and women have marched, useless on earth, to a detroyed eternity! Spinola said to Sir Horace Vere, "Of what did your brother die?" "Of having nothing to do," was the answer. "Ah," said Spinola, "that's enough to kill any general of us!" Oh, can it be possible in this world, where there is so much suffering to be alleviated, so much darkness to be enlightened and so many burdens to be carried, that there is any person

who cannot find anything to do?

Mme. de Stael did a world of work in her time, and one day, while she was scated amid instruments of music, all of which she amid instruments of music, all of which she had mastered, and amid manuscript books which she had written, some one said to her, "How do you find time to attend to all these things?" "Oh," she replied, "these are not the things I am proud of. My chief boast is in the fact that I have seventeen trades, by any one of which I could make a livelihood if necessary." And, if in secular spheres there is so much to be done, in spiritual work how vast the field! How many dying all around about us without one word of comfort! We want more Abigails, more Hannahs, more Rebeccas, more Marys, more Deborahs, con-secrated, body, mind, soul, to the Lord who

bought them. Once more I learn from my subject the

value of gleaning.

Buth going into that harvest field might have said: "There is a straw, and there is a straw, but what is a straw? I can't get any barley for myself or my mother-in-law out of these separate straws." Not so said beautiful Ruth. She gathered two straws, and she put them together, and more straws, until she got enough to make a sheaf. Putting that down, she went and gathered more straws, until she had another sheaf, and another, and another, and another, and then she brought them together, and she threshed them out, and she had an ephah of barley, nigh a bushel. Oh, that we might all be

Elihu Burritt learned many things while tolling in a blacksmith shop. Abercrombie, the world renowned philosopher, was a philosopher in Scotland, and he got his philosophy, or the chief part of ir, while as a physician he was waiting for the door of the sickroom to open. Yet how many there are in this day who say they are so busy they have no time for mental or spiritual im-provement. The great duties of life cross the field like strong reapers and carry off all the hours, and there is only here and there Ah, my friends, you could go into the busiest day and busiest week of your life and find golden opportunities, which, gathered, might at last make a whole sheaf for the Lord's garner. It is the stray opportunities and the stray privileges which, taken up and bound together and beaten out, will at last

fill you with much joy.

There are a lew moments left worth the gleaning. Now, Ruth, to the field! May each One have a measure full and running over! Oh, you gleaners, to the field! And if there be in your household an aged one or a sick relative that is not strong enough to come forth and toil in this field, then let Ruth take home to feeble Naomi this sheaf of gleaning. "He that goeth forth and weepeth, bearing precious seed, shall doubtless come again with rejoicing, bringing his sheaves with him." May the Lord God of Ruth and Naomi be our portion forever?

Harpooning Driftwood.

The Italian quarter in the Sixth ward, Brooklyn, possesses some strange people. How they exist is a mystery

to the unitiated. One of the favorite pursuits is harpooning drift wood. Wherever the set of the tide carries the flotsam and jetsam of the river into a slip, there is sure to be a group of Italians. Each is armed with a pole with a sharp spike. A long, light cord is fastened to the pole. The fisher casts his harpoon at a piece of wood, and when the spike strikes it, hauls it in and hoists his prize ashore. The wood is then carted home and dried in the yard of the owner. Some Red Hook residents have made considerable money in this

Perhaps the most unsavory method of making a living is that of the pickers on the Twelfth Ward dumps. Where the city's contractors deposit the refuse of the streets, scores of men, women and children work from morning till right. Every scrap of rag, bone, wood, coal, iron or any other object that can be turned into money is eagerly sought out. Children with ashgrimed faces hunt for coal and rags, but the most eagerly sought articles are empty fruit cans. These are colected in great heaps and then sold by the hundred to men engaged in another branch of the business. The latter melt the tin and solder from the cans and sell it to dealers in metal. Discarded tin roofing is highly prized for the same purpose. The iron, denuded of its tin and solder, is then pounded into lumps and sold to be remelted, and is then made into sash weights .- New York Journal.

Measuring the Earth.

The longest distance ever encompassed by the human vision, so far as the records go, is 183 miles, between the Uncompangre Peak in Colorado and Mount Eilen in Utah. This feat was accomplished by the surveyors of the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey, who are now engaged, in conjunction with representatives of other nations, in making a new measurement of the earth. The observers on the Pacific Coast have been able to signal from Mount Shasta to Mount Helena, a distance of 190 miles, but have never been able to get a response. Between the two peaks communication has been continuous for an hour or more on several occasions. The Uncompangre is 14,300 feet in height, while Mount Ellen is 13,400 feet. The longest distance that the human eye ever reached until this record was made was between Algiers and Spain, 168 miles. The measuring of the earth which is now going on, is no simple task. The width of the ocean can only be ascertained by astronomical observations. The observers at Greenwich and at Washington note each night the exact moment of the rising of certain stars, and then, by mathematical calculations, turn the difference in time into distance. This is corrected and correborated by other observations upon other stars, and by a series of experiments, which furnish an average that is approximately accurate. The difference is seldom more than a small fraction of a second and is attributed to atmospheric phenomena. The Pacific ocean is measured in a similar manner by joint observations with the Lick telescope in California and that of the Imperial University of Japan at Tokio.-New York Tribune.

Some London Statistics.

Some interesting figures concerning the average wages of the workinen of the world and the proportionate amounts spent on food have been compiled in England.

In Great Britain the workman carns on an average of \$7.44 per week, and expends \$3.36 on food.

The French workman earns \$5.04, and spends \$2.88 for food.

In Germany the man who is paid \$3.84 for his week's work buys \$2.40 worth of food.

The Italian earns less than the German, but spends almost as much in proportion, being paid \$3.60, while his meals cost him \$2.16.

The figures for Spain are precisely the same as those for Germany, while the Belgian earns \$4.80 and spends \$2.88.

Australian workmen are able to carr an average wage of \$9.60, and do not spend more than \$2 64 on their food. In the United States the wage is \$11.52 and the amount expended on meals only \$3.18.

Thus the percentage runs as follows: Germany and Spain, 62; Belgium, 60; France, 57; Great Britain, 45; United States, 33, and Australia, 28,

When the calculations are not confined to the workingman, but applied to entire populations, it is shown that the average Englishman spends more upon his food than his neighbors. His yearly bill is \$48, the Frenchmau's \$47, the Italian's \$24, the German's \$42, the Spaniard's \$33, and the Russian's \$23. The English consume the most meat, but are the smallest bread eaters.

The Czar's Feat.

Physicians who have been instructed to deny reports of the Russian Czar's ill health tell remarkable stories of his physical achievements. They say that he is out every morning as soon as it is light, and keeps himself in condition by running a verst (1,16% yards, or about five furlongs), watch in hand, to see that he can do it in his average time.

One of his amusements is said to be shooting from a bicycle, and he can bring down a crow even when he is going at a good speed.

The true life is the life we live with-

Now And Then When Martha Washington was first lady of the land the Puritan element was contending with the tendency to aristocracy and had not given up the struggle. We are told by careful biographers that Mrs. Washington received from eight to ten every Friday evening. Afternoon receptions were not in vogue then. Her levees were numerously attended by all in fashionable and elegant society. She founded the first republican drawing room after the only model then known, the court of France. None were permitted to attend except those who had high social and diplomatic rank. And, writes the historian, "full dress was required of all who passed the ordeal of social inspection." When Mrs. Madison was wife of a President in 1815, she was described as in the meridian of her life and beauty Radiant and vivacious, she dispensed hospitality and exchanged courtesies with unrivaled grace. She looked and moved a queen. One of her characteristics was that, like Mrs. Cleveland, she never forgot a face. Her quick sympathy was shown in every word she uttered. Mrs. James K. Polk was designated "the mother of the Republic" when she entered the White House in 1845. She was popular with all classes and a regally beautiful woman. Neither cards nor danc ing were permitted in the White House under Mrs. Polk'srule. Once, when requested to allow dancing she said: "Surely you would not dance in the house of the President?" Mrs. John Quincey Adams was in ill-health when called upon to fill the position of first lady of the land, and could preside only at public functions. Her manners were elegant, and she had received all the benefit of foreign travel, as well as the best education that could be given at that day. It is worth noting that each of these ladies filled her high position with dignity, and each was glad to return to private life. There was no lack of splendor in those days, simple as they seem when compared with ours, and six horses were not considered too many to convey a president and his family from one scene of festivity to another: The hospitality of the table was paramount, and what the cuisine lacked in quality it made up in quantity. Airy nothings formed no part of a Southern

Like a Fairy Tale.

harvest-home supper."

woman's diet then, and the wife of a

foreign woman stigmatized Dolly

Madison's table as "something like a

There has just been erected in twenty-four hours in Chicago, a house of worship that will hold three thousand persons, with organ, furniture, and other equipment, ready for use. This rivals the activity of the late Mr. Aladdin's familiar.

Playin' Possum.

"Playin' possum" comes from the fact that the possum will feign sleep or death when pushed into sudden danger of being cap tured. But pains and aches never play that kind of a game. They never try to fool anybody, and go to work to wake up people leaving no chance to feign sleep. other hand, there is a remedy known as St. Jacobs Oil that will lull a pain or an ache so that it won't wake up again in the cure that follows its use. Pains and aches are great or less in intensity just in degree as we treat them. Prompt treatment with the best remedy-St. Jacobs Oil-prevents their in crease and by curing prevents their return. Everything is gained by taking pains and aches in time for a prompt and permanent cure, and there is nothing better than the

Hermetically sealed wine flasks have been found in Pompeti.

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abolish convict labor. I use Piso's Cure for Consumption both in my family and practice.—Dr. G. W. PATTER son, Inkster, Mich., Nov. 5, 1894.

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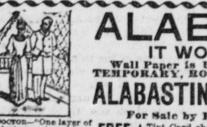
Women do not Like to Tell a Doctor the Details of Their Private Ills.

The reason why so many women suffer in silence from the multiple disorders connected with their sexual system is that they cannot bear to broach the subject to a man, even if he is a physician.

No one can blame a modest, sensitive woman for this reticence. It is unnecessary in these times, however, for a woman makes to all afflicted women a most generous offer. Mrs. Pinkham of Lynn, Mass., bids every woman who suffers to write to her and confide every symptom that annoys her, and she will give her advice without charge, and that advice is based upon the greatest experience ever possessed by man or woman in this country, and extends over a period of twenty-three years, and thousands upon thousands of cases. Why suffer in silence any longer,

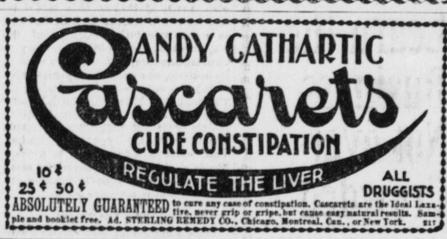
my sister, when you can gethelp for the asking? Don't fear to tell hereverything. The case of Mrs. Colony, whose letter to Mrs. Pinkham we publish, is an illustration of the good to be received from Mrs. Pinkham's advice; here is a woman who was sick for years and could get no relief-at last in despair she wrote to Mrs. Pinkham-received in return a prompt, sympathetic and interested reply. Note the result and go and do likewise.

"I was troubled with such an aching in my back and hips, and I felt so tired all the time, and had for four years. For the last year it was all I could do to drag around. I would have such a ringing in my head by spells that it seemed as though I would grow crazy. I ached from my shoulders to my feet and was very nervous. I was also troubled with a white discharge. I wrote to Mrs. Pinkham at Lynn, Mass., received a prompt reply and followed her advice, and now I have no backache and begin to feel as one ought; in fact, I never felt better in ten years than I do now. I thank God that I went doctoring with Mrs. Pinkham when I did, for if I had not I know I would have been in my grave." -MRS. NELLIE E. COLONY, Nahma, Mich.



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