

# PALMER AND BUCKNER

### Chosen to Head the National Democratic Ticket.

#### NOMINATED AT INDIANAPOLIS

##### Two White-Headed Veterans of the War Who Were Rival Commanders of the Blue and Gray.

John M. Palmer, of Illinois, and Simon Bolivar Buckner, of Kentucky, two white-headed veterans of the war, rival commanders of the blue and gray, were nominated at Indianapolis by the National Democratic convention for president and vice-president on a brief but emphatic platform which repudiates the doctrines enunciated by the Chicago convention, indorses President Cleveland and his administration in glowing terms, declares for the gold standard, tariff for revenue only, liberal shipping laws, currency reform, civil service and economy in public expenditures.

The spirit that animated the convention was contained in this declaration of the platform:

"The Democratic party has survived many defeats, but it could not survive a victory won in behalf of the doctrine and policy proclaimed in its name at Chicago."

And so, in the language of Mr. Hammond, of Georgia, this convention placed in the hands of other nominees their banner and bade them fling it forth, "skyward and seaward, high and wide."

The real work of the convention was soon transacted when it was reached.



John M. Palmer.

When the nominees for president were called for, it was apparent that Palmer would be nominated over his protest, as the opposition to Bragg had concentrated upon him. These two names were the only ones presented to the convention.

Some of the nominating speeches were eloquent and full of fire. Kilbourne, of Michigan, placed Senator Palmer in nomination, and there was a series of seconding speeches.

Burr W. Jones, of Wisconsin, nominated General Bragg, the "hero of fifty battles and the commander of the 'iron brigade.'"

The roll-call developed an overwhelming majority in favor of Senator Palmer, but it proceeded to the end, Palmer receiving 757 1/2 votes and Bragg 184 1/2.

By a subsequent motion Senator Palmer's nomination was made unanimous.

There never was any doubt about General Buckner's nomination for vice-president, and he was elected by acclamation.

**The Platform.**  
The platform adopted by the National Democratic convention was as follows:

"This convention has assembled to uphold the principles upon which depend the honor and welfare of the American people, in order that the Democratic throughout the Union may unite their patriotic efforts to avert disaster from their country and ruin from their party.

"The Democratic party is pledged to equal and exact justice to all men of every creed and condition; to the largest freedom for individuals consistent with good government; to the preservation of the federal government in its constitutional vigor and to the support of the states in all their just rights; to economy in public expenditures; to the maintenance of the public faith and sound money, and it is opposed to paternalism and all class legislation.

"The declarations of the Chicago convention attack individual freedom, the right of private contract, the independence of the judiciary and the authority of the president to enforce the federal laws. They advocate a reckless attempt to increase the price of silver by legislation, to the debasement of our monetary standard through unlimited issues of paper money by the government. They abandon for Republican allies the Democratic cause, and tariff reform to court the favor of the protectionists to their fiscal heresy.

"In view of those and other grave departures from democratic principles, we cannot support the candidates of that convention, nor be bound by its acts. The Democratic party has survived many defeats, but could not survive a victory won in behalf of the doctrine and policy proclaimed in its name at Chicago.

"The conditions, however, which make possible such utterances for the national convention are the direct result of class legislation by the Republican party. It still proclaims, as it has for years, the power and duty of the government to raise and maintain prices by law, and it proposes no remedy for existing evils except oppressive and unjust taxation.

"The national democracy, here convened, therefore renews its declaration of faith in democratic principles especially applicable to the conditions of the times. Taxation, tariff, excise or direct, is rightfully imposed only for public purposes, and not for private gain. Its amount is justly measured by public expenditures, which should be limited by scrupulous economy. The sum derived by the treasury is determined by appropriations made by Congress.

"The demand of the Republican party for an increase of tariff tax has

its pretext in the deficiency of revenue, which has its causes in the stagnation of trade and reduced consumption, due entirely to loss of confidence that has followed the Populist threat of free coinage and the depreciation of our money and the Republican practice of extravagant appropriations beyond the needs of good government.

"We arraign and condemn the Populist conventions of Chicago and St. Louis for their co-operation with the Republican party for increasing these conditions, which are applied in justification of the heavy increase of the burdens of the people and further resort to protection. We therefore denounce protection and its ally, the free coinage of silver, as schemes for the personal profit of the few at the expense of the many, and oppose the two parties which stand for these schemes as hostile to the people of the Republic, whose food and shelter, comfort and property, are attacked by higher taxes and depreciated money.

"In fine, we reaffirm the democratic doctrine of a tariff for revenue only; we demand that henceforth modern and liberal policies toward American shipping shall take the place of our imitation of restrictive statutes of the 18th century, which were abandoned by every maritime power but the United States, and which, to the nation's humiliation, have driven American capital and enterprise to the use of foreign flags and alien crews; have made the stars and stripes an almost unknown emblem in foreign countries, and have virtually extinguished the race of American seamen.

"We denounce the pretense that discrimination duties will promote shipping, and we declare that scheme is an invitation to commercial warfare upon the United States, un-American in the light of our great commercial treaties, offering no gain whatever to American shipping, while greatly increasing ocean freights on agricultural and manufactured products.

"The experience of mankind has shown that, by their natural qualities gold is the necessary money of the large affairs of commerce and business, while silver is conveniently adapted to minor transactions, and the most beneficial use of both together can be insured only by the adoption of the former as the standard of monetary measure and the maintenance of silver at a parity with gold by its unlimited coinage under such safeguards of law. This is the largest possible enjoyment of both metals gained, with the value universally accepted throughout the world, which constitutes the only practical currency, assuring the most stable standard, and especially the best and safest money for all who earn a livelihood by labor or the products of husbandry. They cannot suffer when paid in the best money known to man, but are peculiar and most defenseless victims of a debased and fluctuating currency, which offers continued profits to the money-changer, at their cost.

"Realizing these truths, demonstrated by long public inconvenience and loss, the Democratic party, in the interest of the masses and equal justice to all, practically established by the legislation of 1834 and 1838 the gold standard of monetary measurement, and likewise entirely divorced the government from banking and currency issues.

"To this long-established democratic policy we adhere, and insist upon the maintenance of the gold standard and of the parity therewith of every dollar issued by the government, and are firmly opposed to the free and unlimited coinage of silver and to the compulsory purchase of silver bullion.

"But we denounce also further, the maintenance of the present costly patch-work system of national paper currency as a constant source of injury and peril. We assert the necessity of such an intelligent currency system as will confine the government to its legitimate functions, completely separated from the banking business, and afford to all sections of our country a uniform, safe and elastic bank currency under government supervision, measured in volume by the needs of business.

"The patriotism, fidelity and courage with which President Cleveland has fulfilled his great public trust, the vigorous character of his administration, its wisdom and energy in the maintenance of civil order and the enforcement of the laws, its equal regard for the rights of every class and every section, its firm and dignified conduct of the foreign affairs, and its sturdy persistence in upholding the credit and honor of the nation, is fully recognized by the Democratic party, and will secure him a place in history beside the Father of the Republic. We also commend the administration for the great progress made in reform of the public service, and we indorse its efforts to extend the merit system still further; we demand that no backward step be taken, but that the reform be supported and advanced until the undemocratic system of appointment shall be eradicated. We demand strict economy in appropriations and in the administration of government. We favor arbitration for the settlement of international disputes. We favor a liberal policy of pensions to deserving soldiers and sailors of the United States.

"The supreme court of the United States was wisely established by the framers of our constitution as one of the three co-ordinate branches of government, and its independence and authority to interpret law without fear or favor must be maintained. We condemn all efforts to defame the tribunal or impair the confidence and respect which it has deservedly had. The Democratic party ever has maintained and ever will maintain the supremacy of the law, the independence of its judicial administration, the inviolability of contract and the obligation of all good citizens to resist every illegal trust, combination and attempt against the just rights of property and the good order of society, in which are bound up the peace and happiness of our people. Believing these principles to be essential to the well-being of the Republic, we submit them to the consideration of the American people."

**Harvest Hands Strike Decided.**  
Colfax, Wash., Sept. 7.—The harvest hands' strike, which has been waged for the last three weeks, has been decided in favor of the strikers. The demands of the workmen were \$1.50 a day for all common work. The farmers, threshing machine and hand-er men had offered the men \$1.25 a day.

## LOBANOFF'S HEIR.

### Said to Be Serving Time in a New York Prison.

St. Louis, Sept. 7.—The vast estates of Prince Lobanoff-Rostovsky will pass to a man who sixteen years ago came to St. Louis as a Russian exile, hunted and proscribed. This man disappeared a year later, taking with him the divorced wife of Professor Jules Belin, a teacher of French. Since then he has been heard from but once, and then it was alleged he had gone to New York, and there had been sentenced to prison.

The exile is the nephew of the late prince, his name is Lobanoff, and before his exile he was judge of the criminal court in Odessa. He was a Nihilist, and when this fact was discovered, he fled for his life. He first stopped in Paris, and from there came to St. Louis, bringing a letter of recommendation to Dr. Charrier.

On the advice of Dr. Charrier he discarded the name of Lobanoff and assumed the name of Lenord. Through Dr. Charrier's influence Lenord secured a position in a jewelry store, taking up his abode in a boarding house kept by Mme. Renne, the divorced wife of Professor Belin. After a few months Lenord determined to marry Mme. Renne. Owing to Dr. Charrier's objections, he eloped with her a year after his appearance in St. Louis. News reached St. Louis some years later that Lenord was in trouble in New York on account of his attentions to the wife of a well-known New York impresario.

## A REMARKABLE DISCOVERY.

### Instruments Found in a Mound Thought to Be Many Centuries Old.

Pittsburg, Sept. 7.—Great interest is manifested here over the discovery of a number of implements in a mound at McKee's Rocks, which is being excavated for scientific purposes. The mound is believed to have been built by the ancient mound builders and the implements found today place the mound on a par with those that have been explored elsewhere. The work is being done under the direction of Thomas Harper, of this city, who believes that the specimens found here are not less than 1,000 years old, and prove that they were made by the most ancient people that inhabited this country. Bone needles or awls were included in the find and Mr. Harper says they can be partially restored.

A tomahawk, which he regards as not being less than 1,000 years old, was also found. The same kind of weapons are found on the British Isles. Mr. Harper says that the weapon is similar to the haloth, which was used for striking. It is made of gnese. He considers that an extraordinary discovery. The bone implement or flaker is regarded by Mr. Harper as possessing unusual interest. This is the implement with which primitive men, as well as ancient people, made flint instruments. Mr. Harper maintains that this last find proves that the mound was built by mound builders.

Since this mound was opened a month ago sixteen skeletons have been found, many of them being of gigantic stature.

## CAPTAIN DREYFUS' ESCAPE.

### He Is Now Believed to Be on American Soil.

London, Sept. 7.—Captain Hunter, of the British steamship Nonpareil, from Cayenne, French Guiana, reports that Captain Albert Dreyfus, sentenced to be publicly degraded and confined for life in the fortress, after having been convicted by court-martial of selling the plans of the French fortifications to a foreign government, has escaped from the island of the Grand Salin.

In an interview, Captain Hunter is quoted as saying that Dreyfus escaped on board of an American schooner, with the help of his wife, formerly a Minnie Hadamard, and the daughter of one Dreyfus, at the urgent request of the prisoner, received permission from the French government to join her husband at his place of imprisonment, and in the course of time arrived at Cayenne well supplied with funds.

Continuing, Captain Hunter said that the schooner containing Captain Dreyfus left the coast heading in a northerly direction, and it is believed that Captain Dreyfus and his faithful wife eventually reached the United States.

**Cable Road Mail Service.**  
San Francisco, Sept. 7.—Postmaster McCoppin has received from the department at Washington an official order creating three new postal routes in this city and providing for the inauguration of the street railway mail system on the 10th inst. On that date the three cars recently constructed by the Market-street company, from plans provided by the department will be put in operation and will thereafter collect and distribute mails to the various stations.

**Fire at Monmouth.**  
Monmouth, Or., Sept. 7.—Fire broke out here at 12:30, in the Catron block, and got such headway before the alarm was given that the principal business portion of the town was entirely destroyed. All of the buildings burned are well covered by insurance.

**The Henderson Bay Whale Captured.**  
Tacoma, Wash., Sept. 7.—The whale at Fox Island, near this city, which has been pursued by different hunting parties during the last two weeks, was captured this morning. Charles and H. S. Alger, who had been out ten days, at midnight struck two harpoons home, which held, causing the blood to spurt several feet. Four lances were also fixed in the whale's body, which will be towed to this city. The whale is a large one.

**Ranchers' Fatal Quarrel.**  
San Diego, Sept. 7.—W. J. Warnock and Edmund Clevenger, ranchers of Ramona, Santa Maria valley quarreled this morning and Clevenger stabbed Warnock in the lungs and several other places. It is doubtful if Warnock will live. Clevenger will be brought to this city, as the neighborhood is greatly excited over the affair. Clevenger has a bad reputation. He is only 17, and has been in serious trouble before.

Prejudices are the blinders of reason and common sense.

## TOPICS FOR FARMERS

### A DEPARTMENT PREPARED FOR OUR RURAL FRIENDS.

#### Suggestions for Brightening Farm Life—How to Secure Regular Salting of Cattle—Thorough Cultivation Will Kill Canada Thistles.

#### To Make Life Brighter.

We want to see more beauty and greater abundance in fruits about the farm house. We want to see more contentment and pleasure there. We urge the cultivation of flowers for the pleasure it affords, and the raising of more fruits and better gardens for the increased vigor and health such things impart.

We have a vineyard that begins to ripen its fruit about the first of August, when there is a certain amount of languor and listlessness in the atmosphere, a time when fevers are apt to take root in the system, and when every one feels more or less run down. But since our vineyard has been bearing, and we can go to it an early morn, before breakfast, and eat the fresh, sweet, ripe grapes, there comes a revived feeling, breakfast tastes better, and the system is toned up for the day. It is one of the few provisions of nature to ripen grapes just at the time of the year when they are best suited to the health and appetite.

We urge the planting of vineyards and other small fruits. A fruit garden is of greater necessity, in so far as the health and happiness of the family are concerned, than the corn field. The peasants of Spain, it is said, eat fruit more than anything else, yet they are noted for their strength and vigor. Fresh fruit is filled with the very essence of the life-giving principle. It is nature's storehouse of the most beautiful and pleasant elements of the soil and the air, such as are bound to impart renewed strength to the consumer. It is beauty and vitality combined and condensed.

How much more of happiness and pleasure there is sure to be in the home that is surrounded by beautiful flowers, and fresh, sweet fruits! How superior in every respect is such a home in which to raise our children, compared to the barren home of the thoughtless and shiftless, that give no heed to the better and more elevated system of living that comes of cultivating nature in her higher branches. Think this matter over.—*Colman's Rural World.*

## Salt Boxes for Cattle.

In order to secure a regular salting with a large herd of cattle it is necessary to have salt continually before them for use at their leisure. Many farmers use rock salt, scattering it about over the pasture, but even with this there is waste in wet weather, and some danger that cattle will lick out large lumps in such a way as to make a cavity, which sometimes will fill with water and become brine, and too much of this will produce more or less disorder. Where barrel salt is used there is much waste in wet times from melting. The "Denver Field and Farm" suggests a salt box for cattle where barrel salt is used that seems to meet the case, as follows:

"In salt boxes for cattle in pasture the writer likes the kind resembling in appearance an ordinary school desk. It is entirely home-made, and the stock will soon learn to lift the lid and help themselves. In order to teach them how it is done cut a semi-circular opening in the top part of the front side, just below the lid, and fill with salt so as it can be licked without raising the lid. They will come and taste the salt and keep helping themselves right along, lifting the lid to get to it. The lid protects the salt from rains and saves from waste and from getting packed in a hard lump. Fasten the box at the height that will be convenient for the stock, making fast to a post or a tree."

A box of this kind is easily made and is worth trying.

## Askes for Sandy Soil.

Almost all sandy soils lack potash. Even when it is present, unless there is also some vegetable matter in the soil to furnish carbonic acid gas, the potash forms a union with the sand, and therefore can only be released as it is some way made soluble. The benefit from applications of potash to sandy soil is direct. They supply the kind of plant food in which it is deficient. But the use of potash in the form of ashes is not restricted to sandy soils. Most heavy soils have more or less potash in insoluble form. As the caustic potash in the ash changes it makes the potash and phosphate in the soil near it soluble also, and thus potash will sometimes oblige the soil to supply to the plants the phosphates they require to make a grain crop. But in such cases the potash does not take the place of the mineral. It simply enables the plant to get phosphate that was in the soil but not in soluble form.

**Killing Thistles with Hoed Crops.**  
One year's thorough cultivation will entirely eradicate not merely Canada thistles, but all kinds of perennial weeds. But the cultivation must not let up even for a single week. If any sprout reaches the surface and gets to the daylight, it reinvigorates the root, and such half cultivation may be kept up for years without greatly lessening the pest. Wherever attempts are made to kill thistles by growing a crop of corn or potatoes on the land, the month of August will be found a very critical time. It will be necessary to examine the hills closely so that no shoot creeps in with the corn or potato crop in the hills. The cultivator alone cannot be depended upon to do this work. Hand labor, either literally with the thumb and finger or with the hoe, will be necessary several times in August and September, if the work of destroying the thistles is to be completed. A little salt applied to the latest appearing shoots will set them to rotting, and that is better than cutting them off at the surface of the ground.

**Early Fattening of Pork.**  
Corn is not so exclusively the feed of hogs at any age as it used to be. Instead of growing pigs on their swill with pasture, and thus stunting their early growth, it is the practice of the best farmers to begin the high feeding from birth, keeping the pig always in

condition for the butcher, and topping off the last few weeks with a clear corn diet. Many farmers prefer that pork for their own use shall not be thus topped off. It is sweeter but less firm in texture, containing more moisture. This, however, only means that the pig killed after being fed so as to waste in cooking is by that fact shown to be in healthy condition. All animals in perfect health are composed largely of water. This is evaporated when internal fevers evaporate the internal moisture, and the meat is then said to be firm, solid and will waste little in cooking. Whenever pork of this kind is not wanted, it should be fattened with wheat and bran to make the right proportion of nitrogenous matter. We have often more than half fattened hogs on boiled pumpkins and windfall apples, and never had pork that tasted better than that thus fattened. Even before we knew that it was unwholesome, we never much liked the pork fattened on corn alone.—*American Cultivator.*

**Mexican Sheep.**  
The old Mexican sheep are the direct descendants of the original Spanish Merino brought over two hundred years ago by Spaniards to Old Mexico. They have been bred with scarcely any outcross, and are a very distinctly marked breed. They have long legs, a long, thin body, not very deep, small, rather long neck, and a long, thin head, carried high. The wool is fine and thin. To the eyes they appear almost worthless as a mutton, and of still less value for wool. Their good points are that they are hardy, excellent travelers, will keep in good condition on the poorest and driest of ranges, are fairly prolific, and can be herded in bunches of almost any size. They fatten easily, though never getting plump and fat like the Northern sheep. When they reach the Chicago market, if in good condition, they out-sell all other sheep, for they shirk very little in dressing, the meat has an excellent flavor, and the hide is so thin, firm and soft as to command the highest price.

**First Experiment Station.**  
The first agricultural experiment station established under Government auspices was organized at the Little German village of Moeckera, near Leipzig, in 1831, under the influence of the Leipzig University, Liebig in Germany, Rousseaupain in France, and Lawes and Gilbert in England had all been experimenting along the lines of agriculture and horticulture for years, but the action of the Saxon agriculturists in 1851 marks the beginning of the experiment station proper.

**Peaches on Plum Stock.**  
The peach can be and frequently is budded on the plum. It makes a good combination where the trees are planted on heavy soils, the plum stock doing much better on these than the peach. It does not make the peach any more hardy, as even in the coldest winters the peach tree escapes, while its buds are destroyed when the thermometer runs down to 10 or 12 degrees below zero, and with a sharp wind at 8 degrees below if the ground is not covered with snow.

**The Dairy.**  
A gallon of milk weighs eleven pounds. When the cows have been long in milk, the churning becomes more difficult. Divide the pasture into two or more lots and you will gain in food and milk. The rate of consumption of cheese in America is about three pounds per capita per annum. A good dairy cow should be trained to stand quiet in milking, so that the milker can readily use both hands. It is less work to wash the butter-milk out of the butter when in a granular form, and it can be done more effectively.

Once in a full year should be considered enough for a milker to beat a calf and for younger cows once in fourteen to sixteen months. How have you got the best results from your milk—sending to the factory, making butter at home or peddling to local customers?

Let one person do the milking, if possible. Cows get used to a milker, and almost invariably "hold up" their milk when a new milker comes. Too frequent changing of milkers has ruined many a cow. Don't hire at any price a man who has a bad temper; he will ruin your cows. Don't hire one who is not a good milker; he will dry off your cows. Don't employ a man or boy who is not willing to learn to carry out your instructions.

**Odds and Ends.**  
A person broken out with prickly heat will find great relief if the parts affected are dusted over several times a day with rye flour. If hot meats and soups are covered before they are perfectly cold they will surely spoil; the hot air must have a place to escape or the meat will be affected. A common cause of failure in making fancy bread and rolls is mixing the dough too stiff; it should be soft to be easily worked, without being in the least sticky.

Bread that has been cut in slices and become stale may be freshened by laying the slices together and folding a damp napkin around them; put the napkin in a paper bag and place the bag in a hot oven for fifteen minutes. The most wholesome way of cooking a potato, says the New York Sun, is to bake it. A small piece of the skin should be cut from the ends before putting the potatoes in to bake. If a baked potato stands after it is cooked it is likely to become soggy. To avoid this, when the potato is done fold it in a napkin and roll the potato between the palms of the hands until it cracks open. Treated in that way, the potato will all ways be meally.

For a sprain use hot fomentations or a very hot bandage, and rest the hurt limb until it is knit together well. In all cases of sprains and broken bones the patient should be kept perfectly quiet until a physician arrives. Burns are painful and hard to heal if not well cared for. If the skin is off, creosote is a good remedy. Do not remove any dressing until a skin is formed under it. If nothing else is available, flour or cornstarch are good, as they keep the air from the skin and allow it to heal.

## DISHONORED DRAFTS.

When the stomach dishonors the drafts made upon it by the rest of the system, it is none other than the result of indigestion. Indigestion is a disease of the stomach, and is the result of the stomach being unable to digest the food that is put into it. The stomach is the engine of the system, and if it is unable to perform its duty, the system is sure to suffer.

Of the 2,001 cases of smallpox in Austria during 1895 no less than 2,808 occurred in Galicia.

Two bottles of Hovey's Cure for Consumption cured me of a bad lung trouble.—Mr. J. Nicholas, Princeton, Ind., Mar. 20, 1895.

Peter Russell, a Michigan farmer, got mad because his wife bought a pair of spectacles from a peddler, and blew out his brains.

Wild horses have increased to such an extent in Queensland that the Australians are being shot with a view to reduce the numbers.

Two thousand Latter Day Saints missionaries are said to be in England just now.

To readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dread disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages and that is Catarrh. Hovey's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure now known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease requires a constitutional treatment. Hovey's Catarrh Cure is taken internally; acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the system and exciting the system in doing its duty. The proportion has so much faith in its curative powers, that they offer one hundred dollars for any case that fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials. Address, F. J. Hovey & Co., Toledo, O. Sold by Druggists. Hovey's Family Pills are the best.

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