Malta. There was at the Centennial Exposition the head of a woman cut in butter, which attracted much attention from the rural visitors. For this they passed by the women painted on can-vas or carved in marble; they were too like the real thing, and they probably knew how difficult it is to make butter into moulds. For some reason Malta rominds you of this butter lady. It is n real city-with real houses and cathedral and streets, no doubt, but you have a feeling that they are not genuine, and that though it is very cleverly done, it is, after all, a city carved out of cheese or butter. Some of the cheese is mouldy and covered with green, and some of the walls have holes in them, as has acrated bread or Roquefort cheese, and the streets and the pavements, and the carved facades of the churches and opera house, and the earth and the hills beyond-everything upon which your eye can rest is glaring and yellow, with not a red roof to relieve it; it is all just yellow lime-stone, and it looks like Datch cheese. It is like no other place exactly that you have ever seen. The approach into the canal-like harbor under the guns and the search lights of the fortifications, the mosts and drawbridges, and the glaring monotony of the place itself which seems to have been cut out of one piece and painted with one brush, suggest those little toy for-tresses of yellow wood which appear in the shop windows at Christmas time. Of course the first and last thought one has of Malta is that the island was the home of the Order of the Knights of St. John, or Knights Hospitallers. This Order, which was the most noble of those of the days of medizeval chivalry, was the band of warrier monks who waged war against the infidels, who kept certain yows, and who, under the banner of the white cross, became honored and feared throughout the then known world. Their beadquarters changed from place to place during the four hundred years that stretched from the Eleventh Century, when the Order was first established, up to 1530, when Charles V. made over to Malta and all its dependencies in perpetual sovereignty to the keeping of these Knights. They had no sooner fortified the island than there began the nine months' siege of the Turks, one of the most memorable sieges in history. When it was ended, the Turks re-embarked 10,000 of the 40,000 men they had landed, and of the 9000 Knights present under the Grand Master Jean de la Valette when the siege had opened, but 600 capable of bearing arms remained alive. - Harper's WeekIv.

Missouri has 9301 school districts, 11,744 school houses, 13,677 school teachers, 822,430 persons of school age, and 610,550 in the public schools.

SWELLINGS IN THE NECK Or goitre, made my neck fully twice it natucal size. For three years all my strength secmed to go into the swelling. I took Hood's Sarsaparilla, which gave me strength. relieved distress in my stomach, and best of all, entirely removed the goitre. I am now Mrs. Swineford. The golfre, I am now Mrs. Swineford, in the best of health." Mas. H. C. Swiss-rord, Union County, Midflinburg, Pa. Hood's Sparilla Cures When other preparations fail. Head's Pills act casily, yet promptly and effi-ciently, on the liver and howels. 20 cents.

"August



with the result that pure air has been

found. Moreover, other experiments

have been made which lead to the same

conclusion. An empty biadder inserted

FARM AND GARDEN NOTES.

The harrow is a grand tool to use

early in the corn.

but is rarely entirely eradicated. The WITER A SILO IN INDISPENSAULE. The silo is indispensable for a winter | removal of the manger and placing the dairy. And this makes necessary a horse's food upon the ground will not prevent a determined cribber from swallowing air. The sides of the stall As the main reliance is on for the ensilage, there will be he will sometimes utilize for the same purpose. purpose, and some horses will crib on little else grown, but the summer feeding of cows is a simple matter. This their own bodies. Others learn to crib should be by pasturing, which is the cheapest mode of feeding cows and by far the most convenient, as there will be no time taken up in driving them back and forth, as they will remain in into it. the pasture during the three summer Horses killed after cribbing have had months. It is thus seen that the the gases in their stomachs and inteswinter dairy is most economical in every way, and more profitable than tines subjected to chemical analysis,

PRUNING GRAPE VINES.

Times.

ordinary dairying as well.-New York

in the gullet in a prescribed way is found to be distended with pure air Many agricultural writers insist that grape vines should only be pruned in after the act of cribbing. The vice of the fall or beginning of winter, and crib-biting, in the way it is most usually undoubtedly that is the best time, but performed, is destructive to the teeth we have pruned in the spring, after of the horse, and so interferes with the leaves were half grown, without the proper mastication of his food. any injury to the vines. We did not cut back as closely as we should have Swallowing air, however, in any way frequently results in serious intestinal done in the fall, and sometimes one troubles-indigestion, flatulency, co-licky pains and other ailments. The or two of the last joints died, probably from bleeding, but there was no exowner of a cribbing horse is in posses

cessive bleeding, and the main vine did not seem to be hurt by it, or the sion of a troublesome, undesirable animal fruit lessened in size or sweetness. It was thought better than to allow a neglected vine to grow too much If pollen is kept dry it will last for wood. But we would not care to prune between the formation of the fruit Whitewash is a good purifier for the buds and the ripening of the fruit, un-less to nip off the ends of branches that are making too much growth. ow stable. Keep the trees growing if you wish them to succeed. Boston Cultivator.

MAKE BEST BUTTER.

If dairymen will bear in mind tha Keep the cultivator going every day possible in season. the best butter pays a profit and the poorest insures a loss, they will have one large foundation stone of dairy economy established. The average If honey is kept in a warm, dry place it will never spoil. In starting an orchard it is best to grade just pays the cost of production ; have only a few varieties the poorest grades fall below and the It is suggested that catnip will repay better grade rises above. The profit cultivation for honey alone accrues from the better grades of butter produced from the better grades of An application of hardwood ashes will supply the potash necessary for cows. For while it is entirely practicable to always make a high grade the berries butter from a low grade cow, it is not possible to secure a profit, because of Ayrshire and Holstein milk does not cream as readily when set as Jersey or the small quantity. Neither can a Guernsey milk. A good corn crop will produce more than twice as much food per acre as a quantities of poor butter. First we need a good cow, then give the cow

heavy hay crop. and her milk good care and success is The quality and quantity of the milk will be improved if cows are fed certain. There is comfort in the fact that it is just as easy to make good and milked regularly. butter by good methods as to make Crowd the cultivation of corn now poor butter by the "old granny" methods, in fact it is very much easier and ten times more satisfactory .--on till having and do not let the grass get too old before cutting.

Orange Judd Farmer.

STEEL OR IRON NAILS,

and for fencing, and like purposes, should always be used. For shingling,

wire nails are best. They do not split

or tear away the underside of the

shingles, as do the square cut nails of

both iron and steel. When driving

large steel nails into hard wood, they

are liable to bend unless struck squarely.

HOW TO GROOM A HORSE,

work himself all over the floor, which

eleen it. Then go the right way with

CUIPINISS.

will not endure it.

Farmer.

-American Agriculturist.

At a late honey show in England a large manufactured hive, which could Since the introduction of steel nails the iron nails have been slow of sale, yet the latter are often palmed off on be taken apart, attracted much attenthe purchaser unless steel nails are tion. especially ordered. The wire steel On

One German paper recommends dipnails cost a trifle more than the square ping the new queen in liquid honey cut steel ones, but arc enough better to and then dropping her among the pay, as the wire nails do not split the bees.

TEMPERANCE.

- A PITIFUL FATE.

"A PITIPIL FATE. Have we no pity for the poor, miserable children? Is there no voice strong enough to plead "like angels, trumpet-tongued against the deep damnation of their taking off,"-of these children, who, in the language of Southry, sre not so much born into the worki as predestined, as it wore, to live lives of disease and degradation because of the drink in the midst of which they are brought up and of which they have the hereditary taint in their very veins.-Canon Farrar.

DRINE BILLSTOP BIG CITIES.

Dain's Bills'OF Bid Cirres. It has been shown that the dity of Chileago alone consumes \$40,000,000 worth of here in a single year. Fittsburg spends \$18,000,000 for drink. New York spends not less than \$60,000,000 to \$70,000,000 for heer alone. There are in New York City about 3000 illeit establishments where drink is sold without a beense, and the drink establishments swing wide their doors day and night and seven days in the week. days in the week.

A TRIBP PAULOB OF CHINES.

A THEFT FALTOR OF CHIPTE. The New York Medical Times notes the fact that in 1850 there was one criminal in 3500 of our population, but that in 1890 there was one in 786.5, a startling increase in forty years, and adds, "There must be some way to stay this mad rush of crime ; some remsdy for this bacteria which is poisoning the foun-tains of moral and physical strength." We venture to suggest to the Times, that chief among the factors of the crime and deterior-ation which it deplores are intoxicants. We invite its help in our contest to abolish them. —National Temperance Advocate.

A BISROP'S PLEA FOR TOTAL ADSTINENCE. At the World's Temperates Congress at Chicago, a very remarkable paper by Arch-bishop Ireland was read, in the course of which he gave his reasons in favor of total abstinence. His views upon this point are interesting, and practical and in brief are as

interesting, and practical and in brief are as follows: "The mere use of intoxicants is not a moral wrong. The wrong is in the abuse, the immoderate use, but the line between the moderate and immoderate use is very vague and shadowy. Philasthropists, re-alizing the extent of the drink evil and the vice and sorrow it causes the world, have called for a spell with which to put down the demon. The spell has been found and it is total abstinence." Millions have been killed by alcohol who were never drunk in their lives, as the world is commonly understood. The effects of alcohol are so insidious, there are so many opportunities for the acquire-ment of the habit of intemperance. Let good men, men of strength and power, be total abstinence and the weak will follow. Oh, for the charity of a Manning who said he needed the pledge because a poor dock laborer needed it."

MODERATE DRINKING.

NODERATE DRINKING. That there may be errors in Judgment among medical examiners of life insurance companies in pronouncing upon a risk is probable, especially in cases of what are known as moderate drinkers—those who, in reply to the question in the application in that regard, say trutifully that they drink alcoholie liquors moderately at night. And yet cases of that kind have been affected with pronounced delirium and debusions. Bunning up an able article on the subject of the relation of life insurance to inebriety. Dr. T. D. Crothers says: "The object of all companies, to minimize the uncertainty and risks of all policy-holders, and make the question of the mortality of its insured a reasonable certainty, is a reality when the facts of alcoholie degeneration are studied above the level of opinions and theories. The greatest peril to life insurance to day is the confusion of theory relating to the nature and action of alcohol. Every policy-holder has to pay for this ignorance in increased prore of uncertainty exists which a larger and more accurate study of alcohol would remove. Companies whose managers and medical ad-visers are moderate drinkers are on the road visers are moderate drinkers are on the road visers are moderate drinkers are on the road visers are moderate drinkers are on the road of biscuse can be mapped oat are failures already. Companies who regard this peril question is settiod and the lines of health and disease can be mapped out are failures already. Companies who regard this poril from alcohol as one requiring the most care-ful scientific study and cautions application of the apparent facts of to-day will arrive at some rational lines of successful solution of the problem. Finally the alcoholic question, from every point of view, demands a new and more exact study to lift it out of the fogs and more exact such to lift it out of the fogs and moss-covered superstitions of the con turies."-Mail and Express.

THE VERDICT OF SCIENCE.

THE VERDICE OF SCIENCE. That alcohol makes for the brain, when the into the system, has been proved on the strongest possible testimony. Dr. Kirk and who died in a state of intoxication. "In two cavities of the brain was found the usual phantity of limpid fluid. When he smelled it the odor of whisky was distinctly perceptible, and when he applied the candle to a portion in a spoon it actually burned blue-the phanting on the surface of the spoon for some seconds." We have similar experience re-hated by Dr. Ogston, of Aberdeen, in the case of a women, who, it was believed, had the blue flame, characteristic of poison, beyond herself in a state of intoxication. "We discovered nearly four ounces of fluid the blace and the system of one in the blace taken from the system of one in the bloch is and, by submitting the brain for a school and, by submitting the brain for the other from the bayes more alcohol and the other from the bayes more example of alcohol and, by submitting the brain for the other from the bayes more example of alcohol is and, by submitting the brain for the other from the bayes more example of alcohol is and, by submitting the brain for the other of the body of John Garter, a young subtiete mus, who drain a percentage was on the hody of John Garter, a young subtiete mus, who drain a percentage the subtiete mus, who drain a percentage the subtiete mus, who drain a percentage the bayes and the process that the percentage the sub-tiete of the train for the hody of bohn Garter, a young subtiete mus, who drain a percentage the sub-subtiete mus, who drain a percentage the sub-tiete mus, who drain a percentage the sub-subtiete mus, who drain a percentage the subtiete mus, who drain a percentage the sub-subtiete mus the hone of percentage the sub-tiete of the ram. Even on opening the subtiete mus the percented in a percentage the subtiete mus the hone percented in a percentage the subtiete mus the hone percented in a percentage the subtiete mus the pere one effort. "The mouth, stomach, cardiac cardites and lungs presented no appreciable trace of the run. Even on opening the cranium we found nothing to warrant a sup-position of its presence. On making, how-ever, a section into the lateral brain cavities, the run flowed out in considerable quanti-ties, altered in color, but with its character-istic odor." From all which it follows clearly, that alcohol has a special affinity for the brain, and, as a necessary consequence, works its saddest and most depiorable re-sults in this-the seat of reason. Whenever, works his solution and most deplotation re-sults in his-the seat of reason. Whenever, therefore, you see men struck down in de-lirum tremens in the midst of their drunken dobauch, when you see men who were once strong, quivering in every limb, writhing in agony on their bed of pain, with features contorted, and wild and staring eyes, scream-ing aloud at the fancied approach of the most loathsome-crawing creatures; when you hear men, who were wont to be wise, gibber-ing and chattering like a parcel of domented maniacs; when you see these of the weaker sex casting aside all modesty and self-respect and acting the part of the demontacel and hisane, you will in future be able to give a reason for such conduct, and ascribe it to that doadly poison which has entered their brains, and stolen away the one great gift of God, which alone elevates them above the jackal and tho ape. ults in this-the seat of reason.

The Biggest Egg.

"We now come," said J. C. Stephens, at his auction rooms in King street, Covent Garden, "to the egg of the Aepyornis maximus, the biggest bird living or extinct. It has been extinct for some time, and only two of its bones have been found. According to the catalogue the bird was more than ten feet high and was flightless." "I should think so," said a prospec-

tive egg buyer. "It would seem to me," said Mr. Stephens, "that the bird that laid this egg must have been something like thirty-five fect high-about as high as a house. You will see by the cata-logue that it measures 341 inches in its longest circumference and twentyeight inches in girth. This egg is several inches larger than the egg we sold last year. It is, of course, a great rarity, and not more than thirty of

these eggs are known. "This, I think, is the finest egg of the lot. It should be remembered that there are sixty known eggs of the great auk, and they sell for a couple of hundred guineas each. I don't mean to say that this egg should bring as much as a great auk's egg, but we sold one not so good as this last year for seventy guineas."

The egg was passing from hand to hand in a wooden box while the auctioneer was speaking. It looked too large for an egg, though in other respects it seems natural enough. It was not difficult to understand how a bird that had laid such an egg had become extinct. The strain must have been equal to the horse-power of an Atlantic liner, and the cackle that followed the arrival of the egg must have made the welkin ring until its head nched.

The egg is of a brownish gray colo and sounds like porcelain when it i drummed on with the knuckles. The bird that was accustomed to lay this sort of egg lived, it is said, in Madagascar, and buried its eggs in the sand. It is only possibly to find the egg by digging in the sand, and more eggs may yet be found, as a good deal of the seashore of Madagascar has not been dug up yet.

The egg was finally sold for sixty seven guineas. - Pall Mall Gazette.

Persian Needle-Work.

The difference between Persian and the needle work we are accustomed to see seems to lie, in the thoroughness sincerity, an artist would call itof the former. Every stitch is taken

with mathematical precision, and there is no slighting at any point. The wrong side of the work is as admirable in its way as the right side. In some specimens the stiches cover the design on both sides, the needle being carried across underneath, as it is in the embroidering of China crape shawls. On other pieces the needle is put back toward the wrong side close by the place it was drawn through, thus throwing all the work up on the right side and leaving what looks like beautifully regular outline-work on the reverse. This is the method, used in working sofa pillows, table covers, or anything which only exposes one side. But for curtains, handkerchiefs, shawls, etc., the double-faced em-

buoidery is invariably used. A favorite method of this Persian worker is the introduction of texts or sentences upon the border or centre of her pieces. The lettering isso quaint, angular, and disconnected that at the first look it seems like a geometrie pattern. On one white linen table cover, heavily worked in flowers and linge with gray silk, was a bord

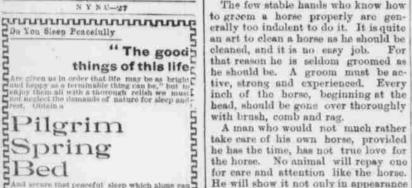
Dandles in the German Army. Referring to the recent order of the German Emperor with regard to the landyfied irregularities which had become common in the German Army, a correspondent at Berlin calls our attention to the fact that the Kaiser himself is not altogether free from affectation of this kind, inasmuch as he himspecial prominence by the position of bangle he never condescended to the

In the time of Frederick William II. when the German Army was resting on the laurels of the great Frederick, dandies flourished in great numbers, among the officers, in spite of severe official condemnations of foppery. The monstrosities and extravagance differed but alightly from those of to-day-sharp-pointed toes, ridiculously high self sets the fashion of "bangle" wear-ing. In most of the many portraits of seams. Latter-day exquisites have also the Kaiser the bangle is brought into adopted the plan of crowding on the finger as many rings as possiblo-he he arm. But though addicted to the who can carry the largest number on the ring fingers and at the same time



99 ower

Miss C. G. MCCLAVE, Schoolteacher, 753 Park Place, Elmira, N. "This Spring while away from home teaching my first term in a country school I was perfectly wretched with that human agony called dyspepsia. After dieting for two weeks and getting no better, a friend wrote me, suggesting that I take August Flower. The very next day I purchased a bottle. I am delighted to say that August Flower helped me so that I have quite recovered from my indisposition." @

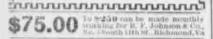


praceful sleep which alone ran orvals the full sense of the enthe "PHOIDS" is made of highly tem-tred steel wire, is the PERFECTION of the and will last a LHETIME. Beware of any much, common wire imitations, for "they and what they seem,"



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BRADFIELD'S FEMALE REGULATOR. Every ingredient possesses superb Tonic properties and exerts a wonderful influence in toning up and strengthening her system, by driving through the proper channels all impurities. Health and strength guaranteed to result from its use. "My wife, who was bedridden for sigh-teen months, after using Bradjed's Frands Regulator for two months is getting well." Barneren Resultaton Co. Atada, Ga. Bod by Braggists at \$1.00 per boths.

timber, or mutilate the fiber of the It is not too late in most parts of wood, as does the common nail. A the country to get in corn and have it wire nail, if notched, clings to the make a pretty fair crop for silage or wood, and for clinching is preferable fodder.

to the common form of steel nail. As Two crops of hay from the slough to durability, both will rust away if in will give a hay better relished by stock an exposed position. Iron nails break than one. Cut one early, the other when under heavy strain, or when bent before frost. at right angles, while those of steel hang with a most wonderful tenacity,

Every sheepman should attend the farmers' institutes. If the fair associations do not give sheep a fair show, attend the meetings of the board and tell what they want.

Fine manure, raked or cultivated in near the surface, will add fertility to

the soil and make the plants grow.

Many people do not like the honey gathered from buckwheat. It is neither so white nor so delicate as clover honey, which, however, it sur-passes in richness. Alsike honey has a slight amber tint and is said to taste like basswood honey. Every mutton raiser, and all are

The few stable hands who know how going to be who are not now, should to greem a horse properly are genstudy the local trade of his neighborerally too indolent to do it. It is quite hood and then go to the city stock an art to clean a horse as he should be cleaned, and it is no easy job. For yards, slaughter houses, and follow up the carcasses to see where they go, that reason he is seldom groomed as he should be. A groom must be ac- who buys them and who eats them. No man can tell another how to do a tive, strong and experienced. Every inch of the horse, beginning at the thing that will certainly make as much head, should be gone over thoroughly as it did for him; but almost anybody can tell something that will suggest a A man who would not much rather new idea that may be turned to advantake care of his own horse, provided tage. This is what sheep raisers need he has the time, has not true love for now a little more than any other class

the horse. No animal will repay one of live stock men. It is interesting and profitable to He will show it not only in appearance know what is done with the fifth quar-externally, but in health and spirits. ter, the skin, entrails, head, legs, Good grooming will do as much in im- blood and manure of sheep at the proving the condition of a horse as an slaughtering houses. It is a fact that additional four quarts of oats per day. In grooming a horse properly he should be tied from side to eide so that he cannot throw his head around and

he is sure to do under the comb if he is not of a disposition too phlegmatic yield really useful results are those to feel the scraching. A good brush and comb are required, as well as a which are sometimes played in anticipation of some field day or series of broomeorn brush for mone and tail. manœuvres. It is surprising how Never use the comb on the horse's often there is total disagreement be head. If he has any spirit at all he tween the probable issues arrived at, soverally, by real men on real ground, Take the brush in the right hand and those brought about by lead pieces and the headstall in the left, steady upon the map or model. Ground feahis head while brashing gently, and tures, so apparently insignificant that then with the comb in the left hand their existence is undiscovered even curry the neck from behind the enr upon the largest scale maps, will someand the entire right side. Go through times suffice to alter the entire situathe same process on the left aide; tion. Speaking generally, the comleave no space untouched. After curmon result of much playing of war rving take the bruch and brush the games is to inculcate the mistaken idea

hair the wrong way, scraping the that, given certain data, a combat has brush at intervals with the comb to a fixed issue. An ounce of practice is worth a ton of theory. One of the the brush; follow the brush with a woolen rag—rubbing the hair up and then smooth ug it. Don't spare (how grease, and the pare will show his keeping end act as he feels.—Kansas is to insure the desired result as far as he is able, and make proper prepara-tions for meeting the difficulty in case

Criobing, otherwise wind meking or swaltowing air, such the English Live Stock Journal, is a vice pseuliar to herres alone. It is a vice which may be checked by mechanical appliances, duras were sold in Europe for \$11,000.

TEMPEBANCE NEWS AND NOTES.

Stockholm has the highest death rate from drink of any city in the world, ninety in 10.000.

Shetland is the most temperate count ork the most drunken town in the United Eingdom.

In eleven cathedral cities of England there is an average of one public house to every 157 inhabitants.

Carter Harrison, Mayor of Chicago, has issued an order that no drinking man will be retained on the police force.

Queen Anne, of England, was extremely fond of brandy, and her face became so bloated that among the populace she was known as "Brandy Faced Na."

Consider whether there is any real advan-tage in shorter hours or higher wages for workingmen, if their earnings and unem-ployed time are both spent in the saloon.

met with the approval of the medical profession, because it acts on the Kid-neys, Liver and Bowels without weak-ening them and it is perfectly free from every objectionable substance. Of the 51,000 brewaries in the world Ger-many has 36,240, England has 12,674 and the United States have 2500. In the consump-tion of beer the German province of Bava-ria leads the world, with an annual average of 222 litres per head. The inhabitants of the United States average thirty-one litros per head. per head.

Would men and women, adults and youths be safe beyond all peradventure? And why should they not wish to be so, when so much, when all, is at state? Then iet them be the faithful observers of total abstinence. Prubace is a virtue prescribed of God and roan. "He who lovedt the danger, shall perish therein."—Archhisbop Ireland. BIC MONEY made by setting article No Competition. Exclusive Territy Unick Sales. No Competition. THE PALM LETTER CO. 15 and 17 Bammund SL, Clarina



beneficial properties of a perfect lax-ative; effectually cleansing the system, dispetiing colds, headaches and fevers and permanently curing constipation.

It has given satisfaction to millions and

Syrup of Figs is for sale by all drug-gists in 50c and \$1 bottles, but it is man-ufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co, only, whose name is printed on every

package, also the name, Syrup of Figs, and being well informed, you will not accept any substitute if offered.

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aplexing, sail disorders of the or and Dowels, RIPANS TABULES, rectanguest promption, Furthert of postly yet promption, Furthert of postly yet apoly and the postly in the postly yet and the postly in the postly of the postly of the postly yet and the postly in the postly of the postly of the postly of the postly in the postly of the pos RIPANS CHEMICAL CO., New York.

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