There was at the Centennial Exposition the head of a woman cut in but-ter, 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 reminds you of this butter lady. It is a real city-with real houses and cathedral and streets, no doubt, but you have a feeling that they are not genu-ine, and that though it is very cleverly one, 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 aerated bread or Roquefort cheese, and the streets and the payments and the carved faceders. the pavements, and the carved facader 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 Dutch 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 fortifica-tions, the moats 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 fortresses of yellow wood which appear in the shop windows at Christmas time. Of course the first and last thought one nas of Malta is that the island was th home of the Order of the Knights of St. John, or Knights Hospitallers This Order, which was the most nobl of those of the days of mediæval chiv alry, was the band of warrior monks who waged war against the infidels, who kept certain vows, and who, under the banner of the white cross, became honored and feared throughout the then known world. Their headquarters 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 Knight present under the Grand Master Jean de la Valette when the siege had opened, but 600 capable of bearing arms remained alive. — Harper's

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 goifre, made my neck fully twice it natu-ral size. For three years ral size. For three years all my strength seemed 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. in the best of health." Mws. H. C. Swing-rope, Union County, Miffilburg, Pa. Hood's Parilla Cures When other preparations fall.

When other preparations fall.

# "August Flower"

Miss C. G. McCLAVE, Schoolteacher, 753 Park Place, Elmira, N. Y. "This Spring while away from Y. "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." covered from my indisposition." N Y N U-27

CARAMANANA CARAMANA Do You Sleep Peacefully

"The good things of this life

Pilgrim Spring Bed

hat peaceful sleep which alone can morials the full sense of the en-

Exhibited at No. 31 Warren Street, New York; o. 2 Hamilton Place, Boston. For sale by all reliable Dealers.



ce Brass Tag Registered Trademark on a nume Pilgrims,

Pend for Money Saving Primer, Free.

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Bass.

MANAMANAMAN S \$75.00 To \$250 can be made monthly working for B. F. Johnson & Co. No. 18outh 11th St. Richmond, Vo.

GOITRE CURED SEND for PREE Circular DELICATE WOMEN

BRADFIELD'S FEMALE REGULATOR.

Every ingredient possesses superb Tonic properties and exerts a wonderful influ-ence in toning up and strengthening her by ariving through the proper all impurities. Health and guaranteed to result from its use. on My wife, who was bedridden for eightern months, after using Bradford's remarks figuration for two months is citing would. M. Jonson Maiver, Ath. Hacotan Backson Co. Atlants, Ga. post by Droggiste at \$1.00 per bottle.



The silo is indispensable for a winte The sho is indispensable for a winter dairy. And this makes necessary a series of crops most suitable for the purpose. As the main reliance is on corn for the ensilage, there will be little else grown, but the summer feeding of cows is a simple matter. This 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 the pasture during the three summer months. It is thus seen that the winter dairy is most economical in every way, and more profitable than ordinary dairying as well.—New York

#### PRUNING GRAPE VINES.

Many agricultural writers insist that grape vines should only be pruned in the fall or beginning of winter, and undoubtedly that is the best time, but we have pruned in the spring, after the leaves were half grown, without any injury to the vines. We did not cut back as closely as we should have done in the fall, and sometimes one or two of the last joints died, probably from bleeding, but there was no excessive bleeding, and the main vine did not seem to be hurt by it, or the fruit lessened in size or sweetness. It was thought better than to allow a neglected vine to grow too much wood. But we would not care to prune between the formation of the fruit buds and the ripening of the fruit, unless to nip off the ends of branches that are making too much growth.—
Boston Cultivator.

#### MAKE BEST BUTTER.

If dairymen will bear in mind tha 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 grade just pays the cost of production; the poorest grades fall below and the better grade rises above. The profit accrues from the better grades of but-ter produced from the better grades of For while it is entirely practicable to always make a high grade butter from a low grade cow, it is not possible to secure a profit, because of the small quantity. Neither can a profit be obtained by making large quantities of poor butter. First we need a good cow, then give the cow and her milk good care and success is and her milk good eare and success is certain. There is comfort in the fact that it is just as easy to make good butter by good methods as to make poor butter by the "old granny" methods, in fact it is very much easier and ten times more satisfactory.-Orange Judd Farmer.

#### STEEL OR IRON NAILS.

Since the introduction of steel nails Since the introduction of steel nails the iron nails have been slow of sale, yet the latter are often palmed off on the purchaser unless steel nails are especially ordered. The wire steel nails cost a trifle more than the square nais cost a trile more than the square cut steel ones, but are enough better to pay, as the wire nails do not split the timber, or mutilate the fiber of the wood, as does the common nail. A wire nail, if notched, clings to the wood, and for clinching is preferable to the common form of steel nail. As to durability, both will rust away if in to durability, both will rust away if in an exposed position. Iron nails break when under heavy strain, or when bent at right angles, while those of steel hang with a most wonderful tenacity, 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.

—American Agriculturist. -American Agriculturist.

# HOW TO GROOM A HORSE.

The few stable hands who know how The few stable hands who know how to groom a horse properly are generally too indolent to do it. It is quite an art to clean a horse as he should be cleaned, and it is no easy job. For that reason he is seldom groomed as he should be. A groom must be active, strong and experienced. Every inch of the horse, beginning at the head, should be gone over thoroughly with brush, comb and rag.

A man who would not much rather take care of his own horse, provided that the property of the carcasses to see where they go, who buys them and who eats them.

No man can tell another how to do a string that will certainly make as much as it did for him; but almost anybody can tell something that will suggest a new idea that may be turned to advantage of the carcasses.

This is what sheen raisers need the care of his neighbor-hood and then go to the city stock yards, slaughter houses, and follow up the carcasses to see where they go, who buys them and who cats them.

he has the time, has not true love for the horse. No animal will repay one for care and attention like the horse. He will show it not only in appearance externally, but in health and spirits. Good grooming will do as much in improving the condition of a horse as an additional four quarts of oats per day.

should be tied from side to side so that he cannot throw his head around and work himself all over the floor, which he is sure to do under the comb if he is not of a disposition too phlegmatic to feel the scraching. A good brush and comb are required, as well as a broomcorn brush for mane and tail. Never use the comb on the horse's head. If he has any spirit at all he will not endure it.

head. If he has any spirit at all he will not endure it.

Take the brush in the right hand and the headstall in the left, steady his head while brushing gently, and then with the comb in the left hand then with the coab in the left hand curry the neck from behind the ear and the entire right side. Go through the same process on the left side; leave no space untouched. After cur-rying take the brush and brush the

but is rarely entirely eradicated. The removal of the manger and placing the horse's food upon the ground will not prevent a determined cribber from swallowing air. The sides of the stall he will sometimes utilize for the same he will sometimes utilize for the same purpose, and some horses will crib on their own bodies. Others learn to crib without any support at all. It has been clearly proved that what is known as cribbing is not, as was once thought, an act of belching and expelling gas from the stomach and swallowing air into it.

Horses killed after cribbing have had the gases in their stomachs and intes-tines subjected to chemical analysis, with the result that pure air has been found. Moreover, other experiments have been made which lead to the same conclusion. An empty bladder inserted in the gullet in a prescribed way is found to be distended with pure air after the act of cribbing. The vice of crib-biting, in the way it is most usually performed, is destructive to the teeth

of the horse, and so interferes with the proper mastication of his food. Swallowing air, however, in any way frequently results in serious intestinal troubles—indigestion, flatulency, colicky pains and other ailments. The owner of a cribbing horse is in possession of a troublesome, undesirable ani-

# FARM AND GARDEN NOTES.

If pollen is kept dry it will last for years. Whitewash is a good purifier for the

Keep the trees growing if you wish

them to succeed The harrow is a grand tool to use early in the corn.

Keep the cultivator going every day possible in season.

If honey is kept in a warm, dry place it will never spoil. In starting an orchard it is best to have only a few varieties

It is suggested that catnip will repay cultivation for honey alone. An application of hardwood ashes will supply the potash necessary for

Ayrshire and Holstein milk does not cream as readily when set as Jersey or Guernsey milk.

A good corn crop will produce more than twice as much food per acre as a

heavy hay crop. The quality and quantity of the milk will be improved if cows are fed and milked regularly.

Crowd the cultivation of corn now on till having and do not let the grass get too old before cutting.

Fine manure, raked or cultivated in near the surface, will add fertility to the soil and make the plants grow.

At a late honey show in England a large manufactured hive, which could be taken apart, attracted much atten One German paper recommends dip-

ping the new queen in liquid honey and then dropping her among the It is not too late in most parts of the country to get in corn and have it

make a pretty fair crop for silage or Two crops of hay from the slough will give a hay better relished by stock

than one. Cut one early, the other before frost. 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 wheat they was

tell what they want. Many people do not like the honey gathered from buckwheat. It is neither so white nor so delicate as clover honey, which, however, it surpasses in richness. Alsike honey has a slight amber tint and is said to taste

like basswood honey. Every mutton raiser, and all are

with brush, comb and rag.

A man who would not much rather take care of his own horse, provided he has the time, has not true love for the horse. No enjural will receave on the horse of live tech exact.

additional four quarts of oats per day.

In grooming a horse properly he should be tied from side to side so that

trade even if there were no other.

# War Games.

War Games.

The war games best calculated to yield really useful results are those which are sometimes played in anticipation of some field day or series of manceuvres. It is surprising how often there is total disagreement between the probable issues arrived at, severally, by real men on real ground, and those brought about by lead pieces upon the map or model. Ground features, so apparently insignificant that their existence is undiscovered even upon the largest scale maps, will somethen with the comb in the left hand curry the neck from behind the ear and the entire right side. Go through the same process on the left side; leave no space untouched. After currying take the brush and brush the hair the wrong way, scraping the brush at intervals with the comb to cleen it. Then go the right way with the brush; follow the brush with a woolen rag—rubbing the hair up and then smoothing it. Don't spercelbow grease, and the horse will show his keeping and act as he feels.—Kansas Farmer.

Cripbing, otherwise wind-sucking or swallowing air, says the English Live Stock Journal, is a vice peculiar to herses alone. It is a vice which may he checked by mechanical appliances,

HOUSEHOLD AFFAIRS.

A seasonable relish is a stuffed cucumber. Remove the peel from a
large cucumber and cut it into pieces
about half an inch thick; place these
in a steamer and steam steadily until
they are thoroughly cooked—about
half an hour. Have ready in a saucepan a well-seasoned mince or forcemeat of any sort. Carefully scoop out
the seeds from the rounds of the cucumber and fill them with the mince.
Garnish each with a ring of capers
placed near the edge and serve on a
border of spinach surrounded by thick
tomato sauce.—New York Times.

TO CLEAN WHITE SILK LACE. There are two well-known recipes for cleaning white silk lace. One is to wind it around a piece of wood, like a piece of broom-handle, or a glass bot-tle, and to soak it all night in warm castile soapsuds and milk; rinse in warm water, soak in soap and warm water; rinse again without rubbing, bleach in the sun and dry. The second method recommends that the lace be method recommends that the lace be spread out upon white paper, covered with calcined magnesia; another sheet of paper placed upon it, and laid away for three days between the pages of a large book; then shake off the powder, and the lace will be clean and white.— New York World.

#### HOW TO MAKE A SKIRT FORM.

Take a block of wood two inches thick and at least a foot square. Bore a hole through the center and fit into it a wooden rod a little longer than the dress skirt. Then from a pine board saw a circle the size of your waist. Screw this securely to the other end of rod; fasten seven dressreeds to the board, placing them so that one comes in the middle of the back. With two reeds make a hoop that fits loosely over the hips and place this under the reeds five inches below the waist. Tie firmly wherever the reeds cross. be placed five inches below the upper one. Place over the reeds a small hoop-skirt from the bottom of which several rows of wire have been removed. Fasten the skirt to the reeds. noved. Fasten the skirt to the reeds, sew tapes to edge of the skirt at regular intervals, draw them down and tack to the block. This holds the skirt in position.—New York Voice.

HOW TO STARCH. The starching is nearly as important as washing. Let the prints dry before doing it. Use starch properly colored for colored grounds, unless there is white in the design to be muddled by it. See that the starch is well cooked, free of lumps, not scorched and not too thick

Turn your garments wrong side out, dip them in, kneading them well into the starch, but not letting it flow in the starch, but not letting it flow in the right side. Turn and hang out, well spread, in the airiest shade you can find until bone dry.

That is for thick stuffs, ginghams,

cambrics, calicos, and so on.

Muslins, lawns and airy batistes require different usage. The best starch for them is clear gum water—either gum arabic or gum tragacanth. Take care that every fibre is well wet with

it, but squeeze, not wring, out all the surplus and hang to dry.

As soon as the garment feels a littly rough on the surface—when they are neither damp nor dry—take down, fold and roll. Unfold a breath at a time and roll. Unfold a breath at a time and pat and pull it between your two hands until it is almost dry. When you have gone over the whole garment sprinkle it lightly and roll tight. Leave for at least an hour, covering so

thickly that the outside cannot dry.

Sprinkle and roll in the same way
the thicker garments, which, however, need a great deal more water than the muslins. But do not make them too wet; above all, do not have wet splotches on a semi-dry ground. Any fabric that will hiss under the iron is too wet for good results.

Do your sprinkling with the atomi-

zer or fine rose-nosed watering pot, so gently that a mist, not a thunder shower, shall descend upon your gar-ments, that is, if you would escape smears and sticky irons.—Atlanta Con-

# SEASONABLE RECIPES.

Palm Pancakes — Well beat three fresh eggs, then mix three tablespoonfuls of dry flour with a pint of new milk. Pass it through a sieve into the eggs. Put one-half ounce of lard into a clean frying pan, and when it is quite hot pour in a little batter as thin as possible. Scatter over it some finely possible. Scatter over it some finely minced candied citron peel; then cover with batter as thin as before. Fry a light brown; drain dish and serve very bot with half lemons. The pancakes must be not larger than the palm of the hand.

the hand.

Liver—A very nice and tasty way of cooking liver is to cut it in slices about an eighth of an inch thick, and to make the dish look nicely stamp the liver in rounds with a pastry-cutter liver in rounds with a pastry-cutter and season it with pepper and salt; then entirely cover with eggs and bread crumbs and fry in clean hot grease un-til a nice golden color. Fry some very thin slices of bacon and arrange them between the liver, and pour a thick brown sauce round the dish, and un-less you prefer the sauce plain, you will find the addition of a little chopped gherkin and capers will improve it gherkin and capers will improve it very much.

Peach Short Cake—Use canned

Peach Short Cake—Use canned peaches and prepared flower for this dish. Chop quarter of a pound of butter into a quart of prepared flour, quickly stir into it enough sweet milk to make a soft dough; put this into two round cakes upon buttered tin plates and bake them in a hot oven. Meantime open a can of peaches, reserve the finest for the two top layers and cut the rest in small quarters. When the short cakes in the oven are done and cool enough to handle, sar When the short cakes in the oven are done and cool enough to handle, war them open with the aid of a fork, butter the insides, divide the cut peaches upon the two bottom layers, and arrange the fine ones on the others; thickly dust all with sifted powdered sugar, lay the tops upon both under pieces and serve the short cakes with more sifted sugar and sweet cream. more sifted sugar and sweet cream.

The juice of the canned peaches, well sweetened with powdered sugar, can be used instead of cream.

There are 140,000 mastufactures, using \$1,000,000,000 of materials and producing an annual output of \$1,906,000,000.

The Biggest Egg.

"We now come," said J. C. Stephens "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 "Is 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 feet high—about as high as

thirty-five feet high—about as high as a house. You will see by the catalogue that it measures 34½ inches in its longest circumference and twenty-eight inches in girth. This egg is several inches larger than the egg we sold last year. It is, of course, a great carity, and not worse them, thirty of

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

The egg is of a brownish gray color The egg is of a brownish gray color and sounds like porcelain when it is 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. 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 it-of 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 emacross 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 sofe willows, table covers. verse. 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 embaoidery 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, and disconnected that at the

her pieces. The lettering isso quaint, angular, and disconnected that at the first look it seems like a geometric pattern. On one white linen table cover, heavily worked in flowers and foliage with gray silk, was a border of lettering wrought in gold thread. The characters were about four inches tall, and the sentiment they conveyed, "God is great; Good is good," took up a very short space; but the text was repeated again and again.—Har-

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E. B. Walthall & Co., Druggists, Horse Cave, Ky., say; "Hall's Catarrh Cure cures every one that takes it." Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Inventors of anything made of wood assisted financially or otherwise to patent or place on market. Wm. Mattison, Box 3179. New York. Hatch's Universal Cough Syrup costs no

Beecham's Pills correct bad effects of over-eating. Beecham's—no others. 25 cents a box



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Its excellence is due to its presenting in the form most acceptable and pleasant to the taste, the refreshing and truly beneficial properties of a perfect laxative; effectually cleansing the system, dispelling colds, headaches and fevers and permanently curing constipation. It has given satisfaction to millions and met with the approval of the medical profession, because it acts on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels without weakening them and it is perfectly free from every objectionable substance.

Syrup of Figs is for sale by all druggists in 50c and \$1 bottles, but it is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only, whose name is printed on every package, also the name, Syrup of Figs, and heing well informed, you will not accept any substitute if offered.

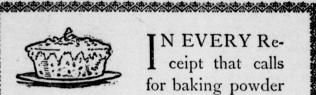
BIG MONEY made by selling an article to tourpefficob. Exclusive Territory quick hales. No Capital Required. Painter

Preferred References Exchanged Address 19 and 17 Hammond 16, Cluckmant, Observation of the Palm Leville Co.,

Dandies in the German Army. tention to the fact that the Kaiser himself is not altogether free from affectation of this kind, inasmuch as he himself sets the fashion of "bangle" wearing. In most of the many portraits of the Kaiser the bangle is brought into

In the time of Frederick William II. Bandies in the German Army.

Referring to the recent order of the German Emperor with regard to the dandyfied irregularities which had become common in the German Army, a dandies flourished in great numbers, among the officers, in spite of severe correspondent at Berlin calls our attention to the fact that the Kaiser himmonstrosities and extravagance differed omeal condemnations of foppery. The monstrosities and extravagance differed but slightly from those of to-day—sharp-pointed toes, ridiculously high colors and short overcoats without seams. Latter-day exquisites have also the Kaiser the bangle is brought into special prominence by the position of the arm. But though addicted to the bangle he never condescended to the bangle he never condescended to the bangle he never condescended to the bend his finger sand at the same time bend his finger being considered to have the bluest blood.—London Globe.



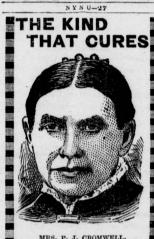
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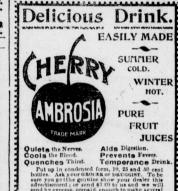
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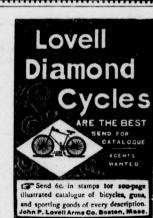
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