



ADMIRAL CERVERA, Commander of Spanish Fleet Now in Cuban Waters.

SAILED AT DUSK.

The Fleets of Sampson and Schley Leave Key West.

The Belief Prevails that the Big Squadron Goes to Give Battle to the Spanish Squadron that Slipped Into the Harbor of Santiago de Cuba.

Key West, May 21.—The prologue has been spoken and the curtain is about to rise on the first act of the drama. This is the opinion of naval men here. Dewey's brilliant achievement at Manila is regarded as a separate episode. San Juan is already a memory, and the sporadic encounters along the Cuban coast are accepted as merely preliminary skirmishes, tentative rather than decisive.

This view is confirmed by the news that Admiral Cervera's squadron has reached Santiago de Cuba. When the Intelligence came activity among our ships was perceptibly heightened and the work of coaling and provisioning those in the harbor was rushed with more than usual haste.

Sampson's and Schley's ships were creeping toward the open sea as the day waned and the ranks of naval men ashore were constantly thinning, until at dusk there was scarcely one to be seen. The newspaper dispatch boats have nearly all departed, with particular care not to lose sight of the United States warships.

Madrid, May 21.—In the senate yesterday Count Penarmino proposed the senate's congratulations to Admiral Cervera on his arriving safely at Santiago de Cuba and "cleverly dodging the American squadrons."

Aunon, minister of marine, responded in the name of the navy, highly extolling Admiral Cervera. In so doing he said the arrival of the Spanish squadron in Cuban waters would cement the friendship of the Cubans with Spain and will prove to the world that Spain will never abandon Cuba while the mother country retains her vitality.

It was asserted here last night that Admiral Cervera's squadron has left Santiago de Cuba.

Admiral Cervera says in a cable dispatch from Santiago de Cuba that he did not sight any American ships during the voyage. He announces that the crews of his ships are in perfect health and enthusiastic.

Public Announcement of the Intention to Occupy the Philippines is Made by the War Department.

Washington, May 20.—The regular troops which are to accompany the expedition to the Philippines were determined upon at the war department yesterday and orders for them to proceed promptly to the coast will be issued. These with the volunteers from California, Colorado, Kansas, Minnesota, Montana, Nebraska, Oregon, Utah, Wyoming, North and South Dakota and Idaho will make up the sum total from which are to be taken the troops who are to be sent to reinforce Admiral Dewey and enable him to take and hold Manila.

The public admission that the occupation of the islands is intended was made known in an order of the department detailing several officers for duty in that connection. The four ships that have been chartered for the trans-Pacific trip should be ready to sail in ten days.

Patriotic Swedes and Britons. Chicago, May 21.—Four hundred and sixty Swedish-Americans will march in a body to the headquarters of the Blue and Gray Legion to-day and offer their services to that organization. United with the Blue and Gray Legion are 400 British-Americans who have been active service in the British army.

Insurgents Menace Havana and Santiago. New York, May 21.—A copyrighted special from Port au Prince to the Evening World says that information has reached that place that Gen. Gomez, at the head of an army of 15,000 insurgents, is closing in on Havana. His advance guard had a skirmish with and put to flight 800 Spanish troops. Santiago de Cuba, according to this report, is menaced by 5,000 insurgents under Calixto Garcia. The dispatch also reports that Spanish warships have been sighted off Yucatan, conveying transports carrying troops and provisions for Havana.

NAVAL EXPERTS BOAST.

They Claim that One Monitor Could Bottle Up the Spanish Fleet at Santiago de Cuba—Army Officers Demand Convoys for Troop Ships.

Washington, May 21.—All the news that was given out Friday at the navy department was comprised in one short bulletin stating that the department had information, believed to be authentic, that Admiral Cervera with his Spanish flying squadron was at Santiago de Cuba. This went to confirm the newspaper reports and also the Madrid cablegram published Friday morning, the latter a rather unusual circumstance, for the Spanish bulletins have been notably deceptive ever since the flying squadron left Cadiz. On looking over the charts of Santiago harbor the experts discovered that the place would be a veritable rat trap for the Spaniards with its narrow entrance, in which a single American monitor could bottle up the whole Spanish fleet.

Gen. Miles had another long consultation yesterday with Secretary Long and these repeated meetings are construed to mean that a point has been reached in the campaign where the army finds it necessary to call upon the navy for convoys to take troops to Cuba. This work is extra hazardous at present. Convoys always are exposed to destruction at the hands of a determined enemy, and with a squadron of fleet Spanish cruisers and torpedo gunboats of great speed lying in wait somewhere near Cuba, nothing but the most formidable convoy, such as would be afforded by all of Sampson's and Schley's ironclads save the monitors, would give a reasonable degree of protection against attack.

There are indications that the military expedition will make its real start from Key West, unless the atmosphere clears through the destruction or disappearance from Cuban waters of the Spanish fleet. If the start is made from Port Tampa the ships with their heavy loads of troops and stores will be exposed to attack for at least 30 hours, not allowing for the possibility of spending much additional time off the Cuban coast waiting for an opportunity to land. On the other hand, if the start is made from Key West the final stage of the journey will be reduced to the daylight hours of one day.

A VALUABLE FIND.

Large Lot of Ammunition was on Board a Steamer Captured by One of the Blockading Fleet.

Key West, May 21.—Fifteen cases of ammunition were found Friday on the Spanish steamer Argonauta, captured during the first days of the war. It was on board this steamer that Lieut. Col. Cortijo, Weyler's brother-in-law, was captured with other Spanish soldiers now prisoners in Fort McPherson, Atlanta.

A secret chamber was found in the hold of the Argonauta that contained 15 cases of ammunition, over 100 Mauser rifles and other war stores. The "find" was made by the United States marshal's officers.

The discovery of the war supplies on board the Argonauta will not change the status of her case before the prize court, as it had already been decided, before learning of the find, that the steamer was legitimately a prize of war, no claims having been filed by the owners of the ship or cargo. A like decision was rendered in the cases of the steamer Ambrosio Bolivar and schooners Canditita, Mathilda and Sophia. The only formality remaining to make these vessels the absolute property of the United States is the confirmation by the federal court authorities of the findings of the prize commission.

The cases of the Buena Ventura, the first capture of the war, and Pedro, Catalina, Miguel Jover, Panama and Guido, all large and valuable steamers, will have to be tried in regular form by the United States court, claims having been filed by the owners of the ships and cargos.

Have Prepared Many Ambuscades. Havana, via Vera Cruz, May 21.—Spanish officers say all the strategic points about the coast have been occupied by troops and that it will be difficult to effect landings. Ambuscades have also been prepared at various points, and they say Havana is so well fortified that an army of 50,000 men will be needed to reduce the place. New entrenchments have been thrown up and more heavy artillery has been mounted, but it is difficult to obtain any accurate details of such work. Any inquiries on the subject are liable to cause the arrest of the person putting the questions.

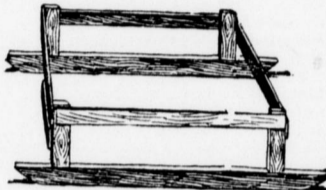


PORTABLE SHEEP SHED.

Affords Protection from Flies in Summer and Can Be Moved to the Feeding Yard in Winter.

A. D. S. asks me to give a plan for a portable shed that can be used for shade and a protection from flies in summer and be moved to the feeding yard in the winter.

Take two two by eight pieces, any length desired—we use 16 feet. Bevel one edge at both ends so that it can be moved in either direction. Two or three feet from either end, depending upon length of sills, spike an upright post, one three feet high, the other four, so as to give slope to the roof. Place posts of similar lengths upon the other sill. The posts on either sill may be tied together by a fencing board or shingling lath, as no weight will be thrown upon them. Next girt the two parts together by pieces corresponding to plates. These should be



FRAME OF PORTABLE SHEEP SHED.

not less than two by six or two by eight inch, if the shed is made 16 feet wide. Spike these to the posts so that the weight of the roof falls upon them edgewise. A brace from the plates to the foot of each post makes it ready for the roof. Pine boards make a very satisfactory roof. If the shed is to be used in the winter the boards should be lapped at least two inches at either edge and nailed tightly, the nails being clinched below. Where such a shed is to be used for summer shade only, the boards need not be lapped. It may be inclosed to suit one's fancy. I leave it open. For summer protection from flies it is important that the roof be very low, as the gaddy is shy of such a shield.

I think it highly advisable to replace shade trees in fields that are sometimes plowed, with such sheds as this. By moving them every week or ten days very rich spots will be made during a summer. Then there is not the danger from lightning.

They may well be used in the winter also. Where there is no accumulation of manure under foot and good circulation of air, as there always may be under such a shed, sheep may be crowded very closely for short periods during storms. Such a shed 16 feet square may well accommodate 50 sheep during a rainstorm. Kept upon a tough sod, the flock might always have a clean place. During many winters in this latitude, or farther south, this would make an entirely satisfactory provision for wintering sheep, provided spring or well water was convenient. It would not require as much time and labor to move such a shed as it would to haul and scatter the manure if the sheep were confined to a barn stable, and there would be no loss, which is unavoidable under any other system.

I notice that I have neglected to say that the roof boards should be as long as the sills, or even longer. Use such length that they will extend three feet beyond the plates. The roof will not then sag at the middle so badly. The accompanying cut will make the construction plain.—H. P. Miller, in Ohio Farmer.

AMONG THE POULTRY.

The hen should never be frightened. Don't feed much, if any, corn in hot weather.

If you overfeed you will have fat hens and fewer eggs.

Hens divided into small colonies lay more eggs than when crowded together.

The object now is to hatch as many chickens as possible as early as possible.

Properly fed and cared for, goslings will grow faster than any other kind of fowl.

A dunghill will eat as much as a pure bred and forget to give a good account of it.

Island Poultry has found equal parts of coal oil and olive oil a cure for swollen eyes.

Feed chicks at first about every three hours, and less frequently as they grow older.

First prevent disease if possible; second keep it from spreading if it breaks out in the flock.

It may be advisable once more to recommend occasional washing of rooms with kerosene.

Fill empty egg shells with mustard and cayenne and leave them about the yard for egg-eating hens to indulge in. It often cures the habit.—Western Plover.

More Interest in Horses.

There is no question about the revival of interest in horse breeding, and it is safe to say that more mares will be bred this year than for any year since 1893. Nor is the reason for this state of affairs obscure. Horses are getting scarce—good ones, especially—and again bring prices that pay for their oats. The prices in the country have advanced more than in the market as a rule, and it is hard to pick up horses and make any money shipping them where they could be had very cheap two or three years ago.—National Stockman.

CARAMELS.

The Sweet Satisfaction a Woman Finds in Conquering Masculine Hearts.

"And do you ever have such moments?" she asked.

"Yes," he replied, "many of them." "You are young, you have genius, you have many friends who expect great things of you. Why should you ever have a dreary moment?"

He turned an earnest look upon her, and she permitted her long curling lashes to brush her cheeks.

"Need I tell you why?" he asked, in trembling tones.

She did not answer.

"If I had been permitted to know—some one, before it was too late," he went on, "life could have held no dreary moments for me. If I dared now to ask for the love of—some one who has given herself to another, Heaven would open to me. If I dared—if I dared—"

He hesitated. She arose and smiled sadly as they parted.

That night she sat alone and held her mirror in her hands for a long, long time. And there was a feeling of satisfaction in her heart as she contemplated her beauty.—Cleveland Leader.

Devout Definitions.

Monkey—The possible key to man's origin. Tears—The rain of woman's sorrows and joys.

Wind—Something that makes a bicycle pneumatically tired.

City—A fellow-feeling that is too often substituted for charity.

Trouble—Something that can be borrowed without security or interest.

Egotist—A man who imagines the world can't get along without him.

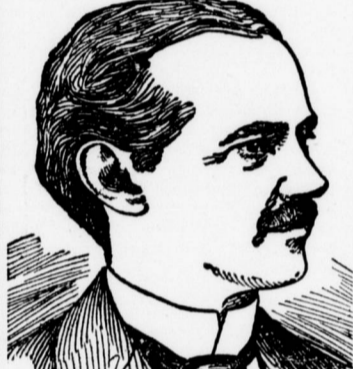
Liberty—The police court judge's equivalent for \$10 or ten days.

Intoxiology—The science that treats of very slow but sure poisons.

Indifference—A man's regard for to-morrow's breakfast just after eating to-day's dinner.—Chicago Evening News.

MAYOR OF COLUMBUS.

The Executive of the Capital City of Ohio Speaks.



HON. SAMUEL L. BLACK.

City of Columbus, Executive Department, To Whom It May Concern:

I can not cheerfully recommend Pe-ru-na as of the very greatest possible benefit in cases of catarrh and other diseases of the mucous membrane. This remedy has established itself in the minds of the people as of the greatest possible worth and genuineness.

I have known Dr. Hartman for a number of years and am pleased to say that he is one of the leading citizens of this city, a man of the highest standing and character in the community.

Respectfully, SAMUEL L. BLACK.

The old saying that "a prophet is not without honor save in his own country," does not hold true of Dr. Hartman's great catarrh remedy—Pe-ru-na. Pe-ru-na is in great repute, not only in the city of Columbus, where it is made, but in the county and the state. The city officials, county officials, state officials of Ohio have given Pe-ru-na the highest endorsements that words could convey. It is the greatest known catarrh remedy. It cures catarrh wherever located. Send for a free copy of the National Witness, which is filled with home testimony concerning Pe-ru-na as a catarrh remedy. Address The Pe-ru-na Drug Manufacturing Company, Columbus, Ohio.

An Easy Victory.—"Ah," the fond mother sighed, "you say you love my daughter now, but will you love her when she is old?" Steadily looking her in the eyes he replied: "She will never get old. Anyone can see at a glance that she takes after you."—Chicago Daily News.

Fits stopped, free and permanently cured. No fits after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. Free \$2 trial bottle & treatise. Dr. Kline, 933 Arch St., Phila., Pa. Famer.

Smile Enough. "Do you think you could dodge bullets?" "I think so; I've been dodging bicycles for about five years."—Detroit Free Press.

I cannot speak too highly of Piso's Cure for Consumption.—Mrs. Frank Mobbs, 215 W. 22d St., New York, Oct. 29, 1894.

Ella.—"Where was it George proposed to you last week?" Essie.—"At a hop." Ella.—"And you accepted him?" Essie.—"At a jump."—N. O. Times Democrat.

Ready for Eventualities.—Dick—"Why are you thus armed to the teeth? Are you going to fight a new war?" Ned—"No—a janitor."—Town Topics.

Little Snooks (nervously, to livery-stable keeper)—"Have you a very quiet horse? It must be a why, neither kicking nor shy, and not too fast!" Liverly-Stable Keeper (eying him contemptuously)—"Certainly, guv'nor. Which 'll yer have—a clothes'orse or a rockin'-'orse?"—Tit-Bits.

Teacher (to a scholar with a very dirty face)—"Jimmy, I think you are just about as dirty as any boy in the city. Jimmy—"You ought to see my brother." Teacher—"Does your brother have a dirty face oftener than you do?" Jimmy—"Well, mother says she don't believe he's washed his face since he got it."—Truth.

Fuddy.—"Let's go and hear Marcov; he is getting off some of his best jokes to those Englishmen." Duddy—"How do you know? You can't hear what he is talking about." Fuddy—"I can't see a sign of the Englishman look."—Boston Transcript.

Two Sides.—Mrs. Call—"It's too bad of you, Ethel, to worry your mamma so." Ethel (aged five, tearfully)—"Oh, well, Mrs. Call, if you'd lived with mamma as long as I have, you'd know which of us was to blame."—Judge.

Reverse Action.—The Elder Matron—"You shouldn't mind the baby crying a little. It strengthens his lungs." The Younger—"You ought to see my grandpa's lungs. It weakens his father's religion."—Indianapolis Journal.

Why?—"Life is very uncertain. In the midst of life we are in death. Every body should be prepared for the summons to appear before the great tribunal on high." Slightly.—"May I ask of what church you are the pastor, sir?" Why?—"Certainly, sir. I represent no creed and preach from no pulpit. I am a traveling agent of the Iniquitable Life Assurance society."—Town Topics.

Some horses can go pretty fast, but a broken five-dollar bill goes faster.—Chicago Daily News.

TRIALS OF SALESWOMEN.

Mrs. Pinkham Says Standing Still is One of Woman's Most Trying Tasks.

Have you ever thought why it is that so many women or girls rather walk for an hour than stand still for ten minutes?

It is because most women suffer from some derangement of their delicate organism, the discomfort from which is less trying when they are in motion than when standing.

So serious are these troubles and so dangerous to health that the laws in some states compel employers to provide resting places for their female employees.

But no amount of law can regulate the hard tasks of these women. Customers are exacting, and expect the saleslady to be always cheerful and pleasant. How can a girl be cheerful when her back is sailed by lassitude and bearing-ter how sweet tempered she is way under the pain after a while.

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aching, when she is as down pains? No matter, naturally, her nerves give Employers, however, don't want cross and snappy saleswo amiable when racked with pain.

If you are ill or suffering, write without delay to Mrs. Pinkham, at Lynn, Mass., and tell her all about yourself. Your story will not be new to her; she has heard it many thousand times and will know just what you need. Without doubt, Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound will help you, it has done such wonderful things for suffering women. Do not hesitate to write her all the little things that make you feel miserable. Your letter will not be seen by any man, and Mrs. Pinkham's advice will cost you nothing.

Read this letter from Mrs. MARGARET ANDERSON, 463 Lisbon St., Lewiston, Me.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—For years I had suffered with painful menstruation every month. At the beginning of menstruation it was impossible for me to stand up for more than five minutes, I felt so miserable. One day a little book of Mrs. Pinkham's was thrown into my house, and I sat right down and read it. I then got some of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and Liver Pills.

"I can heartily say that to-day I feel like a new woman; my monthly suffering is a thing of the past. I shall always praise the Vegetable Compound for what it has done for me."

Ask Mrs. Pinkham's Advice—A Woman Best Understands a Woman's Ills

THE LAW IN THE CASE.

It Was So Plain and Simple That There Was No Need of an Appeal.

The man in the southwest had stolen the horse beyond the peradventure of a doubt, for he had been taken with the horse under him and the owner's name was on the blanket. Under the circumstances he should have been thankful that he had been granted even so much as a trial by a judge on a soap box, because many such offenders, with far less evidence of guilt, had been swung up to the nearest telegraph pole on sight. But this one had had a trial and the verdict had been duly announced.

"Gents," remarked the judge, who was attired in a red flannel shirt and sand-colored pantaloons, "take the prisoner to the jail. The eager crowd made a rush for him, when a lawyer from the effect east, who was present by the merest accident, shouted to the judge:

"Stop this business. You are acting contrary to the law."

The judge, being a good-natured fellow and a gentleman by instinct, stopped it as requested.

"What's that the gent says?" he asked.

"This procedure is contrary to the law," replied the lawyer.

"What law?" said the judge, in surprise.

"The accepted law of the land."

"I reckon not," smiled the judge.

"But I tell you it is," persisted the lawyer.

"Aw, go jangle yourself," exclaimed the judge. "Don't I know law? Law is a rule of action prescribing what is right and prohibiting what is wrong. Now, mister," and he continued in a less friendly tone, "if you air ready to tell these here gents that it is wrong to hang a man fer hoss stealin' you have got the permission of the court to do it, but the court ain't goin' to be responsible fer what happens to a man with them sentiments."

The crowd assented to this proposition with a shout of admiration for the judge, and the legal luminary from the east withdrew with more or less precipitation.—Washington Star

"Thirty-six years ago I had great trouble with my liver. The doctors allowed that there were tumors growing on it, and they bled my side in an effort to give me relief. I was at that time earning my living as a tailress, and I, however, a friend advised me to take Dr. Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and finally persuaded me to take a regular course of it. When I first commenced taking the Sarsaparilla my side was so painful that I could not fasten my dress, and for a time I did not get any relief, but my friend advised me to persevere and relief was sure to come, and come it did. This happened, as I said, thirty-six years ago. My liver has never troubled me since, and during these years I have passed through the most critical period of a woman's life without any particular trouble, and to-day, at sixty-one years of age, I am active and strong, and able to do a day's work that would upset

many a younger woman. Ever since my recovery I have taken a couple of bottles of Dr. Ayer's Sarsaparilla each spring, and am quite satisfied that I owe my good health to this treatment. I regard it as a moral purely in the hope that it may meet the eye of some poor sufferer."

Mary Lingard, Woodstock, Ont.

Dr. Ayer's Sarsaparilla has won its way to every corner of the world by the praise of its friends; those who have tried it and who know they were cured by the use of the remedy. There is nothing so strong as this personal testimony. It throws all theories and fancies to the winds and stands solidly upon the rock of experience, calling every skeptic with a positive "I know." Ayer's Sarsaparilla with its purifying and vitalizing action on the blood is a radical remedy for every form of disease that begins in tainted or impure blood. Hence tumors, sores, ulcers, boils, eruptions and similar diseases yield promptly to this medicine. Some cases are more stubborn than others, but persistence with Dr. Ayer's Sarsaparilla usually results in a complete cure. Mary Lingard began with a bottle, and went on to a course of Dr. Ayer's Sarsaparilla. When she was cured she realized that a medicine that could cure disease could also prevent it. So she took a couple of bottles each spring and kept in perfect health. There are thousands of similar cases on record. Some of these are gathered into Dr. Ayer's Curebook, a little book of 100 pages which is sent free by the J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass. Write for it.

PAINT YOUR WALLS AND CEILINGS. OWN WALLS AND CEILINGS. MURALO WATER COLOR PAINTS. FOR DECORATING WALLS AND CEILINGS Purchase a package of MURALO paint dealer and do your own decorating. This material is a HARD FINISH to apply with a brush and becomes as hard as Cement. Milled in twenty-four tints and works equally as well with color wash.

DO YOU KNOW THAT THERE IS SCIENCE IN NEATNESS? BE WISE AND USE SARPOLIO. If you are troubled with any form of DYSPEPSIA are what you should use. They are superior to all others—A POSITIVE CURE, as well as a Digestive. Send no money by mail on receipt of price. Enclose a cent postage stamp I will send a SIX DAY trial package FREE BY MAIL. Address L. E. GALLUP, M. D., MARSHALL, MICH.