

Good Blood Makes Health

And Hood's Sarsaparilla makes good blood. That is why it cures so many diseases and makes so many people feel better than ever before. If you don't feel well, are half sick, tired, worn out, you may be made well by taking

Hood's Sarsaparilla
America's Greatest Medicine.

Hood's Pills cure all Liver Ills. 25 cents.

Ever Have a Dog Bother You?
When riding a wheel, making you wonder for a few minutes whether or not you are to get a fall and a broken neck? Wouldn't you have given a small farm just then for some means of driving off the beast? A few drops of ammonia shot from a Liquid Pistol would do it effectively and still not permanently injure the animal. Such pistols sent postpaid for fifty cents in stamps by New York Union Supply Co., 135 Leonard St., New York City. Every bicyclist at times wishes he had one.

Scientists have demonstrated that the purest air in the cities is found about 25 feet above the street surface. This goes to prove that the healthiest apartments are those on the third floor.

To Cure A Cold In One Day.
Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All Druggists refund money if it fails to cure. 25c.

London is much healthier in summer than in winter. In the third week of January 2,021 deaths were notified, while in the third week of June the number was only 1,193.

Don't Tobacco Spit and Smoke Your Life Away.
To quit tobacco easily and forever, be magnetic, full of life, nerve and vigor, take No-To-Bac, the wonder-worker, that makes weak men strong. All druggists, 50c or \$1. Cure guaranteed. Booklet and sample free. Address: Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago or New York.

ODDS AND ENDS.

Shells as they are known in the present day were not used in the navy until the latter part of the eighteenth century.

The ink plant of New Granada is a curiosity. The juice of it can be used as ink without any preparation. At first the writing is red, but after a few hours it changes to black.

The cries of sea birds, especially sea gulls, are very valuable to sailors in misty weather. The birds cluster on the cliffs and coast and their cries warn boatmen that they are near the land.

Early man used to be able to wag his ears as an indication of pleasure or to brush away flies from under his back hair, but as the muscles were not brought into continual use they became rudimentary.

The Belgian government offers a prize of \$10,000 for the invention of a match paste containing no phosphorus and not otherwise dangerous to health in its manufacture. Of course, other points are required, but the object of the offer is to find a way to do away with a dangerous employment.

Among proposed applications of power at long distances from its source is the lighting of the interior passage and chambers of the great pyramids by electric currents generated at the catacombs of Assuan, several hundred miles away. The same power is intended to operate pumping stations and cotton mills along the Nile.

NO WOMAN IS EXEMPT.

Regularity is a matter of importance in every woman's life. Much pain is, however, endured in the belief that it is necessary and not alarming, when in truth it is all wrong and indicates derangement that may cause serious trouble.

Excessive monthly pain itself will unsettle the nerves and make women old before their time.

The foundation of woman's health is a perfectly normal and regular performance of nature's function. The statement we print from Miss Gertrude Sikes, of Eldred, Pa., is echoed in every city, town and hamlet in this country. Read what she says:

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I feel like a new person since following your advice, and think it is my duty to let the public know the good your remedies have done me. My troubles were painful menstruation and leucorrhoea. I was nervous and had spells of being confused. Before using your remedies I never had any faith in patent medicines. I now wish to say that I never had anything do me so much good for painful menstruation as Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound; also would say that your Sanative Wash has cured me of leucorrhoea. I hope these few words may help suffering women."

The present Mrs. Pinkham's experience in treating female ills is unparalleled, for years she worked side by side with Mrs. Lydia E. Pinkham, and for some time past has had sole charge of the correspondence department of her great business, treating by letter as many as a hundred thousand ailing women during a single year.

All suffering women are invited to write freely to Mrs. Pinkham, at Lynn, Mass., for advice about their health.

CONSTIPATION

"I have gone 14 days at a time without a movement of the bowels, not being able to move them except by using hot water injections. Chronic constipation for seven years placed me in this terrible condition; during that time I did everything I heard of but never found any relief; such was my case until I began using CASCARET. I now have from one to three passages a day, and I feel as if I were a new person. I feel as if I were a new person. I feel as if I were a new person."

109 Russell St., Detroit, Mich.
CANDY CATHARTIC
CASCARET
TRADE MARK REGISTERED
REGULATE THE BOWEL
Pleasant, Palatable, Potent, Tastes Good. Do Good. Never Sicken, Weaken, or Grip. 10c, 25c, 50c.
CURE CONSTIPATION.
Selling Remedy Company, Chicago, Montreal, New York.

WHAT SPAIN HAS LOST.

HER STORY OF TYRANNY AND SHAME NEARING ITS FINAL CHAPTER.

There is Not Much Left of a Kingdom Which Once Rivalled Ancient Rome in the Extent of Her Possessions—The Future Seems Dark For Her.

The losses of Spain in the war which has just ended in her defeat cannot be estimated for some time to come, observes the Atlanta Constitution. The victors do not yet know the full extent of their conquests, and they have not decided how much of their newly acquired territory they will find it to their interest to hold as their own.

The red and yellow flag will disappear from the West Indies; from one of the Ladronez; from Manila, and perhaps from the entire Philippine group. The conquerors will now examine these choice job lots of islands, arranged in nicely assorted bunches, and take their pick.

Spain is in hard luck. The mills of the gods have been rather slow in her case, but they have finished their work at last, and there is not much left of a kingdom which once rivalled ancient Rome in the extent of her possessions. A little more than three hundred years ago, when the second Philip mounted the throne, his fleets and armies were the most powerful in the world, and his colonies circled the globe. Both North and South America practically belonged to Spain. Even a century later Samuel Johnson asked: "Are there no regions yet unclaimed by Spain?"

By discovery, conquest and marriage the Spanish rulers rapidly acquired territory, but wherever their generals pitched their tents desolation followed. In less than forty years after they discovered San Domingo its population dwindled from 2,000,000 to 250,000. In Mexico and in Peru, Cortez and Pizarro waged a war of extermination.

Before Philip died he had lost vast tracts in North Africa. In the next fifty years Spain lost Burgundy, Naples, Sicily, Milan, the Netherlands, Melacca, Ceylon, Java, Portugal, Holland, Brabant, Flanders, Roussillon and Caradague, and in the same period she surrendered her control of the seas to northern Europe. After this Gibraltar, the Wotika sound settlements and San Domingo were given up. Louisiana went next, followed by Trinidad, Florida, Mexico, Venezuela, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, Bolivia, Chile, Argentina, Banda Oriental, Paraguay, Patagonia, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, San Salvador, Hayti and numerous smaller possessions.

And now Porto Rico is ceded to the United States; Cuba is freed from the Spanish yoke, and if we want a few dozen or a few hundred fine islands in different quarters of the globe we have only to say the word.

No statistician would be bold enough to guess at the value of these bits of land, but it is estimated that they are worth not far from \$1,000,000,000. Of course, we should take into consideration the cost of the war to the United States when we finally decide upon the disposition of the conquered territory.

At present we have no definite figures. It is not enough to say that the Government has spent \$100,000,000 for the army and navy in the past three months, and will have to spend hundreds of millions more in the next year or two in controlling the new countries under our flag. Among our expenses are the interest on Government bonds, the loss in the productive labor of the volunteers, and then there are other incidentals. Altogether, saying nothing about pensions, it is likely that a few years from now it will be known that the war cost us about \$1,000,000,000.

It is a fact that the geographers have very hazy ideas about some countries. They do not know the number of islands in the Philippines. Some say 1400, while others say 2000. Many of these islands, however, are very small, and a great deal of their area is not arable. The interior of Cuba is a sealed book to the geographers. They say that it has never been thoroughly explored. Maps are not always reliable. Our Government maps show that the Louisiana cession extended beyond the Rocky Mountains and included the north Pacific States. It is only recently that an order has been issued to correct these maps. If we know so little of our own country, how can we be expected to know all about Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippines?

When a nation once starts on the downward road it generally goes to the pace that kills, and goes to the very bottom of the hill. Spain has been traveling this road for more than three centuries, but she learns nothing as she goes along. She is as hungry and as boastful as she was in the days of Philip. About fifty years ago Buckle, the historian, wrote of her:

"There she lies, at the further extremity of the continent, a huge and torpid mass, the only representative now remaining of the feelings and the knowledge of the middle ages. And what is the worst symptom of all, she is satisfied with her own condition. Though she is the most backward country in Europe, she believes herself to be the foremost. She is proud of everything of which she ought to be ashamed."

This pen picture is just as true to-day as it was when it was drawn. There is no hope for such a country. In the near future Spain will lose the last of her colonies, and it is quite possible that the kingdom will disappear from the map of Europe. Her story of tyranny and shame is nearing its final chapter.

Japan has seven cities with 100,000 inhabitants each.

AGRICULTURAL TOPICS

Bulky Food For Ducks.

Goslings and ducklings frequently show signs of lameness when nearly full grown, and are also afflicted with vertigo. The cause is due to feeding largely of grain. During warm weather they will thrive better if allowed nothing but grass. All aquatic birds require bulky substances, and will not thrive on a diet of concentrated food.

Rapid Milking.

It is often said that to get the most milk requires that it be drawn from the udder as rapidly as possible. There is just this measure of truth in the saying: The rapid milker will always be the one who has had much practice and the muscles of whose hands have been strengthened by long use in this business. But the best milker will, because of this strength of muscle, be able to milk fast without excessive pulling of the teats. It will seem to the cow, as indeed it will be, the strong even pressure of muscles that are strong enough to do their work without injury to the teat. And when it comes to the stripings at the close of the milking, the fastest milker must bide his time. To try to hurry then will cause the cow to hold up the milk and will in time dry her off.

Blanching Early Celery.

It is best not to try to blanch celery while the weather is hot by putting up earth around it. Either the earth quickly dries out, making the celery tough and dry, or if wet weather comes the soil will cling to the celery stalks, rotting them. Placing wide boards on each side of the celery, and packing some damp hay in between the boards and the plants, will exclude the light and will blanch the celery as far up as the boards extend. The better way is to have boards wide enough to reach above the celery tops, and then place another board over all, entirely excluding the sunlight. In warm weather celery blanches very rapidly. In a very few days under this treatment the celery will be found blanched sufficiently for use.

Spreading Manure.

As the work of spreading manure is generally done it is a tedious work, unless one has a machine for the work which every farmer ought to have if he can possibly afford it. Manure can be spread rapidly and at a minimum of expense by having two teams and wagons for the work, leaving one in the barnyard to be loaded while the other is on its way to the field. In applying the manure to the land considerable hard labor may be saved by a little thought. Remove the board on one side of the wagon and pull off the manure in piles at intervals of twenty-five feet each way, making about six piles from a double horse load. At this rate about a dozen loads are required for an acre, and by this method of applying the spreading can be quickly and easily done and with much less hard work than by the old way of spreading from the wagon.

Fall Planting of Strawberries.

Whether layer strawberry plants can be profitably set in the fall is an undecided question among many growers. From the experience of the best growers it is generally conceded good policy to put out extra beds in the fall from the home grown plants, either pot-grown or layer plants, but when the new plants have to come from a long distance spring planting of layer plants is thought to give the best results.

This refers to late fall planting, but if the layer plants to be set can be obtained early in September and are strong and well-rooted, they will do as well or better than spring set plants and just so much time will be saved in reaching fruiting. Plants set thus early will have ample time to make a good start before the end of the growing season and be in good shape to pass through the winter uninjured if they have the proper late winter mulch. They will also get the benefit of early spring rains and give a fair crop of fruit the next summer, although it would be better for future crops if the plants were not allowed to fruit the first season.

Late Summer Feeding.

Winter and late summer are periods that cause poultrymen to do hard thinking, because at these seasons eggs are high in price and hard to get. It is being generally learned how it is possible to increase egg production during the winter, or rather how to raise pullets so that they will be winter layers; but how to obtain eggs in late summer is quite another problem. During this period poultrymen have to contend with moulting as well as with the natural season of respite after spring and early summer laying. It is quite possible, however, to control the season of laying to a certain extent, through food and care.

While it is admitted that for the most perfect egg production careful feeding is necessary, good judgment should be used in order to obtain a combination of foods that shall not be heating or fattening, but egg-forming. If the morning mash, consisting of bran, middlings and linseed meal, moistened with skim milk, is fed in about half the quantity used during the winter, it will make a good food to start with. Green clover cut into small bits should also be fed liberally during the summer. It is rich in the elements that go into the egg. During the day a little grain is scattered among the chaff to keep the hens busy scratching, and at night wheat or buckwheat in small quantities, about one quart to twenty-five hens, should be fed. This ration is for hens in partial confinement and will do much towards obtaining a liberal supply of eggs in late summer.—Atlanta Journal.

USE FOR OLD-TIME MONITORS.

They Will Be Assigned as Station Ships in Cuban and Porto Rican Ports.

The old monitors of the Civil War period, having proved their efficiency in the present war, during which they have been manned by the naval reserves of the several States, will be continued in service as station ships in the various ports on the Cuban and Porto Rican coasts. It is understood that they will be assigned for duty, probably in the fall or as soon as the details of command and muster of men from the regular force of the navy can be arranged. These vessels will be turned over to the Navy Department as rapidly as the naval reserves are carried out. Two which have been carrying naval militia from New Jersey and Pennsylvania are laid up at the League Island Navy Yard, Philadelphia, and the others are in various harbors on the Atlantic coast. These vessels are of two classes, the first, of 2100 tons, consisting of the Ajax, Canonicus, Mahopac, Manhattan and Wyandotte, and the second, of 1875 tons, comprising the Comanche, Catskill, Jason, Lehigh, Montauk, Nahant and Nantuxet. The Comanche is on the Pacific coast and will not be included in the detail for service in the West Indies.

Every one of the monitors was overhauled prior to the breaking out of the Spanish war and put into effective condition as much as \$25,000 being expended on some of them for new boilers and machinery. Although the guns in the turrets are of the old-fashioned smooth-bore pattern, the vessels are provided with modern rapid-fire and six-inch batteries on their decks and are really powerful and destructive machines, capable of doing good service. They can easily get in and out of such harbors as Havana, Santiago, Cienfuegos, Matanzas, Cardenas, and Sagua la Grande in Cuba, and Ponce and San Juan in Porto Rico, where it is proposed to send them. They can be employed for the maintenance of order and protection of life and property in these ports as effectively as such vessels as the New York, leaving the latter free for wider and more general service. The monitors are seaworthy, and for the purposes intended, as satisfactory as vessels of greater variety and range of action.

An Example of True Courage.

"Don't speak to that fellow; he's a coward."

Two young soldiers of Company F, of the Seventh, were crossing the parade ground on their way to company quarters, and one had saluted and spoken to a comrade passing by.

"Why, the boys in his company all seem to like him. What's the trouble?"

"There was a drunken fellow in front of a saloon on Market street the other night, when this fellow from Company E came marching up. The drunken brute called him all sorts of names and dared him to fight, and he never even answered, but turned the corner and came right over to Mack and me. I asked him why he didn't lick the fellow, and he said he didn't believe in fighting."

"I guess you're afraid to fight that drunken bully," said Mack. And he just simply said, "I guess I am."

"Well," said the hearer, "he doesn't look like a coward."

Of course this story soon spread through the garrison, and the young man was made the mark for the scoffs and jeers of a certain class among his fellows.

In a little while, however, the regiment was called to the front, and his detractors were astonished to find their so-called "coward" was one of the bravest of the brave, and by his gallant conduct he proved that it was not cowardice but true manliness that made him afraid to fight a helpless, drunken man.—Waverley Magazine.

Bismarck and Society.

Prince Bismarck was often reproached in later years, when he lived in affluence, with living the life of a recluse, neither entertaining himself nor showing himself at other people's parties. The charge was unjust. As Prussia's Minister at Frankfurt-on-Main and in St. Petersburg, he kept open house, and his board was always indisputably as hospitably laden and as constantly frequented as that of any of his colleagues. When he came into office, and from then till the day of his departure into private life, his full attention was claimed by the mass of business that poured into his chancery. His own herculean constitution, exercised from the demands made by society, managed, with the help of waters, mineral springs, and occasional repose to his digestive organs, to hold out, while those who worked with him were used up by scores; but any attempt to live the life of ordinary beings would have infallibly shortened the days of the man whose labor has won for Prussia the position she now holds, and for the Kings of Prussia the imperial crown.—London Telegraph.

Extremes Meet.

Those who have noted the progress of the war with Spain as set forth in the elaborate "special despatches" published in some of the great city dailies, will appreciate a conversation that took place between two chance acquaintances on a railway passenger train about a month after war was declared.

"Well, we are coming to my stopping-place," said the elder of the two men. "I am indebted to you for a pleasant hour and a half. My name is Peters. I am a contractor. I build 'sky-scrapers' and large office structures."

"Glad to have met you," replied the other. "My name is Rogers. I am an expander. I work in a newspaper office, and build two-column despatches out of five-line cablegrams." —Youth's Companion.

A POST-MORTEM VIEW.

Castilian Expert Writes of United States Warships as Mere Toys.

It seems almost incredible that the Spaniards should ever have considered Cervera's fleet superior to anything we could send against it, yet such seems to be the case. If they believed the comparisons of the two navies made by their newspapers they are logically correct in their conclusion.

These articles, says the Chicago Chronicle, written by Spanish naval experts, appeal strongly to a credulous people and represent our warships as absolutely valueless, while their own are simply marvels. A. de Canta, the most popular naval writer in Spain, makes a remarkable comparison in La Ilustracion Nacional of Madrid that is quite sufficient to inspire his countrymen with confidence.

He admits that the United States has the larger fleet, but shows that it is practically valueless. "It is manned by the dregs of an almost worthless population—criminals and released convicts. For the most part these are foreigners without the slightest patriotism. The crews, being animated by motives of sordidly alone, are destitute of that pride and enthusiasm that control Spaniards." For these reasons, Mr. Canta concludes: "The result is, therefore, that if our navy is inferior to the American navy in quantity it is greatly superior in quality, since our sailors, in addition to their transcendent bravery, which is universally acknowledged, possess discipline, enthusiasm and confidence, which the Yankees are far from having."

Having demonstrated the utter worthlessness character of the sailors who man our ships, the rival of Weyer and Munchausen in the art of lying goes on to compare the ships of the two navies, describing that of Spain as made up of ships faultless in construction, armored and armed to suit the queen regent's taste, marvels of speed, veritable things of beauty.

Words almost fall him when he makes a sanguinary attack upon our ships. He declares that the battleships Indiana, Oregon and Massachusetts, which he calls "cruisers of the first class," cannot go to sea with anything like full coal bunkers. If they should the "waves would wash over them." They are only suitable for coast guards. The recent sailing record of the Oregon somewhat discredits this criticism.

He says the battleships California and Pennsylvania are under construction, which will be news to Americans. He declares the Texas to be woefully deficient. "Her machinery is bad—beyond repairing—her torpedoboot tubes are useless. She is a bad lot."

The only American ship of which he speaks kindly is the Brooklyn. He says she is fast and "can, therefore, refuse to fight at all," a point which the Spaniards in the Caribbean appear to appreciate.

A Child of Promise.

"Isabel Ouida Upton" is the fanciful name of a little girl. Her initials being I. O. U., it is presumable that she is "a child of promise."—Tit-Bits.

The Rush For Gold.

From the Times, Bluffs, Ill.
The rush of gold seekers to the Klondike brings thrilling memories to the "forty-niners" still alive, of the time when they girdled the continent, or faced the terrors of the great American desert on the journey to the land of gold. These pioneers tell some experiences which should be heeded by gold seekers of to-day. Constant exposure and faulty diet killed large numbers, while nearly all the survivors were afflicted with disease, many of them with rheumatism. Such a sufferer was Adam Vanagundy, who now resides at Bluffs, Ill., where he has been justly of the peace and was the first president of the board of trustees. A recent interview he said:

"I had been a sufferer of rheumatism for a number of years and the pain at times was very intense. I tried all the proprietary medicines I could think or hear of, but received no relief."

"I finally placed my case with several physicians and doctored with them for some time, but they failed to do me any good. Finally, with my hopes of relief nearly exhausted I read an article regarding Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, which induced me to try them. I was anxious to get rid of the terrible disease and bought two boxes of the pills. I began using them about March, 1897. After I had taken two boxes I was completely cured, and the pain has never returned. I think it is the best medicine I have ever taken, and am willing at any time to sign my name to any testimony setting forth its good merits."

(Signed) ADAM VANGUNDY.
Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 29th day of September, A. D. 1897.
FRANKLIN C. FUNK, Notary Public.
Mr. Vangundy's statement ought to be regarded as the criterion of the good merits of these pills. What better proof could a person want than the above facts.

Protect Your Ideas by Letters Patent.

The firm of Vowles & Burps, Patent Attorneys, No. 237 Broadway, N. Y., whose address will appear in our next issue, procure patents either on cash or easy instalments. Write for terms. Sales negotiated.

Ruskin's 64 books bring him in \$20,000 a year, Swinburne, who writes very little, makes \$5,000 a year by his poems.

No-To-Bac For Fifty Cents.
Guaranteed tobacco habit cure. makes weak men strong, blood pure. 50c, \$1. All druggists.

Among the Chinese a coffin is considered a neat and appropriate present for an aged person, especially if in bad health.

Educate Your Bowels With Cascarets.
Candy Cathartic, cure constipation forever. 10c, 25c. If C. C. O. fail, druggists refund money.

Sir T. Lipton's little flutter to capture the America's Cup is to cost him between \$50,000 and \$60,000.



Most people appreciate a good thing at a fair price, but some few will only have the things that cost the most money.

The Ivory is the favorite soap of most people. Some few want the high-priced toilet soaps and think they must be better because they cost more. No soap is more carefully made, or is made of better materials, than Ivory Soap.

A WORD OF WARNING.—There are many white soaps, each represented to be "just as good as the Ivory"; they ARE NOT, but like all counterfeits, lack the peculiar and remarkable qualities of the genuine. Ask for "Ivory" Soap and insist upon getting it.

Copyright, 1893, by The Procter & Gamble Co., Cincinnati.

Remember the Gloucester.

"Snr." said the second officer of the great Spanish battleship, "a hostile ship is visible on the horizon." "Can you make her out?" "She is an American, sir." "Ah, a battleship! Clear ship for action! We will give her a stiff fight." "Sir, it is not a battleship. It is an auxiliary cruiser, one of those Yankee pleasure yachts hastily transformed into a war vessel." The commander's face blanched as he replied: "Then there is no help for us. Run the ship on shore, beach her, and blow her up."—Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.

A Freak of Nature.

The county of Herefordshire, England, possesses a remarkable freak of nature—two trees have joined together about ten feet from the ground by what appears to be a single branch. A closer examination shows, however, that the connection has been formed by branches growing from both trees; these two branches having met, and in the course of time, grown together. It is probable that these twin trees are unique in England; at any rate, from the manner in which the curiosity has been grown they must be very rare.

To Cure Constipation Forever.

Take Cascarets Candy Cathartic. 10c or 25c. If C. C. O. fail to cure, druggists refund money.

Vienna has a burglar who has been convicted of breaking into 350 houses.

Fits permanently cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. \$3 trial bottle and treatise free. DR. R. H. KLINE, Ltd., 361 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic, 25c. a bottle.

Country roads in China are never bounded by fences, but are entirely undefined. While the farmer has the right to plough up any road passing through his land, drivers of vehicles have an equal right, and they exercise it to traverse any portion of the country at will.

Five Cents.

Everybody knows that Dobbins' Electric Soap is the best in the world, and for 33 years it has sold at the highest price. Its price is now 5 cents, same as common brown soap. Bars full size and quality. Order from grocer. 4c.

It is said that many people in Maine are so offended at the advertisements painted on boards and barns along the country roads that they refuse to deal with the firms who so advertise.

Beauty Is Blood Deep.

Clean blood means a clean skin. No beauty without it. Cascarets, Candy Cathartic, clean your blood and keep it clean, by stirring up the lazy liver and driving all impurities from the body. Begin to-day to banish pimples, boils, blotches, blackheads, and that sickly bilious complexion by taking Cascarets—beauty for ten cents. All druggists, satisfaction guaranteed, 10c, 25c, 50c.

More than \$1,250,000 has been paid in royalties for Moody's hymns.

I could not get along without Pico's Cure for Consumption. It always cures.—Mrs. E. C. Moulton, Needham, Mass., October 22, 1894.

PAINT YOUR OWN WALLS & CEILINGS
CALCIMO FRESCO TINTS
FOR DECORATING WALLS AND CEILINGS. Purchase a package of Calcimo paint dealer and do your own wall painting. This material is made on scientific principles by machinery and milled in twenty-four tints and is superior to any concoction of Glue and Whiting that can possibly be made by hand. To be mixed with Cold Water.
SEND FOR SAMPLE COLOR CARDS and if you cannot purchase this material from your local dealer let us know and we will put you in the way of obtaining it.
THE MURAL CO., NEW BRIGHTON, S. I., NEW YORK.

"A Fair Face Cannot Atone for an Unfidy House,"
Use

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EXPECTANT MOTHERS **GOOD AS GOLD** Send post-
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Late Principal Engineer U. S. Pension Bureau.
Syrain last war, adjudicating claims, city since.

P. N. U. 38 '93

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CURES WHITE ALL FIVE FALLS.
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in time. Sold by druggists.
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