

CAMERON COUNTY PRESS.

H. H. MULLIN, Editor.

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Business cards, five lines or less, 35 cents per year; over five lines, at the regular rates of advertising.

No local inserted for less than 75 cents per line.

JOB PRINTING.

The Job Department of the Press is complete and affords facilities for doing the best class of work. PARTICULAR ATTENTION PAID TO LAW PRINTING.

No paper will be discontinued until arrears are paid, except at the option of the publisher. Papers sent out of the county must be paid for in advance.

DR. WILLIAM A. P. MARTIN, a citizen of the United States, who has been for many years in China as a missionary, has been made president of the Imperial university of China, recently established.

PARLOTTs are being put to a practical use in Germany. They have been introduced into the railway stations and trained to call out the name while the train stands there, thus saving the people the trouble of making inquiries.

THROUGHOUT the entire world there are about 20,000,000 square miles of unexplored territory. In Africa there are 6,500,000 miles; Arctic regions, 3,900,000; Antarctic regions, 5,300,000; America, 2,000,000; Australia, 2,000,000; Asia, 200,000, and various islands, 900,000.

FAIR-HAIRED people are said to be becoming less numerous than formerly. The ancient Jews were a fair-haired race; now they are, with few exceptions, dark.

A CYCLE which has two seats, one of which gradually sinks under the weight of the rider while the other rises empty, is the latest invention.

BANGOR manufacturers are sending canoes of birch and canvas to Palestine, Japan, India and China. One recently sent to India was made to order of a British officer, and the cost of transportation was more than \$75.

THE queen of Holland, when visiting Switzerland recently, received by parcel post a herring from one of her loyal subjects. A note explained that it was the first herring of the season's catch, and was the gift of some Dutch fisherman.

A PATENT has been taken out in Germany for the production of artificial rubies by evaporating a mixture of alumina and chromic oxide in the electric furnace and pass the vapors, with the introduction of damp air and hydrochloric acid, into a condensing chamber, where the rubies precipitate.

MRS. MORA HOSHI, wife of the Japanese minister, has attracted a great deal of attention by reason of her striking type of oriental beauty.

ALEXANDER THE GREAT was born in Europe, died in Asia and was buried in Africa. The preparations for his funeral consumed two years time.

ARPOPOS of the czar's declaration for the disarmament of Europe, he is reported to have said, when a general assured him that the terrible catastrophe at his coronation was not so bad as a battle: "If I had my will there would be no more battles, and some day I may find the means to prevent them."

ADM. DEWEY's expenditures in powder and shell to sink the Spanish fleet at Manila, according to his own official report, was about \$45,000.

THE world has had 2,550 kings or emperors of whom records are known, and who have reigned over 74 people. Of these rulers 300 were overthrown, 64 were forced to abdicate, 28 committed suicide, 23 became mad or imbecile, 100 were killed in battle, 123 were captured by the enemy, 25 were tortured to death, 151 were assassinated and 108 were executed.

NEAR Wedowee, Ala., a child was born to Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Gladney a few days ago. The little one is absolutely limbless, having neither arms nor legs.

DR. AVER'S Sarsaparilla is the best medicine for dyspepsia, indigestion, and all the ailments of the stomach and bowels.

COMPARE THE RECORDS.

A Showing That Will Determine Which Party Is to Be Trusted.

The leaders of the democracy are quite sure the republican party is not to be trusted, but to all appeals made to them to furnish reasons why their organization merits public confidence a deaf ear is turned.

It is a subject apparently that is not relished, and when the principal events in the history of that party are recalled wonder should not be excited that there is desire to avoid the subject. The New York Mail and Express, however, makes a brief summary of democratic history for the last 50 years, which will be read with interest and instruction by many persons.

It is as follows: "In 1855 the democracy denounced the policy of internal improvements as 'corrupt and unconstitutional.'"

"In 1852 it rebuked the exercise of the constitutional right of petition. "In 1846 it commended the fugitive slave law, and approved the extension of slavery into Kansas and Nebraska."

"In 1860 the democracy split in two, both branches reaffirming all the heresies of former years. "In 1864, within a few months of Appomattox, the democratic platform declared the war 'a failure' and demanded a cessation of hostilities and negotiations to settle the matter by peaceful means."

"In 1868 the democrats denounced all the amendments made to the constitution to secure the results of the war. "In 1872 the democratic convention swallowed both the platform and the candidate of the liberal republicans."

"In 1876 the platform praised paper money and a fiat currency, and emphatically demanded the repeal of the resumption act of 1875. "In 1880 the party platform still squinted toward an irredeemable currency and demanded a tariff for revenue only."

"In 1884, 1888 and 1892 the principal plank was the revenue tariff, once going so far as to denounce protection as unconstitutional. "In 1896, while repenting of none of its inherited heresies, the democracy went beyond them all by coming out as dancing dervishes of repudiation and anarchy."

Contrast this with the record of the republican party, to which is to be credited: Triumphant prosecution of the greatest civil war on record.

The freedom of millions of human beings who had been held in bondage. The creation of a financial system which saved the nation's credit and brought it to the front rank of the powers of the world.

Reform of the civil service and ballot reform, the bulwark of the republic's safety. The building of a navy that destroyed Spain's standing and which practically reduced her to a third-class power.

The resumption of specie payments in the face of fierce democratic opposition and the predictions made by that party that the policy was destined to bring disaster on the land.

Unprecedented expansion of our foreign trade. The purchase of Alaska, which is bringing untold wealth to the people.

The opening of the great western wilderness, which has provided homes for millions, and has upset the theories of publicists, who contended that population tended constantly to outrun the means of subsistence.

Thus one of the greatest menaces to the prosperity and development of human kind has been removed. The republican party effected tariff reform—the reform which brings comfort and plenty to the people.

It has restored the gold reserve in the treasury. Under the last democratic administration, gold rushed out of the country; under republican rule it flows towards us in such volume that the reserve in the treasury is greater than it ever was before.

Under the management of that party trade has revived, wages have advanced; mills and factories are working on full time, that were shut down when the democrats were in power.

The condition of the American farmer is better to-day than it has been for many years. The republican party has prosecuted successfully and brilliantly a war that has brought rich possessions under our flag and accomplished that great work with smaller loss of life and treasure than ever was sustained, considering the important and valuable results achieved, in any other war.

Many wars long drawn out, where blood and treasure flowed like the waters to the sea, have been fought without bringing anything like such substantial results to the victor.

Through republican endeavor, sectionalism for the first time in the history of the American people has disappeared. To-day there is no north and south arrayed against each other. The nation is united and harmonious.

Here, then, are presented the records of the two parties. Which represents the broad, aggressive, patriotic American sentiment? Which is the progressive and which the reactionary party?—Albany Journal.

CURRENT COMMENT.

The side tracking of Bryanism goes on apace. The unloading of the freight will take place later on.—Boston Herald (Ind. Dem.)

Bailey, of Texas, is still opposed to the war bonds. That indicates that they are sure of approval by the people by an overwhelming majority.—Chicago Tribune.

It is said that there are three kinds of silver republicans in Colorado. In Indiana a venerated democrat of olden days every kind of silver republican.—Indianapolis Journal.

Democrats this year are thankful for small favors. A republican majority of 24,000 in Maine is the best thing they can find as a favorable straw.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Little is heard just at present from the suspicious people who ever since the election of McKinley have been looking for evidence that the republican party was anxious to shelve the money question.—N. Y. Tribune.

STICK TO THE OLD ISSUES.

Democrats Will Make Their Fight in 1900 on the Chicago Platform of 1896.

There appears to be a quite general feeling that the free and independent coinage of silver by the United States at the ratio of sixteen to one will not be a leading issue in the next presidential campaign.

There are indications that conservative democrats are anxious to delegate silver to the rear or to leave the ratio to a democratic congress to determine. In Pennsylvania the democratic state convention ignored the silver issue in favor of state issues.

In New York efforts are being made by those who have been party leaders to induce the state convention to ignore the issue in the platform this year.

There is a decided if silent element in all the central western states which would have the party enter the next presidential campaign untrammelled by the sixteen-to-one demand of the owners of silver mines.

But with all the opposition to free coinage at the old ratio and the very general falling off of interest on the part of the people in the question, present indications point to the making of silver coinage at the ratio of sixteen to one a prominent issue in the next campaign by the democrats.

Most of the democratic state conventions have declared for the whole platform of Chicago and have endorsed Col. Bryan as the democratic statesman to be a standard bearer a second time.

The ultra silver element is in control of the party machinery in all the states. In Illinois it was given out, after the democratic state convention, that Mayor Harrison, moderate silverite, had control of the state committee, but when the committee was organized ex-Gov. Altgeld was found to be in control as the most rabid clamor of the silver platform.

Ex-Gov. Stone, of Mississippi, has made a pilgrimage to New York to inform the democratic leaders in that state that they will not be recognized as belonging to the national democratic party unless they indorse the Chicago platform.

There is every reason why the prominent leaders in the silver movement of 1896 should make a desperate effort to change front on the coinage question. Thus they became the leaders of a new democratic party.

To sweep back to the old party moorings and again become the champion of a change of coinage ratio as it was when it changed the ratio from fifteen to one to sixteen to one, would certainly discount the leaders of 1896, and that is the thing they fear and which they will fight.

If for no other reason than the Bryan leaders will make as much of the silver mine owners' demand during this campaign as they can, and if they seem to gain by it in the fall elections they will be eager for it in 1900.

The public welfare is of no account to them.—Indianapolis Journal.

BUILDERS OF THE NAVY.

A Republican Congress Entitled to the Credit of Creating Dewey and Schley's Ships.

In various parts of the country there is a very commendable disposition on the part of our democratic brethren to claim the honor of having fathered the present navy. They have a few things to point to with pride there is no wonder that they should wish to claim the credit for the creation of the ships which brought immortal glory to Dewey and Schley.

But are their claims well founded, or are they talking through their hats? Let us see. Fifteen years ago a congress, republican in both branches, and a republican president took steps to build the cruisers Chicago, Boston and Atlanta, and at the same time added new machinery to the old monitors.

That was the beginning of the present navy. It may be said to the credit of Mr. Cleveland and Mr. Whitney that they carried on the good work in a most commendable way, but they were not the originators of the idea, by any means; and, further than this, an examination of the records will show that a larger proportion of republicans than democrats have supported all steps looking to the extension of our naval power.

Most of the champions for a big navy have been republicans; most of the opponents have been democrats. It looks as though our democratic friends would have to go into another field to find something to which they can point with pride.—Cincinnati Commercial Tribune.

A Good War Measure.

Figures that do not lie will not permit the democrats to lose sight of the Dingley law. War or no war, the Dingley law is with us, pulling steadily in the right direction and piling up statistics to the discomfiture of the free traders.

The dutiable imports for August amounted to \$27,819,053, and the imports free of duty to \$21,359,693; total imports, \$49,178,746. The exports of merchandise for August amounted to \$84,608,774; excess of exports over imports, \$35,429,388; increase of exports over August last year, \$4,216,276. Even in a war month we sold more abroad than we bought. Our imports for the first eight months of 1898 were valued at \$426,412,038, and the exports at \$778,074,025; excess of exports over imports, \$352,262,987.

This represents a foreign trade of \$1,205,086,025 for the eight months, or \$1,807,028,986 for the year. The Dingley law put the country in good condition for war and helped it every day during the war. It put the balance of trade in our favor before the war and it has held it there under the extraordinary conditions of the last four months. It was intended as a peace law, but it has done good service as a war measure.—Chicago Inter Ocean.

MUST PROBE DEEP.

President McKinley Tells the War Department Investigators to Work Without Fear or Favor.

Washington, Sept. 26.—The commission to investigate the conduct of the war department held its initial meeting Saturday in the office of President McKinley at the White House. There were eight members present, as follows: Maj. Granville M. Dodge, of Iowa; Col. J. A. Sexton, of Illinois; Capt. E. P. Howell, of Georgia; Maj. Gen. J. M. Wilson, chief of engineers of the United States army; Hon. Charles Denby, of Indiana, late minister to China; ex-Gov. Woodbury, of Vermont; ex-Gov. Beaver, of Pennsylvania; and Maj. Gen. H. McD. McCook, of the army (retired).

President McKinley told the members that the organization of the commission had been undertaken at the request of Secretary Alger and read a letter from the secretary in which he made the request. The president said that complaints had been directed especially at the surgeon general's, the quartermaster general's, and the commissary general's departments of the army and he suggested that the conduct of these departments should receive especial consideration at the hands of the commission. To this request he added that it was his desire that the entire military organization should, if it appeared necessary, be made the subject of inquiry, saying that he wished the committee to go to the bottom of the subject in all cases and proceed with its work without fear or favor.

A TERRIBLE EXPERIENCE.

Hundreds of Gold Hunters Stalled on the Ashcroft Trail—An English Nobleman Murdered.

Vancouver, B. C., Sept. 26.—Brindley Mills and P. G. Grant, two members of the Montreal Klondike syndicate, arrived here Sunday after spending four months in trying to get through to the gold country over the Ashcroft trail. At Quesnelle they met Sir Arthur Curtis, an English baron, and his party and also ran across them at Mud river, where Sir Arthur mysteriously disappeared and was never seen by a white man again.

Mr. Mills said they joined in the search with Indians for the body and that they are confident that the latter not only knew all about the nobleman's death, but where the body might be found. They want \$1,000 reward for bringing it out of the woods. The unfortunate nobleman, Mills believes, met with foul play. Mills and his party were lost four days without food 100 miles from Telegraph creek. On one occasion they took the advice of a treacherous Indian guide and went 50 miles out of their way. They describe the experience as terrible. They declare that the route is a fraud and that hundreds of poor fellows are in danger of starvation on it now. They are stalled 50 and 100 miles apart, without provisions and without hope.

BLACK WAR CLOUD.

It Gathers in the East and is Almost Ready to Break—A Clash Between England and Russia Seems Nigh.

London, Sept. 26.—The Times' Peking dispatch says: Chang Yen Hoon, the Cantonese enemy and rival of Li Hung Chang, who is charged with harboring Kang Yuwei, has been arrested. He is now under trial by the board of punishment. He will be stripped of all his offices, his removal giving increased power to Li Hung Chang. Kang Yuwei is charged with conspiracy against the empress dowager and has been declared an outlaw and his arrest has been ordered.

A dispatch from Shanghai says that Kang Yuwei's brother has been arrested in Peking and condemned to death. Sir Claude MacDonald, the British minister, gave instructions that Kang Yuwei should be protected from arrest. It is reported that Russia has offered the dowager empress the services of 10,000 troops to keep order in Peking if necessary. The British fleet in Chinese waters has been divided, with orders to intercept Russian transports if they attempt to land troops.

Bay State Shoe Lasters Strike.

Brockton, Mass., Sept. 29.—In pursuance of the ultimatum issued by the Lasters' union at Brockton that if the lasting machine companies by Wednesday did not withdraw agents which they had put into factories here to take the place of strikers, all the lasters in this section would be ordered out, the strike was extended yesterday in all directions, men abandoning lasting machines in shops all over southeastern Massachusetts. Even concerns that had settled the price list trouble were not exempt and their operatives came out with the rest. This is the most general strike of shoe lasters that has been known in many years.

Welcomed to France.

Paris, Sept. 29.—Yesterday afternoon the American peace commissioners assisted at their first formal function in France—their reception by the minister of foreign affairs, M. Delcasse, who made a speech welcoming the commissioners to France. Judge Day, as president of the United States commission, responded. After the presentation of the American commissioners, Senor Leon Castillo, the Spanish ambassador, presented the Spanish commissioners to M. Delcasse.

Mail Robber Arrested.

Chattanooga, Tenn., Sept. 29.—Chief Post Office Inspector Baird, in charge of the southern division, has received a telegram from Inspector Rosson stating that he has made an important arrest which will put to an end stealing which has been going on in the Jacksonville, Fla., post office for years. The man arrested is Thomas Miller, a mailing clerk, who has been employed in the Jacksonville office seven years. A large amount of mail was found in Miller's possession and considerable money was recovered. Miller made a full confession.

FELL FROM A SCAFFOLD.

John Young, of Le Roy, N. Y., is 72 years old, and is well known in that neighborhood.

While putting some new boards on a barn, standing on a scaffold twenty-two feet from the ground, he felt dizzy, lost his balance and fell to the ground. The side of his face, arm and one entire side of his body, on which he struck, were badly bruised. Picked up and carried to the house, he was under a doctor's care for several weeks. The doctor finally came to the conclusion that his patient had received a stroke of paralysis.

What does he do? Inquired her big brother, who doesn't think very much of new women, anyway, and is consequently opposed to his sister being in the world of business.

"It isn't what he does," she replied; "it's what he doesn't do. Time and again he has let me stand up at the way down, when it would seem as if the very least he could have done was to get up and offer me his seat."

"What does he do?" returned the big brother. "It's contemptible selfishness; that's what it is," she answered.

"The fact that he is in possession of a seat," went on the big brother, "of course does not entitle him to it if a fellow clerk of the opposite sex happens to want it. And yet men in business will do those things. Why, I know a girl who has twice the grievance you have in that line."

"What's happened to her?" she asked. "What she's done? Refused to give up when she came along?" he explained.

"Give up his seat?" "No; give up his job. She has discovered that it would just about suit her, but the great big brute of a man hasn't chivalry and courtesy enough to get up from his desk, bow politely and say: 'Madam, permit me to offer you my job.' Actually, he just hangs right on to it himself and lets her go hunting round for something to do. Most ungentlemanly, isn't it? But, do you know, I think the old-fashioned courtesy is fast disappearing."

However, she did not wait to hear about that. She merely said that was a mean thing and didn't understand what was due to a lady at all. And he himself admits that constantly changing conditions make it mighty hard to find out.—Chicago Post.

A SMALL BOY'S SCHEME.

He Had an Idea About Eggs Which Promised a Splendid Result to His Mind.

A small boy who is not familiar with rural ways was taken by his fond mamma for a brief stay in the country.

On a farm in a neighboring county he waxed fat and sunburnt, and picked up a wondrous store of astonishing experiences. One day the farmer smilingly said to his mother: "Just ask your boy what he hid two eggs in the stable for?"

So the very first opportunity the mother said to the six-year-old: "My dear, what did you do with those eggs you took from the hen house?" "Oh, mamma," replied the boy, "I didn't want you to know about it."

"Why, it's all right," said mamma, "I only want to know what my boy did with them. I hid them in the stable," said the little fellow.

"And what for?" "Cause it's my scheme." "Your scheme? And what is your scheme?" "Why, you see, mamma," said the little philosopher, "when eggs is borned in a chicken house they is always little chickens, an' I fink if they was borned in a stable they might be little horses."

It is needless to add that up to the time of his leaving the farm the miracle was still unaccomplished.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Dudkins—"Did you tell your sister I'm here?" Freddy—"Yep." Dudkins—"What did she say?" Freddy—"She said: 'The idea!'"—Truth.

Papa's Idea—"Harry—"Papa, what is the still, small voice?" Papa—"It's the voice which your mother makes suggestions to the cook."—Chicago News.

Professor—"What happens to gold when it is exposed to the air?" Student (after long reflection)—"It's stolen."—Tit-Bits.

Mrs. Murray—"Give me tin cints wort' av bairn." Grocer—"Sugar-cored, madam?" Mrs. Murray—"No; I want some that has nairn bin disazed."—Judge.

"There is some analogy between the American campaign in Cuba and the Anglo-Egyptian campaign in Nubia," remarked the snake editor to the lounge editor. "His serpent." "You know that we had to issue rations to the Cubans." "Yes." "Well, Gen. Kitchener gave the dervishes a roast."—Pittsburgh Chronicle-Telegraph.

Traveled Barber—"Took my holiday a weeks ago, sir; three days on the Continent; sir; Antwerp, etc." Customer—"Ah! Then you saw the Hotel de Ville and all the sights?" Traveled Barber—"Hotel de Ville! Ah, ha! Well, we thought it was a hotel, but it isn't; and when we called for drinks the old lady said we couldn't have any!"—Fun.

"When Europe finally decides to disarm," he said, thoughtfully. "Well?" they said, inquiringly, as he paused. "Spain will have the satisfaction of knowing that, so far as she is concerned, part of her work is already done."—Chicago Evening Post.

"Chollie says he is in favor of expansion." "How on earth did he ever happen to have an idea on the subject?" "I don't know, but I think it struck him as something swell."—Indianapolis Journal.

Wife—"John, is it true that you invited our cook's soldier lover to my birthday dinner?" Husband—"Certainly. I did not want him to get the best morsels of every dish."—Fliegende Blätter.

WHAT THEY EXPECT.

An Instance of the Unreasonable Expectations of Some New Women.

She was a new woman and was rather proud of the fact that she had a place in the world of business that enabled her to regard herself as being on an equality with man. But there was one thing that annoyed her.

"I go down to the office every morning," she said, "with a young man who lives a little farther out than I do, and I don't mind saying that he doesn't know what courtesy and gentlemanliness is."

"What does he do?" inquired her big brother, who doesn't think very much of new women, anyway, and is consequently opposed to his sister being in the world of business.

"It isn't what he does," she replied; "it's what he doesn't do. Time and again he has let me stand up at the way down, when it would seem as if the very least he could have done was to get up and offer me his seat."

"What does he do?" returned the big brother. "It's contemptible selfishness; that's what it is," she answered.

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Improved Mathematics. "What are you working on now?" was asked of the man who is always inventing but never invents.

"Nothing very big just at present. I'm about completing a method for calculating compound interest with a rubber stamp."—Detroit Free Press.

Where a Strong Bond is Needed. Jeweler—Narrower and lighter wedding rings are fashionable. Why do you want one so broad and heavy?

Customer—We expect to move to North Dakota after the wedding.—Jewelers Weekly.

When it's Really Solemn. "It's a very solemn thing," she said, "when a woman intrusts a man with her affections."

"It's a mighty sight more solemn when she makes him think she has intrusted them to him while they are still locked up in her jewel box," he replied.

Then they looked at each other, and each realized that it was time for their summer flirtation to end.—Chicago Post.

The Growth of Socialism. It is argued by deep thinkers that the growth of socialism is due to the large standing armies of the world, in which men are often made to enlist against their will, and thus become discontented with existing conditions.

The growth of a stronger race of people is due to the large sale of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which is the best medicine for costiveness, dyspepsia, fever, ague and all nervous troubles. Try one bottle.

Mrs. Short—"Here's an invitation to Mr. Long's wedding. What on earth can we send them?" Mr. Short—"He lost a \$10 umbrella of mine a year ago. I'll make him a present of it."—Brooklyn Life.

Free Homes in Western Florida. There are about 1,000,000 acres of Government land in Northwest Florida, subject to homestead entry, and about half as much again of railroad lands for sale at very low rates. These lands are on or near the line of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad, and Mr. R. J. Wenys, General Land Commissioner, Pensacola, will be glad to write you all about them.

If you wish to go down and look at them, the Louisville & Nashville Railroad provides the way and the opportunity on the first and third Tuesday of each month, with excursions at only \$2 over one fare, for round-trip tickets. Write Mr. C. P. Atmore, General Passenger Agent, Louisville, Ky., for particulars.

His Impression. Brown—"Isn't millennium a Latin word?" Smith—"Yes; I think it means 'money to burn,' or something like that."—Puck.

To Cure a Cold in One Day. Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund money if it fails to cure. 25c.

Making Them Useful. There are too many people who use their friends as coal stations.—Atchison (Kan.) Globe.

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

"There goes another camp victim." "Why, he isn't a soldier." "No, but he camped out this summer and got engaged to a girl."—N. O. Times-Democrat.

Hall's Catarrh Cure. Is taken Internally. Price 75c.

Maud—"You don't seem to find time to get married." Marie—"No. I am kept engaged all the time."—Town Topics.

The man who fails to lay up something for a rainy day always has to depend on his friends for an umbrella.—Chicago Daily News.