

CAMERON COUNTY PRESS.

H. H. MULLIN, Editor.

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Business cards, five lines or less, 15 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.

Planted now on the eastern coast of China are Russia, Japan, Germany, England and France. It is a new sort of happy family and beats the concert of Europe for possibilities.

Speaking of German Rhine wine, the New York Tribune says: "A good deal of stuff is sold here under the name of Rhine wine which would eat the lining out of a blast furnace in about 20 minutes."

A party of American argonauts who went to Venezuela have returned with the report that they "struck some gold, but mighty little of it." Many a Klondike pilgrim will come back with a similar story.

The concert of Europe has vanished everywhere except on the coast of China, where the musicians are playing solos in discordant keys. But the harmonic effects are no worse than they were in Greece.

A Yale professor says "poetry has failed its mission when its language, like that of diplomacy, is used to conceal thought." But perhaps it is different when, after a diligent examination, no thought is found.

Capt. Ray undoubtedly means well, and further than that he undoubtedly tells the truth, but Uncle Sam might as well make up his mind that nothing short of a Gatling gun and a few troops of cavalry will stop the Klondike rush.

A Boston girl whose lover asked if she would forsake all others and go with him into the heart of the frozen northland gave an affirmative answer so promptly that he had no time for sober second thought and was Klondiked on the spot.

Dogs are destined to play an important part in the affairs of the world from now on. The English foreign office has a serious question of dog-muzzling diplomacy to settle, Kentucky is struggling with the canine tax business, and it is impossible to reach Klondike without a spanking team of brindle pups.

The population of New York, according to the health department, is 3,438,899. That of London, by the census of 1894, was 4,349,000. New York is 1,000,000 smaller than London and 1,000,000 larger than Paris. It was once supposed that China had the largest cities, but Canton, the largest, is now credited with but 1,800,000.

It seems too bad that Mrs. Harrison Sise, of Fort Scott, Kan., should be refused a divorce by a hard-hearted judge just because she has already had two divorces from the same man. It is unkind in the law to get in the way of a man or a woman who wants to make a game of progressive cinch out of matrimony. Why, a few decisions of that description would result in making people look on marriage as a serious matter.

A descendant of Warwick, "the king maker," has been sentenced to five years' imprisonment in England for fraudulently obtaining endorsements to his notes. The criminal is Lord William Nevill, whose father is a marquis and nearly all of whose relatives are titled personages. According to English law Lord William is a "noble," which only goes to show that a good old English word may sometimes be put to base uses.

The returns of the adjutant general of the army show that the nation is not so badly prepared for war, at least as far as the available men are concerned, as some believe. In addition to the small regular army, the militia of the 45 states includes 114,365 men, New York leading with a total of 13,894. The total number of men available for military service is placed at 10,301,339, which would insure in an emergency a very formidable army in point of numbers.

The breaking of ground for the erection of a new cotton mill at Concord, N. C., the other day was an event of importance in the nation's history. New cotton mills are not unprofitable in the south, as manufacturers elsewhere can testify to their sorrow, but this is the first mill to be erected, owned and operated exclusively by negroes. For two years a colored merchant named Stoneman has been working for the promotion of this enterprise and has been able to raise all the funds necessary for the enterprise from members of his race.

It is evident from the report of the United States government's representative in Alaska that the gold region is in the bad condition of a new country without law. This is dangerous because of the temptations which covetousness offers to violence, and because of the lack of ample sustenance for life.

HOW SILVER MEN STAND.

Efforts to Bring About a Single Silver Standard.

Since the silver resolution has been passed by the senate and beaten in the house, it seems in order to ask its advocates what they have gained. They have not disturbed the money markets nor alarmed public feeling in regard to the condition of the treasury. They have made no progress toward bankrupting the government or forcing it to a silver basis. They have not shown greater strength in the senate than was expected, and in the house they have fallen much behind their expectations. The solid resistance of the republican majority in that body shows a much firmer adhesion to the principles of the republican platform than any of the silver men anticipated. What has been gained in this latest campaign against the gold standard? Nothing in votes, and much less than nothing in argument, for the debate in the senate left the silver men in a less defensible position than they have ever before occupied.

There is no indication of increase in the popular demand for silver coinage. On the contrary the prevailing temper in all business centers, even at the west and south, has been steadily turning against the advocates of that policy. The monetary conference at Indianapolis showed a much stronger support from Iowa and other western states than appeared a year ago, and even from the south there came able and more fully representative delegations from commercial cities. The truth is that the silver men are concentrating the opinion of the whole commercial world against them, and they do not appear to be gaining outside of commercial centers. Neither the farmers, who want something better than 40-cent dollars for their wheat, nor the wage-earners, who prefer honest dollars for their wages, are leaning toward the free-silver policy. In the western mining camps it retains its hold, but everywhere else it appears to be losing.

This is natural, because the silver interest has broken away from its bimetallic associations. The fight of the silver men has in large measure ceased to be an effort for bimetallicism, and has become more openly an effort for silver monometallicism. It is no longer denied, even in debate in the senate, that the purpose is to bring about payment of debts in silver, without regard to its depreciation in value. Not long ago it was always claimed by silver men that they desired no debasement of the monetary standard, and believed that free-silver coinage would lift silver to par with gold in the world's markets. That pretense has been almost wholly abandoned, and instead there appears the claim that the 40-cent dollar may be properly paid to creditors because coin, and not gold coin, was nominated in the bond.

Efforts for international bimetallicism are greatly embarrassed by this new attitude of the silver forces. It can no longer be claimed that they are seeking a union of commercial nations on a bimetallic basis. Instead they are visibly leaning toward abandonment of every such effort, and toward preference for a silver monetary standard alone. It is already plain, too, that this change in the attitude of silver men has its influence upon the tone of public opinion. Many thousand men who were earnestly in favor of bimetallicism have found themselves altogether hostile to the more recent attitude of the silver men, because they are compelled to realize that the effort of the silver party is no longer for bimetallicism, but for silver monometallicism.—N. Y. Tribune.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

The silverites have found out that McKinley believes in honest money, despite their blandishments.—Toledo Blade.

President McKinley, amid the jingoes and the juntas and the De Lomes, keeps the calm way of right. It takes a great deal of courage to do that much.—Iowa State Register.

Mr. Bryan admits that he needs the support of populists and silver republicans. The first, however, have flocked by themselves, and the latter are non-existent.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Altgeld has just arisen and announced that he has not repudiated free silver. This is a sad disappointment to many people who had begun to hope that in addition to keeping quiet Altgeld was accumulating knowledge.—Cleveland Leader.

A democratic paper complains that "Great Britain, France and Germany are responding to American tariff restrictions on their goods by setting up their textile plants in America." This is supposed to work a hardship by introducing foreign capital and labor, a new kind of free trade argument, but not much worse than the others.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

The president and the republican party have taken a decided stand before the country, that of keeping every dollar of its currency equivalent to gold. The democratic party naturally opposes this policy, as it does all republican policies, upholds the semi-fiat theory of the free coinage of silver, and appears to be preparing to adopt the theory of pure fiatism in the issuance by the government of unlimited and irredeemable paper currency.—Cincinnati Commercial Tribune.

The democratic borbons, learning nothing and forgetting nothing, have patched the rent banner of free silver and nailed it again to their flagpole. No flag that is not starred and striped like the national ensign can wave over public property in these United States of America. So the rag must come down, and every election from now on must help to bring it down. The democratic party has forced the issue. The challenge is accepted. The banner of degradation must be made a degraded banner.—Troy Times.

PROTECTION TRIUMPHANT.

It is Teaching Foreign Manufacturers a Needed Lesson.

The culminating triumph of the system of protective tariffs applied to American industries is that it has taught the old world that low wages do not of necessity insure low cost of production. It is simple truth that the manufacturer of iron and steel goods in the United States pays from 30 to 80, or even 100, per cent. more for his labor than his European rival, and that, though he has to haul his raw material ten times as far from the mine to the furnace and shop, he produces a better article at a lower cost. In its beginning protection increased the cost of some articles to the American consumer, but this was during a short stage of commercial existence. Protection stimulated output, and stimulation of output involved fierce competition for possession of the home market, and that resulted in low prices. At last the American output has exceeded all possible demands of the home market, and foreign trade has become a necessity. To the astonishment of Europe it is proved that goods made by men who earn from \$1.50 to \$4 per day can be sold as cheaply as those produced at a labor cost of from \$1 to \$3. America is teaching Europe a lesson in sociology.

The low-paid laborer of Europe often is a tool rather than a mechanic. He works as he was taught to work by his father. He improves upon nothing; he discovers nothing. He eats, he sleeps, he works; he does not think. The better paid artisan of America is better educated, more ambitious and infinitely more inventive. He is paid far more than the European, and he lives upon a far more liberal scale, but he produces far more and of better quality, although he works fewer hours in each day. The European plan has worked to the degradation of the workman, the American method has worked to his betterment. Thus we now are able to produce pig iron at from two to three dollars per ton less cost than rules in England, and this saving pays ocean freight and leaves a margin of profit on foreign sales. We are selling steel rails to London, and covering the roads of Europe with American bicycles, and are putting American sewing machines into European shops and houses. We are furnishing Japan, China, Australia and British Africa with steam warships, locomotives, electrical appliances, and all materials of railway plants.

It is, paradoxical as it may seem, to the high wages that our protective system fostered that our success in foreign trade is due. Competition for possession of the largest and most profitable home market of the world stimulated invention, and the intelligent ambition of our artisans made them specialists and inventors. Protection insured us a home market, and commercial activity in that wide area has strengthened the arms of our commerce and manufacturers till they have become able to reach out for and to grasp a large and increasing share of the trade of the world.—Chicago Inter Ocean.

PAY IN GOLD COIN.

Extract from an Address Delivered by Ex-Gov. Boutwell.

Ex-Gov. Boutwell, who is now 80 years old, in an address a few days ago, spoke in part as follows concerning gold, silver and bonds:

"As early as 1859, in my first annual report to congress, I recommended what became substantially the act of July, 1870, for the issue of bonds, under which act all the bonds issued have been passed or issued.

"In that act it was provided that the bonds of the United States should be payable in coin of the then present weight and fineness.

"The question whether they should be paid in silver or in gold was not the subject of consideration. In 1859 and 1870 the silver in a silver dollar—if one could have been found, which in fact was then impossible—outvalued the gold which was in a gold dollar.

"Therefore, there was no reason for distinguishing that they should be paid in silver, but as a matter of fact they were paid in gold, and that is the real and logical result. It must be admitted that they who oppose the payment of these bonds in gold have some foundation on which to stand and therefore we may as well admit the fact.

"Now it happens that in these 30 years silver has been depreciating until upon the present value a silver dollar is worth only 42 cents in gold. What is our answer to this?

"If this it must be that we mean to be an honest people; that this catastrophe upon silver has come without any agency upon our part, whatever they may say. The real culprit—the man who is responsible for all this apparent and real disaster in the commercial world—is a man who lived in the city of Pittsburgh, Charles Burleigh, who invented the power drill by which mountains have been penetrated, the bowels of the earth have been laid open and silver extracted in vast quantities such as could not have been commanded if we had had at our service the men who built the pyramids of Egypt or the Coliseum of Rome.

"Now, are the American people to take advantage of this contract, or are they to say, to be sure the word 'coin' is used in the bond, but we would do what we would have done by us. We have taken your gold, we will pay in gold coin. It shall not rest upon this great country with close to 100,000,000 population, with resources such as no other country has ever seen, resources of which no half-crazed enthusiast ever dreamed—that this country of ours with centuries of a future shall carry down to coming ages the taint that in those days of prosperity she sought to shirk from the performance of an honest duty."

Horace Boies says that within 15 years the banks will hold the purse-strings of the nation. Well, if Uncle Horace and his friends are not stopped the strings will be about the only thing in the purse worth holding.—Chicago Times-Herald.

THEY DIE IN THE STREETS

Thousands of People in Matanzas Province Perish from Starvation.

Santiago de Cuba, Feb. 24.—While the United States cruiser Montgomery was at Matanzas recently a board of officers was appointed to inquire into the condition of the people of that province. The report sets forth that there are 14,000 people absolutely without food and clothing within the city limits. About 3,000 of these live in small huts of palm branches. These huts form three separate villages beyond the built up portions of the city. The other 11,000 unfortunates live in the streets of the city and are absolutely without homes or shelter.

These 14,000 people are of the laboring class who have been driven into the cities from their country homes, which have been destroyed in the war operations. Most of them are women and children and they are all emaciated, sick and almost beyond relief unless they can have the benefit of regular treatment in the hospitals. As it is, they are dying in the streets for want of food.

According to statistics gathered from official sources the number of deaths in the province of Matanzas from starvation is 59,000 and the number of starving people at present in the province is estimated at 98,000, out of a total population of 253,616 in December, 1891, and the number of starving people is rapidly increasing.

In the city of Matanzas alone there have been about 11,000 deaths during the past year and the number is increasing daily. The death rate at present averages 46 per day.

CHANGES IN THE MAP.

Ex-Senator Ingalls Says They Are About to Come as a Result of a General Conflict.

Atlanta, Ga., Feb. 24.—Ex-Senator John J. Ingalls, of Kansas, believes that a general upheaval is near, when the map of the entire earth and frontiers of nations will undergo a change.

"I believe we are on the brink of the most tremendous explosion that has been known in the world's history," he said in an interview Tuesday night. "There is a universal crisis at hand. There are many causes which contribute to this crisis—the gigantic armament of the European powers; the territorial encroachment of the rival powers in the Orient and in Africa; the war of the laboring masses against their own condition and the accumulation of wealth by the other class.

"All are prepared for a conflict. I can't but believe that a struggle for the readjustment of frontiers is not far off. We will come out of it all right, I feel certain, and I believe that civilization will be advanced, but it will work a change in the map of the world."

WAS NOT AN ACCIDENT.

Evidence that Shows the Explosion in Havana Harbor was the Work of Spaniards.

Havana, Feb. 24.—The situation, which may be changed any moment by fresh discoveries, may be summed up as follows: The divers having discovered cases of brown hexagonal powder for the ten-inch guns unexploded, and believing also that others unexploded will be found in the ten-inch magazine on the starboard side forward, the conviction grows that this magazine did not blow up. If this be so conviction is forced that the explosion which wrecked the Maine came from the outside on the port bow.

American officials here are confident that Gen. Blanco and the other high Spanish officials had no knowledge of the conception or execution of a plot to blow up the Maine, if such a plot existed, but they believe the junior Spanish officers, who are more conversant with modern explosives than their elders and superiors, were at the bottom of the disaster, if there was any outside agency.

Spies Abducted.

Tampa, Fla., Feb. 24.—There are a number of spies all the time employed in Florida by Spain, but several have disappeared. Two new ones were brought here from Key West two weeks ago and sent to Jacksonville. When the Buccaneer left Saturday night, the spies left also, and it is thought they are prisoners on board and will be landed in Cuba.

Two Spanish spies, detailed to locate the expedition that left Pascagoula last week, were bound and taken on board the tug and landed in Cuba, prisoners to Gen. Gomez. The feeling against spies is so great that any one proved to be a Spanish agent will be in danger of violent handling.

Rumored Loss of Gold Seekers.

New York, Feb. 24.—There is a possibility that the bark Agate, which sailed from here last week, bound to the Yukon river, may have been wrecked. The Agate carried 40 men who were going to the Klondike, in addition to the crew of 16 men. The steamship Kingsland, which has arrived here from South American ports, when 20 miles southeast of Barnegat fell in with a quantity of wreckage marked "Agate."

Hart Resentenced.

Philadelphia, Feb. 24.—John D. Hart, president of the Hart Steamship Co., was yesterday sentenced to the eastern penitentiary to serve the sentence imposed upon him a year ago by Judge Butler. Hart was at that time convicted of aiding a Cuban filibustering expedition on the steamer Laurada and was sentenced to an imprisonment of two years and to pay a fine of \$500 and the costs of the trial.

A Battle with a Maniac.

Chicago, Feb. 24.—Charles Konnecker, a traveling man of New Orleans, and formerly a commission merchant of that city, was yesterday declared insane and sent to the detention hospital. Konnecker became violent at the Auditorium hotel and attempted to kill himself. After a terrific struggle with five policemen, the man was strapped to a chair. Konnecker declared he was Rex, king of the Mardi Gras, and that a conspiracy existed to kill him. He also insisted that he owned all the wheat in the world, and has more money than Monte Cristo ever had.

THE ILL-FATED MAINE.

Description of the Battleship Destroyed in Havana Harbor.

Regarded by Experts as One of the Most Effective Warships in the Navy—Her Cost Estimated at \$2,500,000.

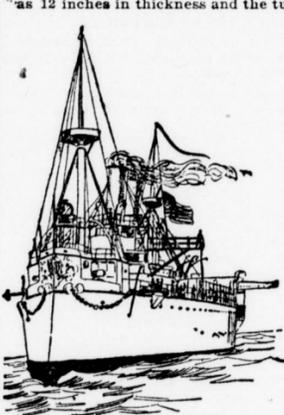
The Maine was regarded as one of the most effective vessels in the American navy. In speaking of her just after she was put in commission a naval officer said that she "is not a cruiser, but a fighting ship, a floating fort. She is meant strictly for business."

The keel of the Maine was laid in the Brooklyn navy yard, in October, 1888. The dimensions of the hull were: Length over all, 324 feet 4 1/2 inches; at water line, 310 feet; breadth of beam, 57 feet; mean draught, 21 1/2 feet; displacement, 6,648 tons. A sail area was allowed of 7,135 square feet, to be used barque-rig.

Work progressed slowly, for a plant had to be built up. The vessel, without armor and fittings, was launched November 19, 1890, in the presence of a great crowd and with much ceremony, her sponsor being Miss Alice Tracy Wilmerding, granddaughter of Secretary Tracy, then at the head of the navy department. Her official trial took place in October, 1894.

The Maine was a twin-screw, armored turret vessel of the belted cruiser type, that is, having an armor belt to protect the vitals of the ship, even though the other parts of the construction should be riddled with shot.

The Maine had for protection against an opponent's projectiles an armor belt 12 inches thick, tapering to seven inches below the water line. The ends were unprotected by side armor, but at both ends there were transverse armor bulkheads of sufficient thickness to deflect any projectiles that might reach so far. A curving steel deck protected the engines and boilers. The barbette armor was 12 inches in thickness and the tur-



BATTLESHIP MAINE.

(Blown up in Havana Harbor on the Evening of Feb. 15.)

ret armor plates were eight inches thick.

As a fighter the Maine was a formidable ship. Her main battery consisted of four 10-inch breech-loading rifles in the two turrets and six 6-inch breech-loading rifles. The secondary battery consisted of four 57-millimeter and four 47-millimeter rapid-fire guns, four 47-millimeter revolving cannon and four Gatlings. There were also three torpedo tubes below water and four on the berth deck. Two torpedo boats 61 feet long, drawing 2 1/2 feet, of 14 2-3 tons displacement, were part of the equipment.

The turrets containing the 10-inch guns were arranged on echelon, so that all four could be trained directly ahead or astern, with a range arc of 240 degrees. This arrangement of guns was most effectual in the case of the Japanese fleet at the battle of the Yalu river. The 6-inch rifles were planned to be worked by hand, and were protected by steel shields two inches thick.

The weight of a broadside of the Maine would have been 2,700 pounds, exclusive of the secondary battery.

The Maine had eight steel horizontal boilers, vertical inverted cylinder direct acting triple expansion twin screw engines of 9,000 indicated horse power. She carried 822 tons of coal, with which she could steam 2,770 knots at 14.8 knots an hour, or 7,000 knots at 10 knots an hour. She has a double bottom and numerous water-tight compartments.

The full complement of men carried by the Maine when she was put in commission was 306, besides the officers and 40 marines.

The Maine, though of a type of construction vastly improved upon, was one of the best vessels of America's new navy. She cost, all told, \$2,500,000.

Sugar Cane is Nutritious.

It has been remarked that the negroes in sugar-cane regions depend to a considerable extent upon the juice of the cane for nourishment. By the use of Mosso's ergograph, Dr. Harley found that sugar promoted muscular power wonderfully. On a fasting day it increased his ability to work 61 to 76 per cent. Taking ordinary meals, he found that eight and three-fourths ounces per day increased his work capacity 22 to 36 per cent. In these days, when athletes are so much inclined to use special stimulants for immediate preparation for their contests, it might be interesting to try sugar as a substitute for the possibly injurious preparations sometimes in vogue.

Was a Union Officer.

Col. Emil Frey, formerly president of the Swiss republic, and for five years Swiss minister to Washington, is at present director in chief of the international telegraph system of Europe. He fought in the union army during the civil war and was for a time a prisoner in Libby prison.

MAYOR OF COLUMBUS.

The Executive of the Capital City of Ohio Speaks.



HON. SAMUEL L. BLACK.

Executive Department, City of Columbus.

To Whom It May Concern:

I can most cheerfully recommend Peruna 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 very 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—Peruna. Peruna 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 Peruna the highest endorsements that words could convey. It is the greatest known catarrh remedy. It cures catarrh wherever located. Send for a copy of the National Witness, which is filled with home testimony concerning Peruna as a catarrh remedy. Address The Peruna Drug Manufacturing Company, Columbus, Ohio.

Disqualified.

"Oh, yes, Miss Birdling is a cultivated singer, but she will never pass for a great artist, you know."

"And why not, pray?"

"Because she can sing in nothing but English."

"Oh, dear! Is that so?"

"Yes, and it is abominably good English, too. You can understand every word she says."—Philadelphia Bulletin.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, ss.

LUCAS COUNTY.

Frank J. Cheney makes oath that he is the senior partner in the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the city of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of One Hundred Dollars for each and every case of catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of Hall's Catarrh Cure.

FRANK J. CHENEY, Notary Public.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1896.

A. W. GLEASON, Notary Public.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Sold by druggists, 75c.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

No Room to Turn.

"Did you ever turn over a new leaf the first of the year?"

"Gracious! no; we live in a flat."—Detroit Free Press.

Ask Your Friends About It.

Your distressing cough can be cured. We know it because Kemp's Balsam within the past few years has cured so many coughs and colds in this community. Its remarkable sale has been entirely by its genuine merit. Ask some friend who has used it what he thinks of Kemp's Balsam. There's no medicine so pure, none so effective. Large bottles, 25 cents and 50 cents. Sample bottle free.

The Back-Biter.

"The back-biter," remarked the observer of men and things, "is usually somebody who has been frustrated in the attempt to get white meat off the breast."—Detroit Journal.

News for the Wheelmen.

The League of American Wheelmen numbers nearly 2,000 below the 100,000 mark within the last few weeks. In spite of this startling diminution, the maximum of health may be attained by those who use the comforting and thorough tonic, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which promotes digestion, a healthy flow of bile, regularity of the bowels, and counteracts kidney trouble. It is, moreover, a remedy for and preventive of malaria and rheumatism.

Almonds and Smilax.

A good deal is said and written about society, but all there is to it is salted almonds and smilax.—Athenion Globe.

To Cure a Cold in One Day

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund money if it fails to cure. 25c.

There are people who think it is a big thing to play no cards but whist.—Washington Democrat.

Coughing Leads to Consumption.

Kemp's Balsam will stop the cough at once. Go to your druggist to-day and get a sample bottle free. Large bottles, 50 cents and \$1.00. Act at once; delays are dangerous.

However sad a man may feel, he loses his look of sadness when eating a good dinner.—Athenion Globe.

Actors, Vocalists, Public Speakers praise Hale's Honey of Horseshoe and Tar. Pike's Toothache Drops Cure in one minute.

You can tell a good deal about a man by the kind of team he drives.—Washington Democrat.

When did you arrive—not to know St. Jacobs Oil will cure a sprain right off.

It is astonishing how many people criticize things they know nothing about.—Washington Democrat.

Disability is made ability to work from The cure of Lumbago by St. Jacobs Oil.

Love—A game the result of which is often a lie.—Chicago Daily News.

It is a knock-out when St. Jacobs Oil cures Sciatica promptly.

A writing teacher never knows anything about grammar.—Washington Democrat.

Very Painful