

CAMERON COUNTY PRESS.

H. H. MULLIN, Editor.

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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.

A C. CAGO salesman who represents several lines of American manufactures has returned from a trip to England with \$1,000,000 worth of orders, taken in ten weeks. He says the demand for American goods is growing at an astonishing rate.

DESPITE the fact that we have few ships on the high seas we managed to maintain our supremacy in Hawaiian shipping last year. Ships carrying the American flag entered at Hawaiian ports numbered 256, while the ships of all the other nationalities numbered only 141.

IMPRISONED miners can be supplied with food and air by a newly patented conduit system, consisting of a series of pipes, to be laid through the mine shafts, with branch pipes running around each section to be used if the main pipe should be crushed by a cave-in, flexible conveyors being run through the pipes to carry the food.

In the royal family of England the order of precedence among men is thus: The sovereign, the prince of Wales, the other sons of the sovereign in the order of their age, the sovereign's grandsons, the brothers or sisters of the sovereign, the sovereign's uncle, and finally the sons of the brothers or sisters of the sovereign.

It is asserted that the reason why Spain favors war is that if Cuba is permitted to depart in peace Spain will be compelled to foot the entire Cuban debt of \$600,000,000, but if Cuba should be wrested from Spain in a war with the United States that obligation could not be held against Spain. In other words, Spain would make money by being whipped.

BOSTON is getting rid of its professional beggars by turning them over to the tender mercies of some special policemen appointed for this service. The beggars are given the choice of disappearing from the streets or going to jail. A majority chose the first alternative, and are working other cities which have not adopted the Boston plan, and the others are in jail, where they will be required to stay until they have served out their full sentences.

DR. S. J. ALLEN, of White River Junction, Vt., has a relic of the closing days of the rebellion, a testament in which a minie ball is imbedded. It was taken from the left breast pocket of a rebel soldier who was killed at Sailor's Creek, Va., April 8, 1865, and who was brought to the hospital of the Second division of the Sixth corps that day. The ball was flattened upon either side and stopped on the seventh verse of the eighth chapter of Corinthians.

AN ingenious machine for making sandwiches is used by many of the ocean line steamships. It cuts and butters 60 slices of bread a minute. One movement of the hand cuts and butters the bread, and the machine can be arranged so that the bread need not be buttered if the operator does not want it to be so. In making 1,000 sandwiches three hams and 11 pounds of butter are saved. It is said, on account of the accuracy with which both are cut.

MEMBERS of the New York police department are to be fitted out with new uniforms. New buttons form part of the equipment. What does this change mean? Including commissioned officers there are about 7,500 men on the force. It requires 78 buttons to fit out the two uniforms and overcoats. This means a total of 585,000 buttons. For one suit and overcoat the buttons weigh 18 ounces avoirdupois, so that the total weight will be 8437½ pounds, or 437½ pounds more than four tons.

PRESIDENT KRUGER will shortly have the opportunity of unveiling at Pretoria a monument to himself. As a result of the national subscription raised for the purpose a native artist, Van Bonw by name, was commissioned nearly two years ago to execute the work, and has been exclusively engaged upon it at Rome ever since. The monument is designed to glorify the majesty of the Transvaal republic, and the statue of Oom Paul, in heroic size, crowns the structure, in itself some fifty feet high.

As a result of Hubner's latest investigations, the population of the world is placed at 1,535,000,000, or 23,000,000 more than in 1896. Of this increase Europe is credited with 5,700,000; Asia, 6,200,000; Africa, 7,500,000; Americas, 3,200,000, and the United States 2,800,000. Europe, which in area is about as large as the United States, is credited with about one-fourth of the population of the world, or 378,000,000. The United States has 72,300,000 or 53 per cent of the combined population of North and South America.

DEBASED MONEY STILL WANTED

Bryanites Continue to Clamor for "Bimetallism."

A few days ago about 300 democrats from the five congressional districts in the southern part of the state, embracing 40 counties, had a conference at East St. Louis. About all they did was to agree that the new senatorial apportionment must be fought in the courts—though they are by no means confident of success—and to adopt a resolution which is in part as follows:

"We endorse the Chicago platform of 1896 in full and without reservation, and we favor the nomination of William Jennings Bryan for president in 1900. We deem it the duty of the democratic party to place tickets in the field for every office, the nominees to be in full sympathy with said platform."

Whenever Bryan's name was mentioned there was much cheering. There was also considerable applause whenever the speakers referred—as they did often—to "bimetallism at the ratio of sixteen to one." "Free silver" was mentioned only once. A new "war cry" seems to be taking its place.

There was not one of these speakers, however, who endeavored to show how "bimetallism at the ratio of sixteen to one" can be made to work except under that existing system of a limited coinage on government account, which the Bryanites object to and want to get rid of.

Not a single orator tried to explain how, by some legislative device, 371¼ grains of silver, worth 44 cents, can have when coined freely in unlimited quantities into dollars the purchasing power of 23 1-5 grains of gold when coined into a dollar.

But when the gold dollars and the free coinage silver dollars had not the same purchasing power they would not circulate concurrently. The latter, being the more valuable, would go out of circulation entirely, and the former would be the only dollar in use. Then there would be no "bimetallism" and the monetary standard would be a depreciated silver standard.

In a magazine article written by Bryan early in 1896 he stated that "we had the bimetallic principle in operation in this country from 1792 to 1834, and yet gold was at a premium and silver was the money in common use."

That happened simply because the lawmakers mistakenly declared that an ounce of gold was worth only fifteen ounces of silver, while it was in reality worth about fifteen and one-half ounces. If the Bryanites were in authority and declared that an ounce of gold, commercially worth 33 ounces of silver, was worth only 16 ounces, silver would become "the money in common use." Bryan himself will not venture to deny that. Then practically there would be no more real "bimetallism" than there was between 1792 and 1834.

But when congress overvalued silver a little in 1792 no harm was done by it. There were not billions of existing contracts made on a gold standard basis of greater value. There were no contracts. Therefore nobody was swindled by the adoption of a false ratio, which assumed that 371¼ grains of silver were worth 24½ grains of gold when they were really worth a trifle less than 24 grains.

To-day, however, 371¼ grains of silver are worth only a shadow over 10 grains of gold. To declare that many grains are worth 23 1-5 grains of gold and when coined shall have the same debt-paying power as 23 1-5 grains of coined gold is to play havoc with all existing obligations—amounting to billions—all based on the gold dollar standard.

But no speaker at this democratic conference deemed it wise to refer to the consequences of the adoption of a bogus "bimetallism" which would substitute for a dollar having the purchasing power of 23 1-5 grains of gold a dollar which at the outset would have the purchasing power of only 10 grains of gold, and which would be even less valuable in the course of time.

The democrats who met at East St. Louis are still for fraud. Whether they ask for "free silver at the ratio of 16 to 1" or "bimetallism at the ratio of 16 to 1," they ask for the same thing—debased money, to be made a legal tender to aid debtors in swindling creditors.

This will be the essence of the platform which the democrats will adopt at their state convention in May, and on that platform they will endeavor to elect state officers, congressmen and members of the legislature.—Chicago Tribune.

POLITICAL DRIFT.

✓The "Curse of Gold" company is having trouble in getting started, owing to a lack of the yellow metal.—Cleveland Leader.

✓The New York Journal wants Mr. Bryan to broaden out. The Journal ought to be satisfied with the flattening out process through which he passed in 1896.—Washington Post.

✓It is no longer necessary to say that Mr. Bryan has accepted an invitation to deliver a speech. If the invitation comes, the rest goes without saying.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

✓Just imagine the United States government at the present crisis with the boy orator in the executive chair instead of the cool and level-headed statesman and veteran soldier who now occupies it!—Troy Times.

✓Democrats and populists have tried to hitch Senator Hanna to every wagon in sight, but the trouble with him is he has kicked in every dashboard and sent every driver with a somersault from his seat. If they find amusement in it, let them keep right along. It doesn't worry Hanna.—Chicago Inter Ocean.

✓One good effect of the Maine disaster is that it has shut out from public attention Bryan, Alfeld, Debs and the other mischief-makers and frauds who got themselves into print with a good deal of frequency until a week or two ago. There has been less silver and "government by injunction" vaporing in the past eight days than there was at any other time in recent years.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

WASHINGTON AND M'KINLEY.

The Government at Washington is All Right.

Some of our yellow contemporaries are wondering what Washington would do to-day if he were living. This of course is a tacit admission of ignorance of Washington's character—and as a rule the yellows are averse to confessing ignorance, though, as is well known, they are singularly objectionable in that respect.

Well, one thing is certain, if Washington were living he would not try and force his country into war before it was known whether it had reason for taking that decisive and solemn step.

He would be, as he was in his own time, deliberate, patient and patriotic. In the farewell address of September 17, 1896, he said: "Observe good faith and justice towards all nations; cultivate peace and harmony with all. Religion and morality enjoin this conduct; and can it be that good policy does not equally enjoin it? It will be worthy of a free, enlightened and at no distant period a great nation, to give to mankind the magnanimous and too novel example of a people always guided by an exalted justice and benevolence. Who can doubt that in the course of time and things the fruits of such a plan would richly repay any temporary advantages which might be lost by a steady adherence to it? Can it be that Providence has not connected the permanent felicity of a nation with its virtue? The experiment at least is recommended by every sentiment which ennobles human nature. Alas! it is rendered impossible by its vices!"

Our contemporaries which intimate to their readers that the McKinley administration is lacking in firmness and courage, because it is not acting as Washington would have acted, were he living, shows remarkable ignorance of the character and the public policies of the first president of the republic. Forbearance and patience were the keywords of his character in dealing with public affairs. In private matters he might occasionally be irascible and not always as patient as he might be, but when it came to dealing with affairs of great character which affected the interests of his countrymen he acted in a manner which would have discouraged the yellow journalists of this time, and which moved their prototypes of his generation to abuse him in ribald style.

It is close to the truth to say that William McKinley to-day is acting as Washington would have done if he were confronted by the present situation. It is true that some time has elapsed since the Maine was blown up, and in that time, so far as the public is informed, the government has taken no affirmative action. But to assume that the government is inactive, or that it is paltering with a grave problem, is ridiculous, and those who make the charge lay themselves open to strong criticism.

The government at Washington is all right. It is doing its duty as the people will ascertain in the fullness of time.—Albany Journal.

Popocrats Are Stumped.

The populists and free silver gentlemen who carefully preserved their campaign speeches in 1896 with the idea that they could use them again in 1898 are going to have a hard time in fitting them to present conditions or in squaring their record with the people to whom they made their assertions in that campaign. They then claimed that prices could not advance without the free coinage of silver, yet they advanced figure in practically every article of farm produce. They claimed in 1896 that a protective tariff would not improve the conditions of the workmen, yet they find factories running where smokeless chimneys were visible in 1896, and wages increased and employment plentiful. They insisted when the Dingley tariff bill was under discussion in congress that it would cut down our sales abroad and would be insufficient to produce the necessary revenue at home, yet they find that our sales abroad have increased and that the new law is now producing revenue at the rate of over \$1,000,000 a day, sufficient to keep pace with the average expenses of the government. What will they do now? What will they say now?—Cincinnati Commercial Tribune.

Most Angust of Dogmas.

The St. Louis Globe-Democrat affects to believe that "16 to 1 as the democratic war cry is not as vociferous as it was. Symptoms of weakness are developing." This is deliberate ill-speaking and dogmas. Sixteen to one is no mere war cry, no changeable motto of a moment. It is understood to be the last and most sacred utterance of silver wisdom. It is beyond mathematics. It is the essence and pemmican of finance. There is no other trumpet at the sound of which the walls of the temples of the money changers will consent to fall by request and just to oblige. There is no other silver sesame and password wherewith to open the caves of the robber barons of monopoly. To any reverent mind it is almost as wicked to say anything unpleasant about 16 to 1 as to say anything flippant about the initiative and referendum.—N. Y. Sun.

✓To one of his callers the other day the president said that he had no distinct Cuban policy except to be prepared for emergencies. When he was first inaugurated he says he found himself confronted with a policy, begun by the president Cleveland, of keeping the war ships away from Havana. Ever since then he has been trying to get them back there without causing trouble, and now that he has apparently succeeded he wishes to let matters quiet down and avoid a conflict if possible. Therefore he regrets the debate in the senate, but as that could not be avoided he will probably pick out some senator to reply on behalf of the administration.—Chicago Tribune.

HALF A MILLION RIFLES.

The War Department is Preparing for Their Purchase—Other Warlike Preparations—Ship Owners are Eager to Sell Vessels to Uncle Sam.

Washington, March 10.—The feature of Wednesday's events was the promptitude with which the senate passed the house bill carrying the appropriation of \$50,000,000 for the national defense and the haste with which it was put through the formal proceedings, engrossed, and signed by the president. The fund has not yet been allotted among the various branches of the government service. Each of these had prepared an estimate of the funds it could dispose of to advantage, but the president concluded that it would be well to avoid making the allotment until the necessity became apparent.

The reason back of this is that the sum that can be profitably spent for warships cannot even be guessed at with any accuracy just now. As the ships are to be first choice in the steps for defense, until their cost is ascertained it is not possible to divide the remainder of the appropriation among the other branches of the military and naval service. The secretary of the navy is making every effort to secure from our naval attaches and diplomatic officers abroad all information obtainable respecting the number of ships being built, their price and other data. This does not necessarily interfere with the execution of the plans confided to Capt. Brownson, who sailed for Southampton yesterday, but rather promises to assist him with his inquiries. Up to this moment not only has the United States bought no warships, but it has not even secured an option on one.

There are many applications coming to the department from persons and firms who desire to sell ships, but in most of these cases one of two fatal obstacles are encountered to the consummation of the sale. Either the craft offered is not suitable for naval needs, or the date of possible completion is so distant that it cannot be regarded as worthy of purchase to meet an emergency. There is less difficulty experienced in securing tenders of war material, such as shot, shell and powder, and the navy department has almost assured itself of an abundant supply of certain kinds of smokeless powder abroad at short notice. The officials of the department are in daily correspondence with agents of ammunition houses, and are fully acquainted with the plans of domestic powder makers for enlarging their plants to meet an emergency.

Representatives of armor making firms are in consultation with the department steadily, generally relative to the supply of gun forgings and such material for use in the gun shops here and at Watervliet, but the question of armor is receiving little attention, as the armor makers cannot turn out such armor as would be required for a modern battleship in less than seven months.

The statement was made at the navy department yesterday that the report of the Maine court of inquiry would come to the department some time next week. It did not appear, however, that this statement was founded upon any direct report from the court, but was rather an estimate based upon the progress so far made.

The war department is arranging to secure a large supply of the most modern rifles, sufficient to arm 500,000 men. It is stated by high officials of the department that no board is necessary to inquire into the merits of the various guns on the market, but that the department will turn to the best sources of supply. These, it is said, are ample within the United States to turn out rifles of the most approved fashion as fast as the government wants them. It is not unlikely, however, that the demand will require the army to turn from the Krag-Jorgensen rifle, now in use, and adopt in part, at least, one of the American-made guns. Gen. Miles strongly favors the straight pull gun. It is of American make and has been adopted by the British government as the standard arm, a million being now in the hands of British soldiers.

Like attention is being given to supplies of powder, cartridges, etc., for the army. Those in authority say orders can be filled without delay and that about the only branch of ordnance in which the facilities are not fully up to an emergency demand are those for heavy fortification guns.

A BOY'S CRIME.

A Lovesick Youth Shoots His Schoolmate and Kills Himself.

Lancaster, Pa., March 10.—Roy Gehrig, of Milton, Pa., shot and perhaps fatally wounded Will B. Davis, of St. Clair, Pa., at Millersville yesterday and then killed himself. The boy was a pupil of a business college in Philadelphia and went to Millersville to call upon two lady students at the normal school there.

A note written by Gehrig gives his explanation of the tragedy, as follows: "We are dead in love with Alice Cummings and Annie Holmes, and not being able to see them, and they keeping away from us, we resolved to take our lives."

Davis denies there was any compact to commit suicide. It seems that Gehrig was desperately in love with Miss Cummings and that he and Davis had a dispute over her. Gehrig then, it is supposed, decided to kill Davis and then take his own life, and wrote the letter to make the affair appear like a double suicide. They were each about 19 years old.

Is Approved by Bryan.

Atlanta, Ga., March 10.—William J. Bryan was in Atlanta yesterday. When asked his opinion regarding the action of congress in placing \$50,000,000 at the president's disposition for the national defense, Mr. Bryan said: "I am glad the house acted promptly. In fact it might have been better to have made it \$100,000,000, to show the world that congress and the American people without regard to political differences are ready to support the administration in any action necessary for the protection of the honor of the nation." "Does this appropriation mean war?" "Not necessarily," replied Mr. Bryan.

IN TWELVE MINUTES.

The Senate Passed the National Defense Bill.

President McKinley Promptly Signed It and the Appropriation of \$50,000,000 is Now Available—A Notable Event in the Legislative Annals of the Nation.

Washington, March 10.—President McKinley's hands have been upheld by both branches of congress. With enthusiasm, fervor and promptness almost unparalleled in the senate in time of peace, that body yesterday passed the emergency appropriation bill carrying \$183,000 of deficiencies and placing at the disposal of the president \$50,000,000 for national defense. The vote by which the measure was passed was unanimous. Seventy-six short and emphatic speeches were delivered in favor of the bill, each one being simply a ringing "aye" during the roll call upon the passage of the measure. Not only did every senator present register his vote in favor of the bill, but for every absent member the announcement was made that if he was present he would vote "aye." From the time the bill was presented to the senate by Mr. Hale until it was passed not an inharmonious note was sounded. Party lines were swept aside.

Twelve minutes after the bill was reported to the senate the vice president announced its unanimous passage. The great work was accomplished so quickly that most of the people who crowded the galleries scarcely realized that the measure, so far as congress was concerned, had become a law. Some of the spectators fully grasped the meaning of the senate's action and when the announcement of the vote was made a murmur of applause ran through the galleries. The members of the senate, however, maintained a dignified silence.

TWO MONSTER GUNS.

One is Already Completed and the Other Will be Finished in June for Our Government.

Reading, Pa., March 10.—The Carpenter steel works has been asked to bid on over 11,000 shells of various sizes for the government. The contract would amount to nearly \$1,750,000. The entire plant is now working night and day on a government contract involving \$500,000. The Pennsylvania Diamond Drill Manufacturing Co. at Birdsboro yesterday received orders to execute work known as "re-assembly" upon the five-inch segmental tube wire gun recently built by the company and accepted by the government.

The gun was tested at Sandy Hook and 216 shots were fired. It is 19 feet long and weighs 3½ tons. It fires a shot weighing 60 pounds and at the test attained a maximum battery pressure of 65,000 pounds per square inch. The muzzle velocity was 3,235 feet per second and the maximum range nine miles. The work will be completed in from 30 to 60 days and it is said the gun may be mounted on one of the auxiliary cruisers. The Reading Iron Co. is building a ten-inch gun for the government on the same segmental plan as the above.

THE MONTGOMERY AT HAVANA. An American Cruiser Casts Anchor in the Center of a Circle Composed of Spanish Ships.

Havana, March 10.—The arrival here Wednesday of the cruiser Montgomery was very quiet, it being generally understood that she comes to replace the Fern as quarters for Capt. Sigbee and others. Commander Converse, of the Montgomery, is a high authority on explosives and his advice will be useful to the court of inquiry into the loss of the Maine. After firing the usual salute and being saluted in return, the Montgomery was moored in the principal harbor, near the wreck of the Maine and in the center of a circle of Spanish ships.

The Montgomery is as trim and neat as possible. Nobody is allowed on board without permission, but nobody is excluded if business or courtesy demands the admission of the visitor. There is no intimation of the length of the cruiser's stay. The court of inquiry held its usual sessions yesterday, examining the divers. Only the Spanish divers were at work.

A VERDICT OF ACQUITTAL.

Jury in the Case of Sheriff Martin and His Deputies Acquits the Defendants.

Wilkesbarre, Pa., March 10.—The jury in the case of Sheriff Martin and his deputies, charged with killing strikers at Lattimer on September 10 last, yesterday returned a verdict of not guilty.

When the jury retired Tuesday evening they took only one ballot and it was unanimous for acquittal. It is said the jury was prepared to render a verdict before leaving the box. After the jury had been discharged by Judge Woodward, District Attorney Martin asked that the defendants be required to continue their bail bonds, as there are still 17 indictments for murder hanging over them and 38 for wounding. The bond was continued. District Attorney Martin says he has not decided what to do with these other cases. The prosecuting committee, it is said, will insist upon further prosecution.

Many Called, but Few Chosen.

Boston, March 12.—Since the war department sent out orders to enlist men for the two additional regiments of artillery, the recruiting station here has been unusually busy. The officers in charge say they never have had so many applications as they have this week. On an average 30 men have applied daily, but the percentage taken has been very small.

Wanamaker Consents.

Philadelphia, March 10.—John Wanamaker last night consented to be the candidate of the Business Men's Republican league for governor.

A POPULAR EDITOR.

Uses Pe-ru-na as a Family Medicine.



Mr. F. A. Dixon, of Kansas City, Mo., 310 East Tenth Street, Editor Missouri Department "Spring of Myrtle," says in a recent letter to Dr. Hartman: "Permit me to express to you my appreciation of the benefits that I have derived from using Pe-ru-na in my family. Being a man of limited means, I have had to be careful not to spend any more money than was necessary on doctor bills. Some two years ago I began using Pe-ru-na in my family as a family doctor, and I have been highly pleased with the result. My wife has used it for catarrh and experienced great relief. My little girl has been sick a number of times, and when we used your medicine it proved a success. I have used it myself several times and consider it a very valuable medicine. I keep it in the house to save doctor bills, and it has saved me many. Speaking from personal observation, I consider it a good investment to keep it in my home, and believe every man who desires to relieve suffering, and at the same time save money, should investigate in a careful manner the real merits of not only Pe-ru-na, but your other medicines." Send for a free book on catarrh. Address Dr. Hartman, Columbus, Ohio.

Activity is only beautiful when it is holy; that is to say, when it is spent in the service of that which passeth not away.—Amiel's Journal.

How's This? We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that can be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. Cheney & Co., Props., Toledo, O. We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by their firm. West & Trux, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

Walling, Kinnan & Marvin, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, Ohio. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Price 75c. per bottle. Sold by all Druggists. Testimonials free.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

The mind requires not, like an earthen vessel, to be kept full; convenient food and aliment only will flame it with a desire of knowledge, and an ardent love of truth.—Plutarch.

Hypnotic Wonders. No one need to go to Paris now to see all that is marvelous in hypnotism. In the hypnotic wards of many hospitals of this country are hypnotic subjects that a mere glance, it is said, throws them into the trance state. But in order to overcome that obstinate kidney trouble, the persistent use of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is necessary. Use it also systemically for malarial, bilious, dyspeptic, rheumatic and nervous diseases.

How many women do \$40 worth of work at a missionary dinner for about 75 cents profit!—Washington Democrat.

Many People Cannot Drink coffee at night. It spoils their sleep. You can drink Grain-O when you please and sleep like a top. For Grain-O does not stimulate; it nourishes, cheers and feeds. Yet it looks and tastes like the best coffee. For nervous persons, young people and children Grain-O is the perfect drink. Made from pure grains. Get a package from your grocer to-day. Try it in place of coffee. 15c and 25c.

Blood Humors

Spring is the Cleansing Season—Don't Neglect Your Health.

You Need to Take Hood's Sarsaparilla Now.

Spring is the season for cleansing and renewing. Everywhere accumulations of waste are being removed and preparations for the new life of another season are being made. This is the time for cleansing your blood. Winter has left the blood impure. Spring Humors, Boils, pimples, eruptions are results. Hood's Sarsaparilla expels all impurities from the blood and makes it rich and nourishing. It builds up the nervous system, overcomes that tired feeling, creates an appetite, gives sweet, refreshing sleep and renewed energy and vigor. It cures all spring humors, boils, pimples and eruptions.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is America's Greatest Medicine. \$1.50 six for \$5. Prepared by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Hood's Pills are the only pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

DO YOU COUGH

DON'T DELAY TAKE

KEMP'S

BALSAM

THE BEST COUGH CURE

It Cures Coughs, Sore Throat, Croup, Indigestion, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis and Asthma. A certain cure for Consumption in first stages, and a sure relief in advanced stages. Use at once. You will see the excellent effect after taking the first dose. Sold by dealers everywhere. Price, 25 and 50 cents per bottle.

Oats 23¢ Wheat 40¢ Bu. pr. A. Wheat 40¢ Bu.

How to grow wheat at 40¢ a bu. and still buy oats at 23¢ a bu. and wheat at 40¢ a bu. FREE OUR GREAT CATALOGUE mailed you FREE. It contains a full description of our crops and the best methods of growing them. THIS NOTICE AND 10 CENTS IN STAMPS.

JOHN A. SALLER, Seed Co., 14 CHURCH, WILM. (N. Y.)

Denison Carpet Stretcher and Tacker.

Carpet Stretched and Tacked FROM AN UPRIGHT POSITION. No hammer needed. No getting down on your knees. AGENTS WANTED. Outfit \$1.00 to \$2.00. Send for catalogue of specialties. DENISON BROS. CO., Warren, N. Y.