CAMERON COUNTY PRESS.

H. H. MULLIN, Editor.

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ADVERTISING RATES:

Advertisements are published at the rate of one dollar per square for one insertion and fifty cents per square for each subsequent insertion.

Rates by the year, or for six or three months, are low and uniform, and will be furnished on application.

Legal and Official Advertising per square, three times or less, $2; each subsequent insertion 50 cents per square.

Local notices 10 cents per line for one insertion; 5 cents per line for each subsequent consecutive insertion.

Obituary notices over five lines, 10 cents per line. Simple announcements of births, marriages and deaths will be inserted free.

Business cards, five lines or less, $5 per year; over five lines, at the regular rates of advertising.

No local inserted for less than 75 cents per issue.

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 ntil arrearages are paid, except at the option of the publisher.

Papers sent out of the county must be paid for in advance.

European nations may acquire our superior guns and armor plate, but they cannot acquire by purchase our man behind the gun. He belongs to us, and there is none like him.

One-half of the restaurant menus in Havana are now written in English. After we occupy the town this natural mistake will be corrected and the bills of fare changed to bad French.

Col. Earl Hobson, of Bowling Green, Ky., a cousin of the naval hero, was made a colonel for his conspicuous coolness and courage at the battle of Pittsburgh Landing, when he was not quite 20 years old.

Prof. A. G. Webster, of Clark university, has invented an instrument which shows that there is no such thing as absolute silence. A number of married men are out in interviews claiming that they knew it before.

In the death of Fanny Davenport, which occurred at her home in Duxbury, Mass., the American stage has lost one of its most striking figures. Miss Davenport descended from a family of players and inherited a love for the stage which took her behind the footlights when she was only ten years of age and kept her there uninterruptedly through life.

Henri Dunant, the founder of the Red Cross society, is now about 70 years old. He spent half his fortune in his great work and then lost the other half by business reverses. He was in absolute want, but has been pensioned by the dowager empress of Russia and the federal council of Switzerland. The citizens of Stuttgart have also raised a generous subscription for him.

The floating of the Spanish armored cruiser Maria Teresa is a matter of some historical importance. She will be an object of national pride and a great naval curiosity. She was Cervera's flagship as she steamed out of the harbor of Santiago to try conclusions with an American fleet. Yankee courage sunk her, and Yankee ingenuity raised her. Under our flag she enters on a new and better career.

Speaking of questions of diet, the Christian World says: "If a man finds that he can think better, pray better and see further on a changed diet or restricted diet, let him take to that, in God's name! Only, for his soul's sake, we would beseech him to avoid making the Pharisee's fuss over it, and reviling his neighbor who sees differently." This is sound sense. The crank is harmless, but the crank with a mission is a nuisance.

A peculiar trait of American character is shown in the Cervera incident. He was captured while the war spirit was highest, but as soon as he became a prisoner he was treated with the utmost consideration by the very people who might naturally be expected to manifest the greatest hatred for him. The old admiral had to wait until he had landed again on home soil before he could realize that he had been engaged in a war.

A New Jersey woman divorced her husband because he would not allow her to put pie on the family bill of fare. The wretched man pleaded self-defense, but the plea didn't work. He tried to show that he couldn't afford pie, because he didn't have the dough. He insisted that pudding is really pie with the lid missing. He even advanced the proposition that pie had a bad effect on his wife's temper, by making her crusty. But the judge was obdurate, and the brutal husband got his just deserts.

General Manager Rawn, of the Baltimore & Ohio South Western railway has prepared a detailed statement of the number of people carried into Cincinnati on the occasion of the thirty-second annual encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic, September 3 to 12 inclusive. According to the train records 37,997 people were transported, the largest number being on September 5, when the total reached 8,322. According to these statistics the Baltimore & Ohio South Western carried about 30 per cent. of the travel.

There is one locality in the world which has thus far resisted the invasion of the bicycle, and that is Aden, on the Red sea. The United States consul there, in reply to the inquiry relative to the bicycle industry in that far off quarter, reports that owing to the rough streets and hills and the heat, to which no one can expose himself on the wheel without danger, as well as to the fact that the natives are too poor to buy wheels even if they wanted them, there is no prospect "of a demand in this market for bicycles of any description or make."

PUSHING WAR ISSUES.

Democrats Are Feeling Around to Find a Substitute for Free Silver.

The democrats are pushing war issues to the front in their state and congressional campaigns. Nearly every democratic state convention has adopted resolutions antagonistic to the annexation policy of President McKinley's administration. In New Hampshire the democratic convention declared against the acquisition of any territory except for coaling and naval stations. The same declaration was made in the Iowa convention. The Missouri convention declared against the annexation of the Philippines or other territory in the eastern hemisphere. In Vermont the convention opposed the "imperialistic policy of the republican party." In Ohio the democrats declared that they did not want the Philippines annexed under any conditions.

On the other hand, the republican convention in California declared that national welfare demanded the retention of the Philippines. The Vermont convention opposed the surrender to Spanish misrule of any territory now or hereafter acquired. The Colorado republicans declared unqualifiedly in favor of keeping forever in place the American flag wherever it has been unfurled. Ohio approved the president's policy Illinois declared that the United States should hold such possessions in the conquered territory as would be advantageous to its interests in time of war and peace. New Hampshire declared in favor of such disposition of the Philippines as would extinguish the sovereignty of Spain and make good our obligations to the peoples of these islands. New Jersey declared emphatically in favor of the expansion policy of the administration, and the New York convention spoke as positively.

At first there was disinclination on the part of the democratic managers to grapple with the war issue. The campaign on land and sea was so successful and the results so great that they could not, as in 1864, say that the war was a failure. But within recent weeks the yellow press campaign, enlarging on the horrors of war, has influenced democrats to make the conduct of the war an issue. The democratic convention in Connecticut made the astonishing declaration that, while the war had been a great success and had brought new honors to the American people and fresh glory to their flag, the management of the war "has chilled our exultation and brought home to us a sense of shame." It charged the administration that has conducted the most successful war in our history with incompetence and venality. In Illinois and in New York the democrats are taking practically the same position. Everywhere the word has gone out to dwell on the horrors of the war in an effort to make the people forget the glories of the war.

The democrats are making the same mistake in 1898 that they made in 1864. Then in the very crisis of the war for the union, just before the Atlanta campaign, when the great issues of the war were hanging in the balance, when the union cause needed strengthening and the union soldiers encouragement, the national democratic convention declared the war a failure and asked for a cessation of hostilities. Thousands of war democrats in the army and out turned squarely against the infamous and treasonable platform of their party and supported Abraham Lincoln against George B. McClellan. So disastrous was the blunder of the democrats in 1864 that it required 20 years for the party to regain the confidence of the people. Some of the most conspicuous democrats of the time openly went over to the republican party, and in many of the regiments in the field not a single vote was cast for the democratic candidate.

It seems incredible that the democratic leaders of this day should repeat the blunder of 1864, but they are doing it. Certain republicans are giving them aid in trying to push petty local issues to the front. This is a suicidal policy. The issues of this campaign are the expansion policy of President McKinley and the conduct of the war. Will the people stand by the administration that brought the three months' campaign to so glorious an end, or will they turn just when the Spaniards are watching every indication of public sentiment and give encouragement to the enemy by repudiation of the war policy and war administration? This is the issue, and it cannot be evaded. The democrats are against holding the Philippines, against the annexation of Puerto Rico and Cuba, and they were against the annexation of Hawaii. They are in favor of belittling the results of the war in the interest of partisan advantage. Republicans should vote this time for the army and navy, for the expansion policy and for the approval of the war policy. — Chicago Inter Ocean.

☞The election of a house hostile to the administration would be a national calamity. It would halt and turn backward a rising tide of agricultural, industrial and commercial prosperity which under a continuance of present conditions seems destined to surpass the proudest records of the nation. The approaching struggle will result in the election of a republican house. Of that we have no doubt whatever. But it will be no mere boys' play, and the sooner we make up our minds to that fact the better.—N. Y. Mail and Express.

☞Not only the New York and Illinois democrats, but also the Ohio democrats, are proving most anxious to keep Col. Bryan and his financial views out of the campaign.—Leavenworth Times.

SILVER BEING DROPPED.

The Democrats Are Letting Go of the Cumbersome Cheap Money Plank.

The simultaneous repudiation of silver by the Connecticut democratic state convention and by Brooks Adams, a former Massachusetts Bryanite leader, show that the democratic party east of the Alleghenies has forever broken with the sixteen to one folly. In the Connecticut convention there was a square fight made on the sixteen to one issue. An out and out gold man was nominated for governor, and the attempt of the silver faction to secure a reaffirmation of the Chicago platform was overwhelmingly beaten. About the same time that the Connecticut democrats were overthrowing the silver element of their party Brooks Adams, one of the best known of the living members of the great Adams family, was declaring that the silver issue was forever dead in this country. The surprising part of the Adams matter is not that he has abandoned the silver cause, but that he ever embraced it. The only books or tracts of any ability ever printed on the silver side were written by Adams. His advocacy of silverism in 1896 gave a semblance of solidity and respectability to the sixteen to one fraud such as it did not get from any other source.

This repudiation of silver by the eastern democrats is, of course, of national significance. Connecticut's action will probably be followed by the New York democrats in their state convention. A strong attempt has been made by the Bryanites to get the New York democrats to indorse the money plank of their party's platform of 1896. This object sent ex-Gov. Stone, of Missouri, on his recent eastern pilgrimage. Stone, as well as Bryan and all the other silver chieftains, feel that if silver is defeated in the coming New York convention it will have no chance in the national gathering in 1900. If New York's democracy refuses to sanction the democratic money plank of 1896 no state in the entire east will accept it, and this will force its abandonment by the national democracy. New York was whipped into line for the support of silver in 1896, but the plurality of 268,000 against that folly in that state in that year will frighten the western and southern democrats from attempting any such disciplinary measure two years hence. The democratic leaders know that while the republicans may be able to win without New York, that state's electoral vote will be absolutely essential to democratic success.

There is no room for doubt now that silverism will be immediately and forever abandoned by the democracy of every eastern state. "The free silver cause is hopeless in this country," says Joseph B. Sargent, the Bryanite candidate for governor in Connecticut in 1896. Sargent has given up the silver fight, and the majority of his supporters of two years ago are following his course. Silverism is doomed in this country, and Bryan, Stone, Bland and the rest of the fanatics will discover this truth long before the convention of 1900 meets. The national democracy will not deliberately throw the whole of the eastern group of states into the republican column two years hence, as they did two years ago. They said then that they could win without the east, but the immense preponderance against Bryan in the electoral college has cured the western democratic leaders of this lunacy. No policy which the eastern democrats will reject will be sanctioned by the next national convention. For selfish reasons the republicans would be glad to see the democrats two years hence put up the ticket upon the old platform, as that would make the republican victory easier and bigger than it was two years ago, but it is safe to predict that a new set of men and a different set of influences will be at the front in democratic politics in 1900.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

POLITICAL DRIFT.

☞Mr. Bailey thinks the democrats will have a majority in the next national house of representatives. But what Mr. Bailey thinks has ceased to be important.—Cleveland Leader.

☞One of the democratic sorrows at the coming session of congress will be an increased surplus in the treasury. The people must be willing to stand it or they would not have elected a republican administration.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

☞If Col. Bryan only realized how greatly his reputation for good sense has been enhanced by his enforced silence of the last few months he would cling to his commission with the desperation of a drowning man. But speech is silver, silence gold, and Col. Bryan abhors gold. So beware the flood.—Chicago Post.

☞The next congress should be a wise congress. The work it has in sight is of vast importance to this country now and for generations to come. Let the republicans, if they wish to merit success, nominate the very best talent without regard to rings and cliques.—Cincinnati Commercial Tribune.

☞The Dingley tariff law is vindicating itself. During August last the customs receipts were $16,249,299, as against $12,329,495 during August, 1896, and estimates based on receipts to September 15 give the customs revenue for this month at $17,000,000, as against a little over 11,000,000 in September, 1896.—Indianapolis Journal.

☞According to the way the democrats look at the Maine election the republicans gained a great victory in Arkansas, where the falling off from Bryan's vote is near 35,000. But then we have nothing to show for the victory, and neither have the democrats anything to show as the fruits of their triumph in Maine, but they are claiming things, and it is rude to step them.—Cincinnati Commercial Tribune.

QUAY IN COURT.

The Senator and His Son are Held for Trial.

The Preliminary Hearing in the Conspiracy Case Against the Famous Politician is Marked by a Lively Legal Contest Over the Introduction of Evidence.

Philadelphia, Oct. 6.—Senator Quay, his son Richard, and Charles H. McKee, of Pittsburg, law partner of Lieut. Gov. Lyon, appeared before Magistrate Jermon in the Central station court yesterday to answer to the charge of conspiracy in the alleged misuse of public money in connection with John S. Hopkins, former cashier of the People's bank, of this city, who committed suicide soon after the failure of the bank in March last. Ex-State Treasurer Haywood, for whom a warrant has been issued in connection with the conspiracy charges, was not in court, but it is promised that he will be here on Friday to answer to his accuser. After a hearing Senator Quay, his son and Mr. McKee were bound over for appearance at the next term of court. Bail was fixed at $5,000 in each case, David H. Lane, a local political leader, going bail. The case now goes for trial at the November term of court.

The testimony produced by District Attorney Graham was in the shape of about 20 letters and numerous telegrams covering a period from September, 1897, to February, 1898, addressed by Senator Quay to Cashier Hopkins, directing the purchase and sale of large blocks of stocks and arranging for the placing of margins; a letter from State Treasurer Haywood to the president of the People's bank, and a private memorandum book of Cashier Hopkins'. The lawyers representing the accused fought hard against the introduction of the latter, but it went in as evidence.

The district attorney averred that the evidence he produced showed that Senator Quay had the use of $200,000 of the state's deposit of over $500,000 in the People's bank for stock speculation; that Haywood placed $100,000 of state funds in the People's bank on condition that that amount of money be loaned to Senator Quay's son, and that there was a regular assignment of interest on state deposits in the bank to certain accounts, one-third of it going to McKee, all of which he claimed was a violation of the state law prohibiting a bank official from making such transactions and that the accused persons were guilty of conspiracy in joining with Hopkins in these transactions.

Rufus E. Shapley and A. S. Shields, two of the brightest lights of the local bar, represented the accused. The attorneys for the defense opened the proceedings with a fruitless effort to secure from the district attorney the names of the persons responsible for the prosecution.

There were only three witnesses. The first was Thomas W. Barlow, receiver for the People's bank, who is also a special assistant district attorney. Mr. Barlow stated that in his capacity as receiver he opened the dead cashier's desk and found among other things a number of letters and telegrams and a book containing memoranda in Hopkins' handwriting. This book, referred to by Lawyer Shields as "the red book," was about a foot square and contained 200 pages.

Albert L. Tabor, receiving teller of the People's bank, identified the handwriting in the book as that of Cashier Hopkins and also identified a number of letters as written by Senator Quay and Treasurer Haywood. A number of these letters were put in evidence, one from Haywood to President McManes, saying that $600,000 of state funds would be deposited the following week and that Richard Quay be allowed to borrow $100,000. Through the third witness, Meyer Goldsmith, an expert accountant who had worked on the bank's books, Mr. Graham finally got the "red book" admitted in evidence.

Only a few entries were read. They showed that between April 30 and October 31, 1897, the state deposit in the bank ran up from $525,000 to $565,000. From this total there was a deduction of 20 per cent, evidently as Mr. Graham explained it, for the bank's use; then an entry "less $200,000 Quay, 184 days." For this period the interest was computed in the hand book as $5,944, one-third of which was marked paid "C. H. McK." In October, 1896, there was a computation of interest on state deposits amounting to $7,253, of which $2,451, or one-third, was marked "handed to C. H. McK."

Mr. Quay last night in response to an inquiry for a statement by a reporter spoke as follows:

I think no one who was present at the hearing to-day entertains any doubt as to the truthfulness of the charge boldly made by my counsel that this proceeding was instigated by political enemies of mine who hide behind the district attorney and will not permit him to reveal their names, and that their sole purpose was to manufacture campaign literature by false charges that could not be met and answered except on a trial in court. Of course everybody knows that on such a hearing I could not be permitted to make any defense or show the falsity of these charges, and my counsel advises me it would be useless to attempt to do so at this time and in such a proceeding. But you may be sure that I have instructed them to force this case to a speedy trial in a court where both sides can be heard, and after that to expose legally and punish to the utmost the instigators of this proceeding. My counsel assures me that not a scintilla of legal evidence was offered to-day to justify the issue of a warrant or a binding over. As to the charges themselves I have simply this to say, that they are absolutely false and wholly without foundation.

Must Leave Inside of 30 Days.

Constantinople, Oct. 6.—The collective note of England, France, Italy and Russia, demanding the withdrawal of the Turkish troops in the island of Crete, was presented to the Turkish government yesterday. It insists that the Turkish troops must evacuate Crete within a month.

Patchen Outpaces Gentry.

St. Louis, Oct. 6.—The star feature at the fair grounds yesterday was the pacing race between Joe Patchen and John R. Gentry. Patchen won in two straight heats, taking the first in 2:07 and the second in 2:07½.

THE PROPER USE.

Hardtack Converted Into a Durable Souvenir of the War with Spain.

She was a collector of souvenirs.

The young man who had just returned from the war could not refuse so slight a request. All she wanted was something by which to remember the campaign in Cuba. He was about to respond in the usual romantic fashion and offer himself, when she interposed.

"All I desire is some worthless trifle that will remind me of the hardships you went through in defense of liberty."

"How would one of the buttons off my uniform do?" he inquired.

"No; I want something that was associated with you in your daily routine of life; not a mark that would designate any and all of Uncle Sam's soldiers. I want to hang it in the parlor and preserve it forever."

"It must be indestructible, then?"

"Well, the more nearly so, of course, the better."

He was lost in meditation for some minutes. Then, with brightening countenance, he exclaimed:

"How thoughtless it was of me not to realize it before! I have the very thing. I've carried it for weeks in my pocket over my heart as a piece of armor plate. You can take this hartack and paint a little landscape on it and let it hang on the wall for the next century. Now that the war is over I'm glad to see it put to some legitimate use. It will make a lovely plaque."—Washington Star.

Proposed Alliance with England.

If the United States and England should form an alliance, the combined strength would be so great that there would be little chance for enemies to overcome us. In a like manner, when men and women keep up their bodily strength with Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, there is little chance for attack from disease. The old time remedy enriches the blood, builds up the muscles, steadies the nerves and increases the appetite. Try it.

A Family Affair.

Rich Uncle—You might as well stop mooning about Miss Beauty. She hasn't been in love with you, after all. She's been after the money she thought you would inherit from me.

Nephew—Impossible! Why do you think so?

"I have proposed to her myself and been accepted."—N. Y. Weekly.

For Whooping Cough Piso's Cure is a successful remedy.—M. P. Dieter, 67 Throop Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y., Nov. 14, '94.

Not Difficult.

He (indignantly)—I hope I know my own mind!

She (sweetly)—Yes! You surely ought to know as much as that.—Pick-Me Up.

Hall's Catarrh Cure

Is a Constitutional Cure. Price 75c.

"A thing of beauty," said the Cornfed Philosopher, "is a joy until the fashion changes."—Indianapolis Journal.

Some people die eating and others di-et.—Chicago Daily News.

Between the Acts.—She—"The programme says it is 'taken from the German.'" He—Humph! I guess they were glad enough to get rid of it."—Brooklyn Life.

After the Correction—Papa—"Now, Johnny, I have whipped you only for your own good. I believe I have only done my duty. Tell me truly, what do you think yourself?" Johnny—"If I should tell what I think, you'd give me another whipping."—Boston Transcript.

The Folly of Marrying Rich.—"Say, Chonnie, how would yer like to be married to that little nibsey queen of Holland? Wouldn't dat be great?" "Naw, I wouldn't want none o' dat. Me Uncle Ike married a girl wid a hundred and fifty dollers, and she ain't never let 'im say his soul was his own."—Cleveland Leader.

Tommie—"Hullo, Jimmie, what kep' you?" Jimmie—"Me and the ol' man had an arg'ment. He wanted me to haul some wood into the back yard." Tommie—"How did it end?" Jimmie—"In a draw—I drawed it."—Truth.

Biggie—"Soak is ordered to take seven different kinds of liquor every day." Jiggie—"His doctor must be easy." Biggie—"No, his plan is to go to seven different doctors."—Town Topics.

"Yeast—"When a woman sings I take notice she wants a piano, a fiddle or something to accompany her." Crimsonbeak—"Why, certainly." Yeast—"Well, a bird doesn't need anything to accompany it." Crimsonbeak—"Oh, yes, it does." Yeast—"What?" Crimsonbeak—"A bottle."—Yonkers Statesman.

She (reading)—"Mice are fond of music, and will get as close to it as they can." He—"Just cut that out, and I'll send it to the girl in the next flat."—Good Housekeeping.

A Frank Opinion.—Caddy—"Dere's only one good t'ing I kin see in playin' golf." Golfer—"What's that?" Caddy—"De folks what play don't have to carry de sticks."—Puck.

Do You Want Consumption?

We are sure you do not. Nobody wants it. But it comes to many thousands every year. It comes to those who have had coughs and colds until the throat is raw, and the lining membranes of the lungs are inflamed. Stop your cough when it first appears, and you remove the great danger of future trouble.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

stops coughs of all kinds. It does so because it is a soothing and healing remedy of great power. This makes it the greatest preventive to consumption.

Put one of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral Plasters over your lungs

A whole Medical Library Free.

For four cents in stamps to pay postage, we will send you sixteen medical books.

Medical Advice Free.

We have the exclusive services of some of the most eminent physicians in the United States. Unusual opportunities and long experience eminently fit them for giving you medical advice. Write freely all the particulars in your case. You will receive a prompt reply, without cost.

Address, DR. J. C. AYER, Lowell, Mass.

When a man who does know patiently listens to a fool who doesn't know it's a sure sign the latter has much money or a very handsome sister.—L. A. W. Bulletin.

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. Wemyss, 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 Ability.

Reporter—Can you substantiate that statement?

McLubberty—Naw, sorr; but Oi can prove ivery dom wor-rud Oi hov said!—Puck.

Hawaii and the Philippines.

Send four cents (in stamps) for an illustrated booklet issued by the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway, the direct route across the American Continent to the New Trans-Pacific possessions of the United States. Full of latest reliable information and valuable for reference. Can be used as a text book in school. Address Geo. H. Heafford, Gen'l Pass. and Ticket Agent, Chicago, Ill.

Pip—"Did you suppose the good really do die young?" Nip—"Don't know, I'm sure; but I'm perfectly convinced none but the young ever die good."—Town Topics.

To Cure a Cold in One Day

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

Our idea of a difficult task for anyone to fill would be for a woman to make herself popular at her boarding house.—Atchison Globe.

Cure your cough with Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar.

Pike's Toothache Drops Cure in one minute.

Mrs. Brewer's Humane Work.

A well-to-do Rhode Island lady, who looks after the sick of her city, writes to Dr. Hartman of her practical experience with Pe-ru-na.

HUMANITY is blessed with some good samaritans. Mrs. Lizzie M. Brewer, of 196 High St., Westerly, R. I., is a noble woman who devotes a great deal of time and money to caring for the sick of Westerly. She has been for several years one of Pe-ru-na's strongest friends, and under date of March 17, 1898, she writes the following letter to Dr. Hartman, Columbus, O., the originator of Pe-ru-na:

MRS. LIZZIE M. BREWER.

"Your welcome advice is at hand, and my gratitude is unbounded for the privilege I enjoy of consulting so renowned a physician as yourself, always receiving such prompt and satisfactory replies to my questions. And what amazes me most is that this can be done year after year, with unfailing certainty, free of charge. I have learned that you have become to thousands and thousands of households the same beneficent guide and adviser that you are to my household.

"As for your free books, I read them everyone, and treasure their contents as the choicest wisdom. I have used Pe-ru-na in my family for over four years. I find it a sure cure for all catarrhal affections so common in this part of the country. It cures a cold at once; there is no cough medicine that can at all equal Pe-ru-na; as for la grippe there is no other remedy that can at all compare with Pe-ru-na. I notice in medical journals and from the testimony of my neighbors that the doctors seem quite unsuccessful in treating la grippe, especially in removing the after effects of la grippe. From personal observation in many cases I know that Pe-ru-na is a sure specific for these cases. I am among the sick a great deal in our city, and have supplied many invalids with Pe-ru-na, simply because I am enthusiastic in my faith as to its results. I have never known it to fail to quickly and permanently remove that demoralized state of the human system which follows la grippe.

"In cases of weaknesses peculiar to my sex I am sure that no other remedy can approach in good results the action of Pe-ru-na. It meets all the bad symptoms to which females are subject. The irregularities and nervousness, the debility and misery, which afflict more or less the women from girlhood to change of life, are one and all met and overcome by your excellent Pe-ru-na. I wish every young lady in our city could read your book 'Health and Beauty.' Any one wishing to inquire of me further can do so by enlcosing a stamp for reply."*