

CAMERON COUNTY PRESS.

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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 arrangements are made, except at the option of the publisher.
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NEARLY one-third of the members of the next house will be men who are not now serving in congress, the number of changes being 110, but some of the new representatives have had legislative experience in former congresses. More new faces will be in the delegation from New York than any other state, the number being 18. Pennsylvania is second on the list with ten and Illinois third with nine.

A REAL Spaniard, of ancient lineage, and thoroughly conversant with both the Castilian and the English tongues, will be reckoned among the republicans of the next house. He is no other than Delegate-elect Pedro Perera, of Bernalillo, N. M., son of one of the prominent men of the territory and scion of a family that traces its ancestors back 250 years, when the dons first set foot on the soil of that romantic section of the continent.

THEY allow women to wear male attire in France, but they are taxed for the privilege. The French government charges women \$10 to \$12.50 per year for wearing the trousers. This, however, does not give every woman who is willing to pay the tax a right to wear such garments. The government confers the right as a tribute to great merit, and makes it in fact, a sort of decoration given to women, as the ribbon of the legion of honor is given to men.

THE most decorated man in Europe probably is Count August von Eulenberg, the marshal of the German court, who has 65 decorations. This record was not even equaled by the late Prince Bismarck, who had only 54 decorations. Count von Moltke, another much decorated man, had 44. Among living men, Gen. von Hahnke comes after Count August von Eulenberg, with a total of 52 decorations. He is followed by Prince Albrecht of Prussia, who has 44.

MRS. WILLIAM ASTOR has a collection of diamonds worth a fortune. But the finest diamond in the world belongs, it is said, to Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt. It is a tiny affair, weighing one karat, yet it cost her husband \$5,000. As the value of a diamond increases in an increasing ratio with its weight, up to a moderate size, the Vanderbilt brilliant, if as large as the Koh-i-Noor (102 1/2 karats) would be worth about \$8,800,000. Mrs. Vanderbilt's marvelous gem came from Sumbulpoor or Golconda.

A MEDICAL scientist is authority for the statement that children and old people especially suffer from a lack of lime in the system. Persons who habitually drink soft water, while they may enjoy immunity from certain of the ills of life, expose themselves to others perhaps quite as much to be avoided. Hard water helps the teeth and the bones by furnishing lime, which is necessary to health, growth and development. Old persons who drink but little lose their teeth more quickly than those who take a reasonable amount of drinking water.

A MILLION dollars for the education of their people is to be raised by Hebrews of New York. These seven wealthy men have already contributed \$100,000, as follows: Louis Stern, \$25,000; Jacob H. Schiff, \$25,000; B. Altman; \$20,000; Wm. Solomon, \$10,000; Isidor Straus, \$10,000; Felix Warburg, \$5,000; Louis Marshall, \$5,000. Isidor Straus announced the foregoing at the meeting of the Hebrew Educational Alliance at Temple Emanu-EL, Fifth avenue. Mr. Israel Zangwill, the English novelist, spoke of the improved condition of the Hebrews in the past few years.

FORMERLY the ashes on steamships were gathered into great cans, hoisted to the decks with more or less difficulty and thrown overboard. Among the new devices for labor-saving in this direction is a chute into which a very strong air current is forced. The ashes are placed in the chute as they accumulate and are almost instantly blown through this conductor into the sea. The amount of labor saved by this means can scarcely be appreciated by those who have not watched the wearisome dragging of the enormous quantity of refuse from the furnaces in steamships and large plants.

THE monastery of Solovetsk, in Archangel, Russia, is inclosed on every side by a wall of granite boulders, measuring nearly a mile in circumference. The monastery itself is very strongly fortified, being supported by round and square towers about 80 feet in height, with walls 20 feet in thickness. The monastery consists in reality of six churches, which are completely filled with statues of all kinds and precious stones. Upon the walls and the towers surrounding these churches are mounted huge guns, which in the time of the Crimean war were directed against the British White Sea squadron.

THE FUTURE OF SILVER.

A Lesson for Cheap Money Advocates in the Late Elections.

There is no mistaking the significance of the fall election in its relation to the democratic party as a national organization which will not participate in another general election for congressmen and legislative or state officers generally until the presidential battle of 1900. The results of the voting tend greatly to strengthen, consolidate and enforce the power of the radical free silver element, predominant in Chicago in 1896, and now certain to be in control at the national convention of 1900.

Briefly summarized, the results in the south were more decisively favorable to democratic candidates than any similar elections have been since populism threatened democratic local supremacy in many southern states. The populists are again voting the democratic ticket, and the price of their continued alliance is adherence to the radical principles enunciated in the presidential election in the Chicago platform—the crime of '96.

In those of the eastern states in which a serious effort has been made, as in Connecticut, to attract the honest-money candidates to the party whose allegiance they foreswore two years ago, it has failed utterly. In the states in which the policy of evasion of national issues has been followed, New York, New Jersey and Maryland, there has been no gain in consequence. In Massachusetts and Illinois, where the Bryan democracy reiterated its purposes as declared at Chicago, its candidates did better than they did a year ago. In the far west, in Colorado, Utah and Idaho, what measure of success the democratic candidates attained was due chiefly to the aid of silver republicans; and it does not appear from the returns from any state that the silverites, whether democrats, populists or republicans, have any mistrust of the sincerity of the democratic organization in its temporary muffled advocacy of radical policies, or that the honest-money voters of the country, democrats, republicans or independents—there are no honest-money populists—had, or have, a particle of confidence in the professions made by some democratic orators of their disavowal of silverite predilections and purposes.

The effect of the elections has been, briefly, to tighten party lines with even greater firmness than was the case two years ago. The national democrats, so called, have been eliminated entirely. They now vote the republican ticket or they vote the democratic ticket. The middle-of-the-road populists, and there were nearly 250,000 of them in 1896, are again in the fold of the fusionists. In the south, the southwest and in the mountain states, the populists and democrats preponderate; in the eastern, middle, middle western and Pacific states, the republican party is the party of the majority. There are no visible recruits to the democratic standard to be secured by abandonment of the principles to which the party, as a national organization, is committed; there is the certainty of serious and positive losses in any attempted abandonment of the issues of two years ago.

Unquestionably, the present economic conditions, as well as the political relations of the two parties toward each other, the prestige of republican victory and the demoralization of the opposing forces, make almost hopeless for the democracy the renewal of the battle of two years ago; but, be the outlook propitious or discouraging, the lesson of the late election is unmistakably clear: The democratic party is committed irrevocably to the issues of 1896.—N. Y. Sun.

Bryanites Should Notice.

In the states of New York, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, New Jersey and Maryland, where the democrats did all they could, as a rule, to get away from the silver question this year, they gained 26 seats in the house of representatives. In New York they out-republican plurality of 268,000 in the presidential election down to about 20,000. In New Jersey, the reduction was from 87,000 to 5,000, and in Massachusetts, where there was more talk of silver, from 173,000 to 83,000. In Pennsylvania the change was from 295,000 to about 150,000 at best. The opposition was divided. Maryland was republican by 32,600 in 1896. This year it is close. If Col. Bryan and his followers will give these facts their earnest attention, in connection with the very different returns from states like Kansas, Nebraska, South Dakota, Wyoming, Washington and California, where their party stuck to silver as the one great issue, perhaps they may gain light enough to lead them to give the business world rest from inflation alarms for the next decade or so.—Cleveland Leader.

True Patriots.

The democrats have no luck at all in claiming all the national heroes as partisans. Dewey, of Manila fame, turns out to be a republican, as is perfectly natural for a born and bred Vermonter. Admiral Schley says: "I am not a democrat; neither am I a republican. My politics is my country." And that is good enough politics for any fighting man. Gen. Merritt says he is something of a democrat, but is glad the country is sustaining the administration, because McKinley is right. "Joe" Wheeler is a democrat who forgets politics when chasing Spaniards. And Hobson is a democrat, though he has been too busy serving the nation lately to pay any attention to politics." As a whole, the war outfit seems content to leave government matters in republican hands, wholly satisfied with the way things are done.—Troy Times.

The silver mine owners will not probably retain a lobby in Washington any longer, and the few orators scattered about under the name of silver republicans will not be retained on the pay roll.—Indianapolis Journal.

ISSUES OF 1900.

What Form of Opposition the Democrats Will Advocate Is Hard to Determine.

The suggestion comes from Ohio, and is said to be endorsed by Senator Hanna, that national expansion rather than free silver is likely to be the issue in 1900. Isn't it a little early to be forecasting the next presidential race, either as to candidates, platforms or results? We are making important history rapidly, and it was never more true than now that no man can tell what a day, or a year, may bring forth.

Free silver has undoubtedly received a heavy blow. The changes in the west are extraordinary, and are to be ascribed to that issue alone. In 1896 the silver men controlled the senate. They therefore had but to secure the house and the presidency in the campaign of that year to write their issue into law. It will be different in 1900. The senate then will contain an anti-silver majority. So that immediate success would not be in sight even with the house and the presidency won for silver. This, and the change of sentiment in the west, must have its effect in 1900. But one should hesitate to dig the grave and provide the ceremonies for silver yet awhile.

But, counting silver out, what form will the issue of national expansion take in 1900? The expectation now is that the peace commission will make a treaty providing for the conquered Spanish territory in time to be submitted to the senate at its coming session. Reasonably prompt action there ought to follow. The matter is one that cannot with safety be allowed to remain too long unsettled. At farthest, it is not likely to remain open longer than early spring. And when the treaty is ratified the issue of national expansion is now understood and accepted will be closed. We shall then be in possession of Porto Rico, Hawaii, Guam and the Philippines in our own right, and of Cuba as trustee for the people of that island. That will represent the policy of national expansion. What issue can be made on that a year later? Who will seek power on a proposition to undo it all and return to the mainland?

As matters are going it is a far cry to 1900. Sound money and national expansion seem safe enough, and the president is one of the most popular men ever installed in that exalted office. But what form the opposition will take, or who is likely to lead it, may not with case be determined now.—Washington Star.

A GREAT SENATE.

There Will Be a Controlling Majority Against the Free Silver Heresy.

After March 4 the republicans will have 53 of the 90 senators, which will leave 37 to the democrats and populists. For the first time since the free coinage of silver became an issue because silver bullion had fallen in price, there will be an actual and controlling majority against that heresy. It is quite as important that the changes which have made the senate surely republican result from the fact that both senators from the states largest in population and richest in material resources will be republicans. Both senators from Indiana, New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Ohio, Illinois, Michigan, California and Wisconsin will be republicans. From the Atlantic to the Mississippi river, and from the Ohio and Macon and Dixon's line to the lakes, no state will have a democratic senator. Even Maryland and West Virginia will have two, and Delaware and Kentucky one each of the republican faith. Missouri, Georgia and Texas will be the only larger states that will be represented by democrats in the senate. The opposition to the republican party has little to hope from the group of states in which senatorial vacancies occur in 1901 after the presidential election, judging from their voting at the late elections, as a clear majority of the 30 senators to be elected that year represent states which are carried by republicans this year. Thus silverism seems to be balked in the senate for years to come.

During the past six or eight years, it cannot be said that either responsible party could claim a majority. For sixteen to one there was a majority, but beyond that question no party had such a lead in the senate as to be really responsible for its conduct. The important finance committee has been in the hands of the silverites, and other leading committees which shape legislation have been so divided as to be without power. This uncertainty as to parties has been responsible for the dissatisfaction of the country with the senate. Now that the republicans will have an assured majority of orthodox republicans, may not the country expect to see more definite action and less delay?—Indianapolis Journal.

COMMENT AND OPINION.

Bank clearances furnish an argument that the calamities will hardly care to bump against.—Cleveland Leader.

The democratic party is still hunting for one or two good issues for 1900. Is it afraid to try free whisky?—Chicago Tribune.

The usual business boom followed republican success in the elections, and it was even more marked than usual.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Talk of a solid south. What is the matter with a solid Pacific slope? There are 11 congressmen and ten are republicans.—Cincinnati Commercial Tribune.

Oh, yes, free silver is still on top in Colorado. That's where they mine it. Colorado is not in politics exclusively for her health. Her enthusiasm is for her pocket.—Boston Herald (Ind. Dem.).

WANT PAY FOR THEIR ARMY.

Prominent Cubans Come to Washington and Will Ask Uncle Sam to "Shell Out" Money for Insurgents.

Washington, Dec. 1.—The members of the commission delegated to visit the United States to discuss with officials of this government the problems which confront both Cubans and Americans on the island arrived in Washington last evening from New York. The commission is headed by Calixto Garcia, the veteran soldier. With him on the commission are Jose Gomez, who won distinction in the late revolution; Manuel Sanguilly, Jose Lanuza and Jose R. Villalon, a civil engineer who served on the staff of Maeco. Villalon is the secretary of the commission.

It is the purpose of the commission to discuss with the officials of the administration all questions relating to the future of the island and its people. One of the principal questions will be that relating to the disposition of the Cuban army. In an interview Garcia said it would be a hardship for the Cuban army to disband at this time without receiving pay for its services in the field. When the revolution began the Cubans left their homes to fight for the freedom of the island. Through the assistance of the United States the yoke of Spain has been thrown off forever and the soldiers are now anxious to return to peaceful pursuits. In a majority of cases, however, their homes have been destroyed and their land laid waste. They hope some method may be provided whereby they may be given sufficient means to gain a new start in life. Garcia expresses the hope of obtaining, through the assistance of this country, a sufficient amount of money to reimburse the Cubans for their services in the field. This sum may be advanced on the security of the Cuban revenues or obtained in any other way that might be satisfactory to this country.

Garcia says the Cuban government stands pledged to pay its soldiers and will in good faith live up to any agreement that may be made for the adjustment of the temporary difficulty. Concerning the proposition which has been made to annex the island to the United States, Garcia said: "I do not think that is a question which can be discussed or settled at present, because the congress of the United States has declared that the people of Cuba ought to be free and independent. I have such faith in the honor of the United States that I am satisfied that declaration of congress will be carried out. Other things are matters of time and detail."

PENSION MONEY.

Inmates of the Soldiers' Home at Erie, Pa., Claim that It Is Being Illegally Taken from Them.

Philadelphia, Dec. 1.—State Senator Perry A. Gibson, of the Erie county district, yesterday met Gov. Hastings at the Stratford hotel in this city and laid before him a petition which the senator had received from inmates of the soldiers' and sailors' home at Erie, Pa. The petition prayed the senator to take steps to recover for them money which they had received from the national government and which they allege has been illegally taken from them by the trustees of the institution at Erie. The petition is signed by 100 inmates of the home. The method of taking this money from the old soldiers, the petition alleges, is a rule adopted by the trustees of the institution which compels the inmates to turn over to the home all pension money received in excess of \$4 per month, on penalty of discharge.

The petitioners say they are informed that this money is placed in the hands of Louis Wagner, of Philadelphia, treasurer of the board of trustees of the home, and that it is used in extending relief to dependent relatives of pensioners in the home. The petitioners say they have no dependent relatives and that the money is taken without any apparent design of using it for any purpose, either for the benefit of the home, relatives, or inmates themselves.

A REINFORCEMENT.

Lord Strathcona Joins the Ranks of the Anglo-American Commissioners.

Washington, Dec. 1.—Lord Strathcona, Canadian commissioner to London, arrived here last night to join the ranks of the Anglo-Americans in session here. As commissioner to London, Lord Strathcona is in a position to reflect the views of both the English and Canadian authorities.

"I am here while the present commission meets," he said, "as I was when the last commission met in Washington 28 years ago to settle the Alabama claims, and all other controversies growing out of the civil war. That commission brought about splendid results in removing every possibility of trouble between the two governments, and with the warm feeling now existing between the English speaking people on both sides of the water I am most hopeful that the present commission will remove the last vestige of contention between the United States, England and Canada."

The commission held a joint session yesterday, resulting in much progress. The desire to conclude work and frame the final treaty is shown by a proposition presented for night sessions. This was vetoed, as night work would not at present materially expedite matters.

Indicted for Conspiracy.

Columbia, S. C., Dec. 1.—In the district court yesterday the grand jury returned true bills against nine well-known citizens of McCormick, S. C., upon the charge of conspiracy, the offense being the driving away from that town at the time of the recent Phoenix trouble of J. W. Tolbert, the husband and assistant of the postmistress. There are several counts in each indictment. Warrants have been issued and Marshal Clayton dispatched to McCormick for the defendants. It is proposed to have the trial at the present term of court here.

HAS LOST ALL.

Spain Yields to the Americans' Every Demand.

The Victors Will Pay \$20,000,000 and Become the Owners of the Philippine Islands—It Is Possible that the Treaty May Be Signed This Week.

Paris, Nov. 29.—Spain has accepted the United States' offer of \$20,000,000 and at a joint session of the peace commissions on Monday consented without condition to relinquish Cuba and to cede Porto Rico, Guam and the Philippine islands.

The document presenting this acceptance contained only 300 words. It opened with a reference to the final terms of the United States and said the Spanish commissioners, after having taken cognizance of the terms proposed by the Americans, replied that their government had tried to give as equitable an answer as possible, but they were not prepared to commit their government to the acceptance of the principles embodied in the American argument. Spain rejects these principles, the note continues, "as she has always rejected them." Basing her attitude upon the justice of her cause, the note then says that she still adheres to these principles "which she had heretofore invariably formulated."

However, the note adds, in her desire for peace she has gone so far as to propose certain compromises which the Americans have always rejected. She has also attempted, it is further asserted, to have submitted to arbitration some of the material particulars upon which the two governments differed. These proposals for arbitration, it is added, the Americans had rejected. These allegations in Spain's reply, as to attempted arbitration, refer to her proposal to arbitrate the construction of the third article of the protocol and also to submit the Spanish colonial debt of Cuba and the Philippines to arbitration. The last proposition was made in a written communication. Since its presentation, and in return for such arbitration, Spain offered to cede the territory in dispute. The Americans refused both propositions for arbitration. Spain's reply yesterday in substance continued by declaring that the United States has offered, as a kind of compensation to Spain, something very inadequate to the sacrifices the latter country makes.

Spain has, however, exhausted all the resources of diplomacy in an attempt to justify her attitude. Seeing that an acceptance of the proposal made to Spain is a necessary condition to a continuance of negotiations, and seeing that the resources of Spain are not such as to enable her to re-enter upon war, she is prepared in her desire to avoid bloodshed and from considerations of humanity and patriotism to submit to the conditions of the conquering nation, however harsh they may be. She is, therefore, ready to accept the proposals of the American commission as presented at the last sitting.

The reading and translation of the document occupied less than five minutes. At the conclusion of the translation the commissioners empowered Senator Ojeda, secretary of the Spanish commission, and Secretary Moore, of the American commission, to draw up articles which are to embody the relinquishment of Cuba by Spain and the cession of Porto Rico and the Philippines.

Paris, Dec. 1.—The joint peace commission devoted two hours and a half yesterday to drafting the three first articles of the peace treaty protocol, dealing with the cession of Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippines, upon which the commissioners agreed in principle. A general discussion on the other articles followed, but no decision was reached and the joint commission adjourned until to-day.

There were 13 articles laid before the two commissions, covering the following subjects:

- 1.—The relinquishment of sovereignty over and claim of title to Cuba.
- 2.—The cession of Porto Rico and other Spanish possessions in the West Indies, together with Guam in the Ladrone.
- 3.—The cession of the Philippines.
- 4.—The terms of the evacuation of the Philippines.
- 5.—The pledge of the United States to preserve order in the Philippines pending the ratification of the treaty.
- 6.—The mutual release of military prisoners.
- 7.—The cession by Spain of the island of Kosae, or Strong island, in the Carolines.
- 8.—The mutual relinquishment of indemnity claims.
- 9.—The religious freedom of the Carolines, assuring the rights of American missionaries there.
- 10.—Cable landing rights at points within the Spanish jurisdiction.
- 11.—The release by Spain of political prisoners for offenses in Cuba and the Philippines.
- 12.—The pledge of the United States to inaugurate in the Philippines an "open door" policy and to guarantee the same to Spain for at least 12 years.
- 13.—A revival of the treaties broken by the war.

Daily sessions will be held hereafter, and it is now believed that the work may be possibly concluded this week, although so early a termination is not probable.

Boy Gave Them a Hot Reception.

Macon, Ga., Nov. 29.—A special from Butler, Ga., tells of the killing near there on Sunday night of a member of a posse, the fatal wounding of another and the serious wounding of a third, R. I. Cooper, Wesley Wainwright and John P. Jones were the posse. They went to a negro's house with a warrant. The negro's 14-year-old son said his father was not at home. When the officers attempted to enter the house to see for themselves, the boy fired on them. Wainwright fell dead, Cooper was probably dead and Jones is badly injured. The boy was arrested and taken to jail.

CatarrhCured

Blood Purified by Hood's Sarsaparilla and Health is Good.

"I was a sufferer from catarrh. One of my neighbors advised me to take Hood's Sarsaparilla and I did so. A few bottles purified my blood and cured me. I have remained in good health ever since." JAS. T. ADKINS, Athensville, Illinois.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is America's Greatest Medicine. 21: six for \$5.
 Hood's Pills cure all Liver Ills. 25 cents.

Meanness Personified.

"Did I understand you to say that dress you admired so much to-day was a dream?" inquired Mr. Smokeheart.

"Yes," answered his wife hopefully.
 "Well," he proceeded very kindly, "you keep your mind on it when you are to sleep to-night and make the dress will dream one of your own."—Washington Star.

To Californians.

Attention is called to the excellent service of the North-Western Line to California and the favorable rates which have been made for single and round-trip tickets for this season's travel. Best accommodations in first-class or tourist sleeping cars, which run through every day in the year. Personally-conducted tourist car parties every week to California and Oregon. Choice of a large number of different routes without extra charge. Particulars cheerfully given upon application to agents Chicago & North-Western R'y, or connecting lines.

A Sweet Memory.

She—I shall never, never cease to enjoy the memories of my college days.

He—What incident connected with them is brightest in your memory?

She—Let me see—oh, yes! those elegant ice cream sodas we used to get down at the village apothecary!—Roxbury Gazette.

Lane's Family Medicine.

Moves the bowels each day. In order to be healthy this is necessary. Acts gently on the liver and kidneys. Cures sick headache. Price 25 and 50c.

An Authority.

Willie—Mamma, what does making a bad break mean?
 "You'd better ask your father, Willie."—Indianapolis Journal.

To Cure a Cold in One Day

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

Indolence often assumes the mask of patience and gathers in her rewards.—Chicago Daily News.

Check Colds and Bronchitis with Hale's Honey of Horehound and Turpentine. Pike's Toothache Drops Cure in one minute.

Very few people appreciate the importance of doing a thing right in the first place.—Atchison Globe.

Half Sick
Half Well

Many persons have their good day and their bad day. Others are about half sick all the time. They have headache, backache, and are restless and nervous. Food does not taste good, and the digestion is poor; the skin is dry and sallow and disfigured with pimples or eruptions; sleep brings no rest and work is a burden.

What is the cause of all this? Impure blood. And the remedy?

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

It clears out the channels through which poisons are carried from the body. When all impurities are removed from the blood nature takes right hold and completes the cure. If there is constipation, take Ayer's Pills. They awaken the drowsy action of the liver; they cure biliousness.

Write to our Doctor. We have the exclusive services of some of the most eminent physicians in the United States. Write freely all the particulars in your case, and we will receive a prompt reply, without cost. Address, DR. J. C. AYER, Lowell, Mass.

Whiskers Dyed

A Natural Black by

Buckingham's Dye.

Price 50 cents of all druggists or K. F. Hall & Co., Nashua, N. H.

OLD SORES CURED

Ayer's Ulcerative Salve is the only sure cure in the world for Chronic Ulcers, Bone Ulcers, Scrofulous Ulcers, Varicose Ulcers, White Swelling, Fever Sores, and all Old Sores. It never fails. Draws out all poison. Saves expense and suffering. Cures permanent. Best salve for Boils, Carbuncles, Piles, Salt Rheum, Burns, Cuts and all Fresh Wounds. Be mail, small 3c; large 5c. Book free. J. C. AYER, MEDICINE CO., St. Paul, Minn. Sold by Druggists.

A Christmas

CHANCE FOR EVERYBODY!

Do you want to earn something for Christmas? We can put you in the way of making \$14, without interfering with regular occupation. Every child can earn \$12 between school hours. Something entirely new and original. No canvassing, and no capital required. A \$12 outfit will be sent on receipt of 2-cent stamp. Postoffice box 2207, NEW YORK, N. Y.

Top Snap

Complete Double Leader \$5.95

GUNS FISH TACKLE

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115 Main St. CINCINNATI