

CAMERON COUNTY PRESS.

M. H. MULLIN, Editor. Published Every Thursday.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION. Per year in advance \$1.00. Six months in advance .60. Three months in advance .35.

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.

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.

The czars of Russia have been the favorite game of the assassin. The nobles attacked Czar Paul in 1801. Alexander II. was attacked four times before he was finally killed in 1881 by a bomb thrown by a man, who was himself killed in St. Petersburg.

The department of agriculture reports that the increased value of the corn and oat crops on American farms this year will aggregate \$88,000,000. This will make up for the decreased value of the wheat crop and will start the farmer off in better condition in the race of life in 1899 than he did in 1898.

The Austrian minister of agriculture has sanctioned an appropriation for establishing, at a cost of 3,000 florins each, 333 stations at which the army is to supply guns and ammunition for driving away hail clouds. It is considered proved that the concussion and the clouds of smoke rising into the air affect the atmospheric state of humidity.

In the treasure room of the Maharajah of Baroda is said to repose a carpet which cost close upon \$1,000,000. It is only 10 feet by six feet in size, but is woven from strings of pure pearls, with center and corner circles of diamonds. It required three years to manufacture this jewel of a carpet, which was intended as a gift to a beautiful Moham-medan belle.

It is perhaps not generally known that the German emperor has a paper published and printed exclusively for himself and for the empress. It is the Imperial Gazette, of Berlin, containing a clear and concise daily summary of the world's news. The edition of this paper consists of two copies, doubtless the smallest edition of any paper published.

The salt mines of Wieliczka, near Cracow, Poland, were mentioned in 1044, and have been worked since 1240. The first map of the mines was made in 1638 by Martin German, a Swedish mine surveyor. The eight shafts now in existence are from 207 to 985 feet deep, and the length of the levels now open is 845,000 feet, with 115,500 feet of underground tram lines.

A curious visitation recently was noted in the township of Hove, near Brighton, Eng., in the shape of a plague of caterpillars. Having consumed a field of brood coli they have made tracks across the road toward the houses, exteriors of which have simply swarmed with them. Fourteen caterpillars were counted on a single window pane by an observer.

The oldest house in America is in St. Augustine, Fla. In 1564 it was built by the monks of the Order of St. Francis, and the whole of the solid structure is composed of coquina, a combination of sea shells and mortar, which is almost indestructible. When Francis Drake sacked and burned the town this was the only house left in the trail of destruction. It has been purchased by the well-known antiquarian, J. W. Henderson, who will make it his winter residence.

There has always been much controversy as to who was the youngest actual participant in the civil war. This honor in the Spanish war appears to be due to "Boots," the 13-year-old mascot of the 10th Pennsylvania, who accompanied the regiment to the Philippines. In the trenches before Manila "Boots" did good service carrying water and ammunition. When he wanted passage from Manila to Hong Kong he boarded Adm. Dewey's flagship and explained his wish and the admiral accommodated him.

CONSUL FLEMING, of Edinburgh, Scotland, reports an interview with a business man of Edinburgh, who says that the American harnessmakers, horse-furnishing and fitting manufacturers and office desk manufacturers are neglecting a field in Scotland that could be rendered fertile by proper cultivation. The standard of utility, convenience and adaptability of the American made goods is so much higher than all competing goods that sales would be large and profitable, if properly sought.

When an earthquake occurs the entire crust or surface of the earth experiences some effects of the disturbance. An earthquake in Calcutta which was accurately recorded gave a basis for determining the speed of transmission of the wave of disturbance due to the shock. The disturbance was registered at the Edinburgh observatory, thousands of miles distant, and gave a speed of transmission of six and two-tenths miles per second for the heavier shocks and less than two miles per second for the lighter ones.

THE TRADE OUTLOOK.

Sound Money and Good Crops Have Brought an Era of Great Prosperity.

The enormous orders which railroads have placed for steel rails are the most significant illustrations of the great revival in business in this country since the election. The Iron Age, the standard authority in the trade, says in its current issue that no less than 700,000 tons have been taken this week, which means prosperity for the mills next year. This represents only a part of the immense business that will be done, for many roads have not yet placed their orders, but are preparing to do so. From excellent information at hand the Age concludes that the production will reach 2,000,000 tons in 1899. Three western railroads alone have ordered 180,000 tons, one taking 75,000. Their orders for new cars are on a similar scale, and altogether it seems that the heavy purchasing which the mills have been expecting from the roads since the 1896 election has at last begun.

The railroads are making the start in the outlays which have been required for a general revival of business. Soon the other lines of trade and manufactures will follow. Confidence that was first restored in our currency and financial institutions is now returning in every direction. Railroads did not buy rails heavily, though they needed them, until they could be assured that the return of good times would not be checked by the danger of further silver legislation, and they could tell that the results of two good crops had given the country a basis upon which it could depend for freights outside of grain. The same thing has been true in practically nearly every other great line of trade. Money was plenty and credit good, but the wheels of progress were clogged until the road was cleared far ahead. Last year there were fine crops, high prices and a general winding up of old debts, but people had not that confidence in the future necessary to buying operations which make not a few lines of trade but a whole country busy and prosperous.

At last the swelling of the tide is general, and it is so recognized in Europe as well as in America. Every line of business is becoming buoyant, with few exceptions. The demand for labor is such that few men are unemployed if they want work. Advertisements of all sorts of help appear in the newspapers, to whose columns such announcements have long been strangers. Even cotton manufacturing, so long depressed, is now rallying, and soon will be prosperous. It will follow the upheaval in iron and steel, of which the strongest indication is given in the immense railroad orders.

The country never was so rich, and its currency system has not for 20 years been so free from danger of attack. The first result of abundant funds and the assurance that no revolution was to be attempted in the monetary standard has been a wild rush to place investments in bonds and fixed securities. What is coming now is the withdrawal of money from bonds and its employment in active trade. In short, we are upon the eve of another great era of development which will discount that of 1880-1890.—Louisville Courier-Journal (Dem.).

GREAT TIME COMING.

Such a Season of Prosperity as the World Never Has Known.

Never in the history of the American people were their business affairs in such promising condition as they are at the present time. Wherever we look the evidence of prosperity is found.

Our exports are phenomenally large and there is every indication that they will grow to even greater dimensions. There was a time when we sold only raw materials, but now our manufactured products are finding such favor in the eyes of the world that our European rivals in trade have reason for alarm. In a letter to the New York World George Rutledge Gibson, referring to this aspect of the question, says: "As a result, we have at our command an enormous international trade balance which we can convert into gold at any time, but we have what is more important than that, a relief from the gold drain to Europe, which for several years threatened gold payments in this country. While free silver men were agitating their policy gold was fleeing away and the very underpinning of our gold standard was being withdrawn. This process went on for some time in conjunction with a treasury situation which was weakened by monthly deficits. The whole economic drift has now changed. We have so far this year imported \$130,000,000 more gold than we have exported, we have produced and put into monetary circulation more gold than any year within 30 years, and we have at our beck and call millions of European gold in the form of bills of exchange carried by our bankers."

We continue to be the granary of the world; populism, it is believed, is disappearing; the silver question no longer excites serious alarm, though it will continue to be agitated; this country will not engage in war again for many years. So everything is promising for such a season of prosperity as the world never has known.—Albany Journal.

The evidence increases that the republican victories in November have been followed by an unprecedented improvement in business. It would not have been thus if the silverites had carried the northwestern states.—Indianapolis Journal.

But for the war the republican revenue would have paid the expenses of the government this year and given a surplus of \$15,000,000 to November 1. This statement excludes the Pacific railroad payments.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

STANDS BY HIS PLEDGES.

President McKinley Will Keep Every Promise Made at His Election.

President McKinley's message to the people of the west, delivered by H. H. Hanna at the meeting of the New York chamber of commerce a few days ago is an emphatic reiteration of his message to congress last year. "What word," said Mr. Hanna on parting with the president, "can I take back to the people of the west regarding the currency?" The president replied: "Tell them I stand firmly for monetary legislation, and that I am determined that every pledge the republican party made along this line shall be kept."

Why is this message sent especially to the west? Simply because, to the honor of the west, it is here that the demand for the fulfillment of the republican pledges of 1896 are most insistent. The president has been reading the returns from the west. He interprets correctly the magnificent majority in Ohio to mean an endorsement alike of the performances and promises of his administration. So, too, of the round plurality of 69,000 in Illinois, 25,000 in Indiana, 74,000 in Michigan, 63,000 in Iowa, 30,000 in Wisconsin, and sound money gains everywhere west to the Golden Gate that opens outward to our island empire.

The president makes no new promises. Nor does he give any intimation of favoring any of the currency reform measures before the present congress. He knows that no relief is possible in that quarter. But from his message of December 6, 1897, we know that President McKinley is committed to monetary measures that shall— "1. Place the currency and obligations of the United States on the gold basis by statute. "2. Impound redeemed greenbacks so that they shall not be reissued except for gold, thereby breaking the 'endless chain.' "3. Grant to national banks the right to issue notes to the face value of the bonds which they deposit for circulation and reduce the tax on such circulation to one-half of one per cent."

There need be no caucusing of republican leaders during the coming session to unite upon these propositions. There are no differences of opinion to be reconciled about them. There is no novelty or intricacy of system involved in them. They stand forth as the obvious and self-evident means to secure the gold standard, break the "endless chain" of repeated redemption and give greater elasticity to our currency.

No preliminary conference of party leaders was necessary to the calling of the extra session of 1897 for tariff reform, and none is needed to adjust differences as to monetary reform before the extra session. The divergence of views as to national banking and currency that cannot be brought together in the discussion of the extra session can be relegated to the regular session.

The people of the west send greeting to President McKinley and beg to express their confidence in his determination to call an extra session of the Fifty-sixth congress in March that the republican party at the first opportunity may keep its pledges of 1896 and 1898 in regard to monetary legislation.—Chicago Times-Herald.

DINGLEY BILL RECEIPTS.

Treasury Figures Show It Is Unmistakably a Revenue Raiser.

So nicely is the Dingley tariff working that the author, or the man whose name it bears, has no reason to hang his head for shame, nor to feel hurt by the jibes of mugwump and democratic detractors. To make it clear, note a few figures lately given out by the treasury authorities.

In the first four months of the current fiscal year, which began July 1, the customs receipts have been by months as follows: July, 1898, \$15,192,680; August, 16,289,542; September, 16,759,577; October, 15,255,254.

Total, \$62,737,133. Average per month, \$15,684,283. In these receipts are included tea, which may be called a war tax, but it is so easily raised and produces revenue, the burden of which is justly and lightly distributed, that it will in all likelihood be long continued.

It will be seen that the average for these four months is but a trifle less than \$16,000,000 a month, an average which, if it holds out, will produce from customs a sum but a trifle short of \$200,000,000 per annum.

Now for a fair comparison. Under the last straight fiscal year of the Wilson tariff, ended June 30, 1896, the receipts amounted to \$160,021,751, and last year, owing to anticipatory importations to escape the new taxes, the receipts were but \$150,078,758.

All in all, republicans have no occasion to be ashamed of the work of their hands. There may be crudities here and there in the bill and slight changes may be necessary, but taken as a whole the bill will prove to be a revenue raiser, with burdens justly and properly distributed.—Cincinnati Commercial Tribune.

PRESS OPINIONS.

Coin Harvey has coupled a lecture to his collecting tour and thus rendered his coming more painful than ever.—Washington Post.

Santa Claus is in no danger of getting lost this year. The advance agent of prosperity has blazed the way very plainly.—Cleveland Leader.

That business has taken a fresh start since the election is a fact which becomes more and more noticeable daily.—N. Y. Post (Gold Dem.).

Some silver papers are frank enough to acknowledge that one more good crop will bury forever the hopes of those favoring the free coinage of silver. But they should not be cast down. The country can stand it if they can.—Cincinnati Commercial Tribune.

A FRIGHTFUL CRASH.

A Huge Tank Collapses While Being Tested and a Number of Persons are Killed and Wounded.

New York, Dec. 14.—The great steel gas tank of the Consolidated Gas Co. at Avenue A and Twentieth street, the largest of its kind in the world, collapsed at 5:30 Tuesday afternoon. It went down with a roar like a great explosion. Granite blocks and bricks fell like a child's toy house of blocks, and loosed from bondage 8,000,000 gallons of water, deluged the streets and in a ten-foot tidal wave carried death and destruction through the neighborhood. The dead so far recovered are: Andrew Wendt, workman; Plus Baum, engineer in adjacent factory. The injured number 25, of whom one or two may die.

The steel tank was 178 feet in diameter and 160 feet high. Rising out of the ground to a height of 50 feet was a great circular wall of granite and brick many feet in thickness. This was filled with 8,000,000 gallons of water. A gang of men was at work filling the pit with water to make the first "water test." The great tank seemed to withstand the test well. The laborers were even beginning to gather up their tools to knock off. There were many people on the streets and crowded street cars coming and going. Suddenly came an awful crash. The men below had scarcely time to fly from beneath the falling walls ere they were picked up by the mass of rolling water and hurled hundreds of feet away.

Into the basements, the first and second floors of factories and tenements rushed the flood. Workmen were shot out of the factory windows and carried a block or more as if mere straws. Women were washed out of the flats from the first floors and almost drowned. Mary O'Connell and her little sister Catherine were seated at the front window on the second floor of No. 335 Avenue A. Before they could flee a rush of water struck them both, smashing them through the door and carrying them half a block distant. Both were terribly injured, the little one perhaps fatally. Henry Fulmer was taken up bodily and carried almost to 21st street. His son was also carried out of his office by the water, but for the timely arrival of some workmen with axes he would have been drowned.

Andrew Wendt, one of the killed, was near the base of the tank when it collapsed. He was caught by the rushing water and borne almost an incredible distance. His mangled body was found more than a block away. W. J. Logan, of Green Point, the contractor who was building the tank, arrived on the scene a few minutes after the collapse and was placed under arrest.

W. H. Bradley, chief engineer of the Consolidated Gas Co., and said to be jointly responsible for the work with Contractor Logan, was also arrested. Both were charged with homicide and bail was placed at \$10,000 each.

FOUGHT IN THE STREET.

A Bloody Affray Between Spaniards and Cubans in Havana—Funeral Procession Attacked.

Havana, Dec. 14.—Tuesday morning, when a funeral procession which was escorting the hearse containing the remains of Jesus Sotolongo, who was killed Sunday night, reached the corner of Infanta and San Jose streets, a violent affray took place between members of the funeral party and some employes of the military hospital. The following were wounded: Dr. Betancourt, Cuban deputy for Santiago; Rafael Portuondo, Cuban deputy; the Cuban Vidal; Armando Rivas, Francisco Lucas Blanco, a Spaniard; Ramon Garcia, a Spaniard, three women and two children. Garcia, who was stabbed, may die and Portuondo was badly hurt.

One version is that the hospital employes and a number of Spanish privates who were standing in the hospital portico refused to remove their hats when requested to do so by persons in the procession. Thereupon the Cubans, it is alleged, tried to knock off the hats and a fight ensued.

The privates fired upon the procession, the windows of the hearse being broken and bullets striking the coffin. Knives and pistols were freely used. The procession, which consisted of 180 carriages, continued to the Cuban camp near Marianao, where military honors were rendered.

Echoes of an Ocean Horror.

Chicago, Dec. 14.—Five suits in admiralty were begun Tuesday in the United States district court against La Compagnie Generale Trans-Atlantique, owner of the ill-fated Atlantic liner La Bourgogne, which sank off Sable Island July 4 last as the result of a collision with the Cronartyshire in which several hundred people lost their lives. Damages to the amount of \$50,000 are asked in each case. The suits are brought by the administrators of the estates of five persons who lost their lives in this disaster.

Success Assured.

Washington, Dec. 14.—The Lafayette monument commission, having in charge the matter of the erection of a monument of Lafayette in Paris in 1900, held a meeting here Tuesday. The report of the treasurer showed that \$50,000 already had been raised toward defraying the cost of the monument, principally from dime donations by children of the public schools, which assures the success of the enterprise.

Garcia's Funeral.

Washington, Dec. 14.—The solemn high mass of the Catholic church was performed over the remains of Gen. Calisto Garcia at St. Patrick's church Tuesday before the body of the distinguished Cuban leader was committed to the vault in the National cemetery at Arlington. The service was notable for the distinguished gathering present. All the honors of war that could be meted out to a national hero were bestowed by this government upon the old Cuban. At the conclusion of the mass the body was transferred to Arlington.

PEACE JUBILEE.

The Atlantic Celebration Begins on Time.

President McKinley Delivers a Soul Stirring and Patriotic Address in the Presence of the Legislature and Governor of Georgia.

Atlanta, Ga., Dec. 15.—President McKinley and his party arrived in Atlanta Wednesday morning over the Southern railway.

Gen. Joe Wheeler was the first to alight. A chorus of cheers greeted the distinguished Alabamian as he made his way to a carriage. When the president appeared a hearty cheer was given him, breaking forth with renewed vigor an instant later, when Mrs. McKinley came out of the car. The ladies of the peace jubilee committee extended a greeting to the ladies of the presidential party, after which the president and those accompanying him were escorted to the Kimball house.

A few minutes before 1 o'clock the president's party were assigned to carriages and, escorted by 50 mounted police and the members of Gov. Candler's staff, started for the Capitol. Guns boomed the presidential salute as the president ascended the steps of the Capitol. At the entrance the president was met by a committee representing Gov. Candler, the state senate and the house and was conducted to the governor's parlor. Here he was received by Gov. Candler and the state house officials, after which the general assembly in joint session received the president and party and the governor.

The president as he entered the house of representatives was given an ovation. The joint session rose to its feet and cheered the nation's chief lustily. The well-filled galleries joined in the welcome.

The speaker introduced the president to the audience. As the president rose the audience applauded. During his speech Mr. McKinley referred often to his notes and constantly paused for the cheers to stop. A scene of intense enthusiasm followed when these words fell from the lips of the president: "Every soldier's grave made during the unfortunate civil war is a tribute to American valor. And while, when those graves were made we differed widely about the future of the government, those differences were long ago settled by the arbitration of arms—and the time has now come, under the providence of God, when in the spirit of fraternity we should share with you in the care of the graves of the Confederate soldiers."

A wild cheer went up from every throat in the audience, a cheer that echoed through the chamber until it was taken up by the crowds outside. Old men who fought for the south rose from their seats and waved their hats. Of all the many conciliatory speeches which have been made since Grant said: "Let there be peace," nothing has more deeply stirred a southern audience than these words of President McKinley.

No sooner had the president concluded than there were loud cries for Wheeler and when that little man got up, his head scarcely higher than the speaker's desk, the audience once more gave vent to wild enthusiasm. Gen. Wheeler referred enthusiastically to the efforts of the president towards preserving peace as long as the country's honor would permit such efforts, and of his masterful policy after war was inevitable.

Calls for Brig. Gen. Young brought that officer to his feet with a short speech regarding the condition of the army camps in the south. He said that no troops in the world were better fed and better treated than the troops in South Carolina and Georgia.

Gen. Lawton was loudly cheered, but refused to make a speech. He simply thanked, on behalf of his men at Santiago, the legislature and people of Georgia for their tribute to himself. Secretary Alger refused to speak and the legislature dissolved. The president held a private reception in the senate and afterward a public reception on the steps of the rotunda.

The prettiest feature of the day's festivities occurred during the afternoon. It was a floral parade in which prominent people of the city took part.

The parade proceeded through the business portion of the South Side to Peachtree street. Passing out this beautiful street, which was lined on both sides with thousands of cheering school children, all waving tiny flags, it was indeed a unique feature. The president and his escort preceded the parade to the reviewing stand. As each carriage passed the stand the occupants saluted the president and waved flags, to which the executive responded.

Escaped from the Ice Floe.

Detroit, Mich., Dec. 15.—Nine incoming steamers succeeded in crawling out of the Lake Erie ice floe yesterday. All had been in the ice from three to five days, but none were seriously damaged. The outbound vessels have not been so fortunate. It was reported at noon from below Point Pelee, on the Canadian shore, that the Detroit ferry steamers Promise and Fortune were breaking the ice below the point ahead of five steamers bound down. Some 15 other vessels are struggling with the ice pack.

Demand \$20,000,000 Ransom.

Madrid, Dec. 15.—There is great irritation here at the continued refusal of the Filipinos to release the Spanish prisoners, who are said to exceed 10,000 in number. The insurgents are now demanding that Spain pay as a ransom for these prisoners the \$20,000,000 which she is to receive from the United States.

Found Four More Corpses.

New York, Dec. 15.—Four more bodies were found Wednesday in the wreckage of the collapsed gas holder at Twentieth street and Avenue A. This brings the list of dead up to six.

CONVERSATION SIMPLIFIED.

It is Not Difficult to Determine the Subject When a Man Talks Like This.

"It's a fraud!" exclaimed one of the men who had stopped to read their papers in the warm though unpretentious little place which serves both as railway waiting-room and post office. "The whole business is a downright swindle."

"Of course it is," answered his neighbor, who was busily engaged in pronouncing under his breath all the words in an article on successful fertilizing. "It's an outrage on a confiding public, and a racket to civilization."

"That's what it is," was the somewhat grudging response. The indignant old gentleman became so excited that he had to go out and walk up and down the platform. As his friend glanced up from his paper to watch him depart he caught the eye of a traveling man who, pending train time, had nothing to do but observe people.

"Excuse me for asking questions about things that are none of my affair," said the traveling man, "but are you a mind reader?"

"Not that I know of." "You knew what your friend was talking about without his telling you?" "Well, not precisely." "But you answered him as if you knew?" "Yes, I wa'n't takin' any risk in that. I knowed he was makin' allusions to either a lecture or a prize fight. An' whichever it was, them was my sentiments."—Washington Star.

A CHEEKY BLUFF.

The Monumental Gall of a Nervy Man Gains for Him His Dime-cut End.

A local banker of a small Iowa town was killed suddenly by a train when at considerable distance from the station. A daughter, who had been visiting there, in order to get there that day he would have to change cars at Des Moines and the train that connected with the Des Moines train left earlier in the day. Consulting his timetable, he learned that the train he would be obliged to board reached Des Moines just 15 minutes after the train for B—, his destination, pulled out. Remembering an old adage of his cashier: "He who works the greatest bluff wins," he sent the following message to the Des Moines train officials: "Hold the 2:30 train until I arrive."

"G. G. BLANK." Not knowing but that G. G. Blank was in some way highly connected with the road and fearing to incur his displeasure, the "bluff" worked. When he stepped off the train at Des Moines a man hurried toward him, and, lifting his hat respectfully, inquired: "Are you Mr. Blank?"

"Yes." "We received your message. The train is waiting." And that is how G. G. Blank, who is not known outside his little county, passed for an official of a great and mighty corporation and was able to reach his destination just in time to give the paternal blessing to his daughter and her newly made husband.—Chicago Chronicle.

The Modern Idea.

A teacher in a local primary school in an endeavor to inculcate a moral lesson in the receptive minds of her little charges asked them what they would do if they had a great deal of money. With remarkable unanimity the pupils replied that they would donate it to pleasing others. They didn't say so in chorus, but the answers ran down the line in about this fashion: "I'd buy a present for papa."

"I'd get something nice for mamma." "I'd spend it for my baby brother." "I'd buy a nice cloak for grandma." And so it ran on until it reached little Jimmie Peters, the last boy in the line. "Well, Jimmie," queried the teacher, "what would you do if you had lots of money?" "Burn it," said Jimmie.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Railroad Trains to Run Slower.

Railroad officials claim that it is very expensive to run their lightning express trains, and are talking about reducing the speed. It is likewise expensive to keep the tracks and struggle and compete in business affairs as men do nowadays. The brain, the nerves, the muscles, the whole system gives out. For restoring strength after business worries, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is the proper remedy. It is an ideal tonic for the tired, the run-down and the weak.

Too Big a Risk.

"Yes, I've made up my mind to have my life insured." "Any particular reason for it?" "Going to be married next week." "Let's see, you're one of these popular fellows, aren't you?" "Why, I fancy I'm pretty well known." "Well, we can't insure you until after the wedding is over." "Why not?" "Because there's no telling what your fool friends will do to you before you get out of town."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

From Baby in the High Chair.

To grandma in the rocker Grain-O is good for the whole family. It is as good as a substitute for coffee. Never upsets the nerves or injures the digestion. Made from pure grains it is a food in itself. Has the taste and appearance of the best coffee at 4¢ the price. It is a genuine and scientific article and is come to stay. It makes for health and strength. Ask your grocer for Grain-O.

Gracious Offering.

Elderly Passenger—Here, miss, take this seat. Stout Young Woman—Oh, I could not think of depriving an old—I mean I could not think of depriving you. "You go ahead and take it, an' don't argue. I know you can't sit always has lame feet."—Indianapolis Journal.

Are you bruised? Use St. Jacobs Oil and You won't be long. Shortest way.

Derailment.

"Am I disturbing a train of thought?" asked the canvasser, with a cheerful assumption of comradeship and good humor. "Disturbing it?" responded the professor, looking up from his table of logarithms, "you are holding it up, sir!" And the abashed canvasser withdrew.—Chicago Tribune.

Sharp Pains

Darting from one point to another, stiff and swollen joints, inflammation, intense suffering, are characteristics of rheumatism. All these painful symptoms are cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla which purifies the blood and neutralizes the acid which is the cause of rheumatism. Why continue to suffer when you may be relieved by

Hood's Sarsaparilla

America's Greatest Medicine. Price \$1. Prepared by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Hood's Pills cure all Liver Ills. 25 cents.

Eureka Roller Chair

The Lightest, Strongest, The Best. THE FASTEST RUNNING CHAIR AND CHEAPEST. Only \$15.00. GEO. H. CUMMING, 1222 Broadway, N. Y.