

## CAMERON COUNTY PRESS.

H. H. MULLIN, Editor.

Published Every Thursday.

## TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For one year in advance, \$2.00  
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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.

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 Local notices 10 cents per line for one insertion; 5 cents per line for each subsequent insertion.  
 Ordinary 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, 85 per year; over five lines, at the regular rates of advertising.  
 No local inserted for less than 75 cents per line.

## JOB PRINTING.

The Job department of the Press is complete and affords facilities for doing the best class of work. PARTICULAR ATTENTION PAID TO LAW PRINTING.

No paper will be discontinued until arrears are paid, except at the option of the publisher. Papers sent out of the county must be paid for in advance.

In Prussia 413 school children under 15 years of age have committed suicide within the space of ten years. Three hundred and thirty-seven of them were boys and 76 girls.

The Americans are the greatest travelers in the world. In the United States a train runs 13 miles annually for every man, woman and child in the country; in England, 8; in Germany, 4½; in Belgium, 3½.

A New Jersey man, who is suing for divorce, says in his petition that his wife has made only one laplace pudding during all of their married life. This is a pretty strong proof that the lady doesn't like laplace herself.

Ex-Empress Eugenie on the Spanish-American war is very interesting. She has confided to the American wife of one of our peace commissioners that, though she (Eugenie) is a Spaniard, she thought our war was justifiable under the circumstances.

Ours is the greatest producing and exporting nation in all the world. Hitherto we have held at best second place to Great Britain. This year, with our exports amounting to \$1,230,000,000 we leave even Great Britain behind by more than \$60,000,000.

Having had his fleet augmented by two monitors, Admiral Dewey cables that he can hold the Philippines against the world. That he could have held them without the monitors no one doubts; but while the game is lagging we may as well get two more men in the king row.

Ex-Gov. Flower, of New York, recently sent \$100 to the Salvation Army. When jokingly asked if he meant to enroll under Gen. Booth's banner Mr. Flower bluntly replied: "No, sir; but I do belong to the great Christian army, and I don't care what flag they march under so long as they are bound to the cross."

There is an impending famine in Russia, the czar has already given \$350,000 to the relief fund, and it is now said that American will soon be asked to give from her bountiful store. The world knows that America is as great in charity as she is in war, and when famine stricken all countries turn their eyes toward the United States.

There are two curious coincidences in connection with the Mary Washington hospital at Fredericksburg, Va., ground for which has been broken. George Washington Smith, who was born on Washington's birthday, drew the plans, and George Washington, who also first saw the light on February 22, will supersede the work of building.

The official records of the rebellion, comprising 131 volumes with an aggregate of 118,216 pages, have just been completed. The work of the compilation and publication of those records has required 24 years, and the set undoubtedly constitutes the most expensive series of books ever published. Up to June 30 last there had been expended on the work \$2,625,088.50, or something like \$235,000 per volume.

Mrs. Harriet R. P. Stanford, of Cottage City, Mass., has presented to the government the flag carried by John Paul Jones' frigate, the Bon Homme Richard, during her famous battle with the British Serapis on September 23, 1779. Mrs. Stanford has documentary evidence to the fact that this flag is the first stars and stripes ever hoisted over an American man-of-war and that it was the first ever saluted by a foreign naval power.

The Garton Brothers, of England, are agricultural scientists likely to make a figure in the world. They have doubled the yield of Eife wheat by crossing it with an Asian variety, increased a barley head with two rows to six rows, crossed English and Japanese oats until 50 pounds to the bushel is the yield, and not only crossed white and red clover, but made red clover a perennial. The benefactor who produced two blades of grass where one grew before is distanced by these experiments.

During the recent blizzard in the east, which blocked railroads and suspended all traffic for days, Rev. George R. Cutten walked from his parsonage in Montrose, Conn., to New Haven, where he delivered an address before 800 Yale students on "Giving as an Aid to Christian Growth." Five miles of the walk was through snow drifts which teamsters had found an absolute barrier against passage. Rev. Cutten, it must be remarked, played center rush on the Yale football team this season.

## DR. DEPEW ON "98"

Imperialism the Keystone of His Address.

He Briefly Reviews the History of the Country and Submits His Views on the Policy that Ought to be Pursued by the United States with Regard to Its Newly-Acquired Possessions.

Buffalo, Dec. 28.—The banquet hall of the Elliott club was filled on Friday night with one of the largest gatherings ever seen at a club dinner in Buffalo. The speaker of the evening was Dr. Chauncey M. Depew. His subject was "1898" and his speech, eloquent and polished, was devoted chiefly to argument in favor of territorial expansion. John G. Milburn, the other speaker, replied effectively in a short address. Following is Dr. Depew's speech in part:

Mr. President and Gentlemen—In 1860, in the full flush of youthful enthusiasm, I spoke in Buffalo for Abraham Lincoln. I was full of the feeling that James Buchanan and his cabinet were contemplating treason against the United States. Subsequent events verified the frightful charges which fell from the lips of the impassioned young speaker, but that night he lay awake, fearing that when the libel suit was brought by the president and his secretaries he might not be able to secure the evidence to sustain the charges. Youth does not get a due sense of proportion. At that time Buffalo was not a factor in the public opinion of the country of great importance, and the orator was of no importance at all. Since that time Buffalo and I have both got on fairly well.

One hundred and nine years ago George Washington was elected first president of the United States. The young republic was overwhelmed with debt, had no manufactures, no commerce and few resources. It was torn with the dissensions and jealousies of the thirteen original states which composed it. Washington gave eight years as president to fix this republic upon firm foundations and to enable it from them to grow into the full fruition for its people of "the equality of all men before the law" and the full enjoyment in practical life of the philosopher's reflection that "all men are created equal, with certain inalienable rights, among which are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness." These principles suffered many vicissitudes and nearly wrecked our government several times. Their first complete recognition was in the emancipation proclamation of Abraham Lincoln, and the seal upon their practical enforcement was affixed and stamped with the hilt of the sword of Grant at Appomattox.

For 33 years, from the close of the civil war, we have been enjoying American liberty and opportunity. In 1898 we are reaping the full benefits of the fruitage of this grand experiment.

By a marvellous series of providences we are now in possession of vast territories, peopled by alien races in various degrees of civilization, in regard to which there have been thrust upon us the gravest responsibilities. Our success in their government depends upon the faithful application of these same oft-tried and ever-successful principles, which have been worked out in such a marvellous way in our own history.

There is a large school of historical criticism which depreciates Washington as a man of ordinary ability, guided by the brilliant minds about him and incapable on his own account of the initiative which is the quality of genius. It is because Washington is not only beyond all parallels, as I have said before, but he does not come within the rules by which the leaders of mankind have been judged. Hannibal was supremely great as a general, but failed as a statesman. Napoleon was supremely great as a conqueror, but failed as an administrator in the conservation of his conquests for the glory of his country. Genius is commonly believed to be the possession of a faculty which amounts to inspiration in some one field of human endeavor. Because of Washington's full-rounded and perfected talents in every field which he entered, extreme criticism places him among the moderate men of his time. The people of the United States were venomously enraged against Great Britain and wildly enthusiastic for France because of the help she had given us in the Revolutionary war. They were determined to form an alliance with France, offensive and defensive, in the wars which she was waging against all Europe after the French revolution. Washington saw, almost alone, that such an alliance with France, who was so involved that she could not help us and against England, all-powerful, all around us, would lead to the destruction of the young republic. He saw, further, that in the evolution of the century the English-speaking nations of the world, with their common language and similarity of laws, literature and institutions, must grow closer together in the recognition of their common destiny and in the importance of their common friendship. He made the treaty of 1796, a treaty in which all disputes arising between Great Britain and the United States should thereafter be settled by arbitration. It was only by his personal power that he secured its ratification. It has remained practically a dead letter for 100 years. In spite of it we had the war of 1812 with Great Britain; in spite of it, the action of the British government during our civil war was such that, except that our hands were tied, we would have fought again; in spite of it, during the Venezuelan controversy four years ago, if the people of Great Britain had not become so extremely cordial and friendly toward us, the challenge of

President Cleveland for war would have been accepted. But in 1898 the purpose of Washington is accomplished. We have a war with Spain, and France would help her because she owns Spanish securities, because of ties of blood and because of relations of contiguity; Russia, Germany, Italy, Austria would help her for dynastic considerations. England alone stands aloof; England refuses to join in an effort to have the navies of the world intervene; England alone says, "if you intervene without us we will be with our navy on the side of the United States." The closing days of 1898 witness a fraternal relation and a full and complete understanding between the English-speaking peoples of the world. It sees America and Great Britain together, the controlling powers for civilization, for liberty and for commerce. If, as I believe, those who have gone before in their spirit lives follow in the family those they love and in affairs the things in which they were interested, Washington has the gratification of seeing the prophetic purpose of his maligned intentions of 1796 fulfilled in 1898.

The evolution of the administration of the affairs of the American republic has been for 100 years toward national supremacy. Hamilton's remedy has worked the cure of state rights. From the war of 1812 came to the presidency its hero, Gen. Jackson. His prestige and personality enabled him to suppress the South Carolinian assertion of the original doctrine, came near hanging John C. Calhoun, and condensed in an epigram the philosophy of the future. "By the Eternal," said the old soldier, "the Federal Union, it must and it shall be preserved." By the war with Mexico in 1846 our country acquired vast territories, organized for them governments and administered them from Washington for years without regard to the wishes of the inhabitants. With the close of the civil war, during which Abraham Lincoln was both president and commander-in-chief, Federal power began to rapidly crystallize in the president. Now, in 1898, at the close of the Spanish war, the president of the United States possesses and exercises an authority beyond that of any ruler in the world except the czar of Russia, and without question from any source.

From Washington to McKinley we have evolved from the weakest form of federation to the most concentrated one of executive centralization. Just here the difference between American liberty and autocracy or hereditary sovereignty in any form becomes brilliantly conspicuous. The majestic presidential office, with its supreme and unequalled powers, at the end of every four years is surrendered to the people. The office remains, the power remains, the man is eliminated. The people again and again select the chief magistrate to whom they shall confide this tremendous responsibility.

We face at this Christmastide questions as vital to the future of our country as any which in the past have been met and successfully answered. The federation of Washington in 1798 has developed into the United States of 1898, with that inherent power which is always attached to national sovereignty, of acquiring territory by conquest or cession. No constitutional lawyer will doubt this power. I do not think any body of constitutional lawyers will doubt that among the reserved powers of sovereignty, which belong to us as a nation, is the right to administer the affairs of territories acquired by conquest or by cession, under such form of government as congress and the executive may prescribe. But to great numbers of wise and good people, to govern any of the possessions of the United States, except as the people would govern themselves, seems illogical and contrary to the Declaration of Independence and the constitution of the United States. War is illogical. It violates the injunction of the Great Master, "Peace on earth, good will to men." Revolutions are illogical. They overturn the existing order of things. That the fleet of Admiral Cervera, coming out of the harbor of Santiago and meeting an American fleet of nearly equal strength, should have been sunk in thirteen minutes, with a loss of half its officers and crews, while the American fleet lost but one man and received no damage to any vessel is illogical. It is against the traditions of war. That Dewey, with six cruisers, should have sailed unharmed past the forts in Manila bay and captured and destroyed thirteen Spanish men-of-war without the loss of a man is illogical, according to the calculations of war. Destiny knows no logic. Providence, in the wise purposes which it has for nations, makes the precedents and conditions from which alone the logic of these conditions can be argued. We make war against a foreign power, and for the first time in the history of the world solely for humanity. The world cannot understand, and the world stands by to sneer and scoff. To maintain order in Cuba until her people shall be able to maintain a stable government of liberty and law, is humanity. To incorporate Porto Rico in our domain, relieve its citizens from oppression and give them good government, is humanity. To permit the bloody hand of Spain to again grasp the throat of 10,000,000 of Filipinos, or to pass them over to the tender mercies of European governments, would be inhuman and cowardly. It would be refusing the mission which Providence has distinctly forced upon us. We must judge of the future of these possessions, not by the oppressions which they have suffered, but by the liberty which they will enjoy. We have the opinion of Dewey, one of the greatest men whom this war has developed, and of Gen. Merritt, a wise observer, that when the inhabitants of the Philippine islands appreciate what American protection and law mean they will become one of the most obedient, law-abiding and productive populations

in the world. The vast trade of Cuba, which heretofore went to Spain and to Europe, will now come to us, and be enormously increased by Americans, who will flock there with capital and energy. The development of the island will necessarily be by leaps and bounds, because it deserves, by its location, its climate, the richness of its soil, its mineral possessions and its forests, its title of the "Gem of the Antilles." The \$34,000,000 of exports from Porto Rico, of which all but \$4,000,000 has gone to Spain, will now come to us, enhanced many fold by American enterprise and immigration. The Philippines to the United States, like Java to Holland, under the inspiring influences of American opportunity, of American school and American hope, will be an immense market and a large source of revenue over and above the cost of administration for the United States. Our government, firmly planted, will not only enter the "open door" of the Orient for the products of our fields and our factories, but when the great boot of Uncle Sam is put in the crack of the door which continental nations would close, there will be no musket jammed upon that boot to compel its withdrawal.

Dr. Depew closed amid great applause at 10:45 o'clock, having spoken for one hour and fifteen minutes.

## HUMOROUS.

"The vane on the church steeple says the wind is east." "Well, that is pretty high authority."—Boston Commercial Bulletin.

Trainer—"Hit him like a nail." Pugilist—"Like a nail?" Trainer—"Yes; on the head."—Syracuse Herald.

"And yet, I trow," the actor cried, Emerging from the wings—  
 But the gallery it rose en masse,  
 And didn't trow a thing.  
 —Detroit Journal.

"We are worried about Julia; she got out of a sick bed to go to the matinee." "How could she?" "She had to go; she had a ticket."—N. O. Times-Democrat.

A West Union woman called in the doctor to see her husband, not because he seemed sick, but because he didn't want to go to the circus.—West Union Gazette.

"I have never met," he said, "more than two really lovely women." "Ah!" she said, looking up innocently into his face, "who was the other?"—Chicago Journal.

The Day After.—Grogan—"I'm feeling terrible to-day." Horgan—"Congratulations to you, old boy. You must have had a mighty good dinner yesterday."—Boston Transcript.

A Play on Words.—"Yes," she said, bitterly, "you loved me then—and now!" She paused and sighed. "It is merely a revised passion," he calmly replied. "I still love you now and then"—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Caller—"That was a fine editorial you had this morning on the 'Increase of Sordid Commercialism.'" Assistant Editor—"Yes, the old man wrote it himself, after one of our best poets notified him that we would get no more verse unless we paid something for it."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

## NO MARKET FOR STOLEN HAIR.

A Dealer's View of the Stories of Girls Whose Braids Disappear Suddenly.

A reporter for the Sun asked a dealer in human hair whether men in his line bought the braids reported from time to time to have been clipped from young girls' heads in the streets and elsewhere. He smiled and said:

"Many people think so, but they are mistaken. If we did purchase the hair, we would not give 50 cents for the prettiest braid. Some people labor under the impression that a head of beautiful tresses is worth \$25 or \$50. There are in the large cities houses that buy women's hair, but it is my opinion that very little of the hair cut suddenly from a woman's head finds its way to them. The prices paid for such goods are so small that it would not pay a person to rob women of their hair. I have frequently been asked whether tramps or other suspicious-looking individuals offer us for sale hair that might have been slashed from a woman's head. None has ever entered our place. Persons with hair gotten legitimately sometimes call to sell it, but we cannot use it. No, human hair dressers do not get their hair in this way. Look at this hair. That is the only form in which we buy it. Most of the hair used in this country comes from France. There women cultivate beautiful hair for the purpose of selling it. Agents go from house to house pay trivial sums for it, and then skillfully cut it off. Then it is sent to factories where it goes through various processes before it is ready for the market. This hair I have in my hand is all of the same length. The fine and strong hair and the coarser and most feeble and the long and short must be separated. All must be uniform. These are the reasons, then, why we could not utilize hair just cut off."

"Do persons ever sell you dead people's hair?"

"We have had such callers. But as such hair is weak and brittle, it cannot be used in our business."

"How do you account for these hair-clipping stories?"

"We have our own opinions. Sometimes girls get tired of combing and caring for their hair. Their parents do not allow them to cut it off. The next thing they know some villain has come along and clipped it off, according to the girl's story. She may have done the clipping and hidden away the braid. Of course, there may be legitimate cases of braid stealing or clipping for revenge, spite or malice; but as for professional hair stealers, never. As I said before, there is nothing in it. I have yet to hear of anyone being arrested with stolen human hair in his possession; that is, hair clipped from an unsuspecting girl on the street."—N. Y. Sun.

## CHARGES FALSE.

Polygamy is Not Encouraged by the Mormon Church.

President Snow, of the Church of Latter Day Saints, is Opposed to Plural Marriages. Election of Roberts a Secular Affair.

Salt Lake, Utah, Dec. 30.—In connection with the election of B. H. Roberts to congress and certain charges circulated by the Presbyterian Board of Missions, President Lorenzo Snow, of the Mormon church, furnished a statement to an afternoon paper here yesterday in which he says in part: "I declare most solemnly and emphatically that the statements which are being published to the effect that the Mormon church is encouraging and teaching polygamy are utterly untrue. Ever since the issuance of the manifesto on this subject by President Wilford Woodruff, my predecessor in office, polygamous or plural marriages have entirely ceased in Utah."

"Since my accession to the presidency of the church of Jesus Christ of the Latter Day Saints I have repeatedly asserted my intention to stand by that manifesto and my determination not to permit any marriage to take place under sanction of the church which is contrary to the law of the state, and I now reaffirm that statement."

"The implied understanding with the nation when Utah entered the Union as a state has been sacredly observed. There is no intention or disposition on the part of the church to violate or depart from it in the future. The enabling act required approbation in the legislature of the state of Utah that polygamous or plural marriages should be forever prohibited. Laws have been framed in support of this constitutional amendment. Heavy penalties are provided for in case of their violation."

"The election of Mr. B. H. Roberts to the office of representative in congress from Utah was an entirely secular affair. Non-Mormons participated in his nomination in the regular convention of his party. Non-Mormons also aided in his election. Many Mormons do not belong of his party voted for his opponent. He was elected as an American citizen by American citizens and the question of religion did not enter into the purely political contest. The church has nothing to do with the action of congress in relation to his seat. If, however, notice is to be taken of the wild statement and anti-Mormon fulminations in the pulpit and the press to the effect that Mr. Roberts has violated the state legislation and the requirement of the enabling act, it is proper for me to state, as I do most positively, that the charge which incidentally affects the church of which we are both members is entirely without foundation in fact."

"There has been no polygamous marriages since 1890. There is no movement in the church for the revival of such unions. I am personally opposed to any such change. My associates in the leadership of the church unite with me in this determination. The excitement that has been caused during the last few weeks is without reason, and it appears to me without excuse."

## THAT BANK ROBBERY.

Much Excitement in Lima Over the Theories Advanced.

Lima, O., Dec. 30.—Great indignation exists here over the investigation of the robbery on Christmas night of the American national bank. Detectives have been set at work on the theory that the robbery was by those having knowledge of the combinations and that the time lock was left unset, accidentally or otherwise. Vice President Michael has heretofore exonerated those connected with the bank. Cashier Kalb says he has labored for years to build up the bank and holds \$38,000 of stock. While the solidity of the bank is not affected by the robbery of over \$18,000, yet the stock is affected and some who are now being accused in some quarters are the heaviest losers. There is much agitation and excitement over the theories advanced by detectives.

While expressing the fullest confidence in their officers, yet it was deemed best with the feeling running high to reorganize the American national bank. The directors accordingly last night accepted the resignations of President Goldsmith, Vice President Michael and Cashier Kalb and elected in their stead the following: President, Theodore Mayo; vice president, R. W. Thrift; cashier, E. A. Holland. The directors also charged up the loss of the \$18,000 robbery to the capital stock and ordered an assessment of 15 per cent.

## Opposed to Expansion.

Los Angeles, Cal., Dec. 30.—United States Senator White left yesterday for Washington. In an interview with a reporter regarding the Philippine question he said: "I am utterly opposed to the acquisition of distant and barbaric lands. It appears to me foolish to embark on a line of policy which we heretofore have never done. It is my honest conviction that the carrying out of the expansion question will prove disastrous to the republic. The result may be postponed for years but it will be reached if we abandon our precedents."

## Bribery Investigation Ended.

Chicago, Dec. 30.—The grand jury investigation of bribery in the city council is at an end. After a day and a half of earnest effort the grand jury was unable to develop any evidence upon which to base indictments. Nearly every member of the city council was before the grand jury during the day and at the end of the day's work Foreman Gookin, of the grand jury, said: "We found no tangible evidence of bribery or attempted bribery and the investigation is practically closed unless something definite comes to the surface to-day."

## Rheumatism

Is caused by acid in the blood. Hood's Sarsaparilla neutralizes this acid and cures the aches and pains. Do not suffer any longer when a remedy is at hand. Take the great medicine which has cured so many others, and you may confidently expect it will give you the relief you so much desire.

**Hood's Sarsaparilla**  
 Is America's Greatest Medicine. Price 25.  
 Prepared by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.  
 Hood's Pills cure sick headache. 25 cents.

## Swift Retribution.

There was a wicked leer in Meandering Mike's eye as he saw the little girl coming out of the restaurant side door, carrying a small tin pail. "The idea!" he exclaimed to his comrade, "of encouraging such luxuries in de young." "It's our duty to stop it," was the rejoinder. Before the little girl could turn the corner the tramp loomed up before her and exclaimed: "I'm sorry, lady, but I couldn't see ye carryin' dat pail any farder. It's agin me gallertry." The little girl began to cry. Mike seized the bucket and in a moment had the bottom of it pointed toward the blue sky. The effect was volcanic. Foam flew in all directions. It was one ejaculation solved the mystery: "Scamp suds!" And when the restaurant proprietor came out and desired to know why his children could not blow soap bubbles without being interfered with the victim of poetic justice had not a word to say.—Washington Star.

## The Cornfed Philosopher.

"The successful statesman," said the Cornfed Philosopher, "must be able to stand a great deal while he is running, not to mention the ability to lie at the same time."—Indianapolis Journal.

## Many People Cannot Drink

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

## Some Still Semi-Civilized.

There is still a demand for about 25,000,000 paper collars in the United States each year. The paper collar is the connecting link between collarless barbarism and decently attired civilization.—Boston Transcript.

## California.

Should you desire information regarding rates and through sleeping car routes, first class and tourist, to California address the undersigned. The Southern Pacific Company's famous Sunset Limited leaves New Orleans every Monday and Thursday and traverses a country where the rigors of our Winter and Spring are unknown. W. J. Berg, T. P. A., S. P. Co., 220 Elliott Sq., Buffalo, N. Y., or W. H. Connor, C. A., S. P. Co., Chamber Commerce Bldg., Cincinnati, Ohio.

## Nothing for Baby to Pull.

"Mean? He's the meanest man I ever knew," she asserted.  
 "In what way?"  
 "Why, his wife says that the very day after their baby was born he shaved off his nose, long beard and hasn't worn one since.—Chicago Post.

## Holiday Reduction.

For the Christmas and New Year Holidays the C. A. & C. Ry. will sell low-rate excursion tickets to all points on its lines and to prominent points on connecting lines. Tickets on sale December 23rd, 24th, 25th, 26th, 30th and 31st, 1898, and January 1st and 2nd, 1899, good returning until January 3rd, 1899. Ask agents for particulars. C. F. Daly, Gen'l Pass. Agt., Cleveland, O.

## An Easy Deduction.

Wise—Gayboy's wife must be a very beautiful, fascinating woman.  
 Callow—She is. Have you seen her?  
 "No, but their maid is very pretty."—N. Y. Journal.

## Coughing Leads to Consumption.

Kemp's Balsam will stop the Cough at once. Go to your druggist to-day and get a sample bottle free. Large bottles 25 and 50 cents. Go at once; delays are dangerous.

## A Future New Woman.

Teacher—Mollie, what is the most intelligent beast?  
 Mollie—Man.—Indianapolis Journal.

Bad feet from frost-bites are made sound by St. Jacobs Oil. It cures.

We commonly cut our eye-teeth on something harder than a rubber ring.—Detroit Journal.

The Public Awards the Palm to Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar for coughs. Pike's Toothache Drops Cure in one minute.

The boy with made-over trousers takes after his father.—Golden Days.

The pain of sciatica is cruel. The cure by St. Jacobs Oil is sure. It penetrates.

The stingy man's dollars are what you might call close quarters.—Golden Days.

## RELIEF FROM PAIN.

Women Everywhere Express their Gratitude to Mrs. Pinkham.

Mrs. T. A. WALDEN, Gibson, Ga., writes:

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—Before taking your medicine, life was a burden to me. I never saw a well day. At my monthly period I suffered untold misery, and a great deal of the time I was troubled with a severe pain in my side. Before finishing the first bottle of your Vegetable Compound I could tell it was doing me good. I continued its use, also used the Liver Pills and Sanative Wash, and have been greatly helped. I would like to have you use my letter for the benefit of others."

Mrs. FLORENCE A. WOLFE, 515 Mulberry St., Lancaster, Ohio, writes:

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—For two years I was troubled with what the local physicians told me was inflammation of the womb. Every month I suffered terribly. I had taken enough medicine from the doctors to cure anyone, but obtained relief for a short time only. At last I concluded to write to you in regard to my case, and can say that by following your advice I am now perfectly well."

Mrs. W. R. BATES, Tinsford, La., writes:

"Before writing to you I suffered dreadfully from painful menstruation, leucorrhoea and sore feeling in the lower part of the bowels. Now my friends want to know what makes me look so well. I do not hesitate one minute in telling them what has brought about this great change. I cannot praise Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound enough. It is the greatest remedy of the age."