2

ADVERTISING RATES: Advertisements are published at the rate of see dollar per square for one insertion and fifty seats per square for each subsequent insertion flates by the year, or for six or three months are low and uniform, and will be furnished or

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JOB PRINTING

The Job department of the PRESS is complete ad affords facilities for doing the best class of ork. Particular attention paid to Law ginting. Mo paper will be discontinued ntil arrear-ages are paid, except at the option of the pub-lisher.

Papers sent out of the county must be paid

Hog Raising in the South.

In a farmer's bulletin from the department of agriculture Mr. Tracy states that although more pork is consumed in the southern states than all other meats combined, yet up to 1890 fully 90 per cent. of the pork used was shipped from the great packing houses in Kansas City, Chicago and Cincinnati. The principal obstacle to success in hog raising was the high price of corn and the want of packing houses. Mr. Tracy shows that the exclusive use of corn is unnecessary, and hog crops of artichokes, turf oats, vetch, sorghum, cowpeas, sweet potatoes, peanuts, chufas and cassava may be used along with a certain amount of grain feed. Packing houses will naturally follow as soon as the supply is in excess of the local demand. Hints on breeding are added, and it is shown that pure bloods can be got in the south as readily as elsewhere, and that scrub blood is as unprofitable in Ohio as in Texas. In time the hog may become the "mortgage lifter" of the southern states, as it is at present of the great corn belt from Ohio to Kansas. The bulletin contains much information on the care and feeding of hogs, the prevention of hog cholera and swine plague, and other hints which will be as useful to farmers gen erally as to the stock raisers of the

collection of the queer orders he re ceives from people who send children to the store for things they need. Here are a few of them: "The child is my little girl. I sent you five cents to buy sitless powders for a groan up adult who is sike." Another reads: "Dear Doctor, plese give bearer five sense worse of Auntie Toxyn for to gargle babis throte and obleage." An anxious mother writes: "You will please give the little boi five cents worth of epecae for to throw up in a five months old babe. N. B.—Baby has a sore stummick." Another anxious mother wrote: "My little babey has eat up its father's parish plasther. Send an antedote as quick as possible by the en-closed little girl." The writer of this one was evidently in pain: "I haf a hot time in my insides and which I wood like to be extinguished. What is good for to extinguish it? The enclosed quarter is for the price of the extin guisher. Hurry, pleas."

A Jersey City druggist is making a

Within the last five years excavations have been made in Milwaukee for the purpose of providing for an addition to the water supply. A shaft was sunk at the edge of the beach 130 feet in denth and from the bottom of this a tunnel was bored extending 3,200 feet under the lake. These excavations have made available a large quantity of loose rock, which was spread out, covered better and more patriotic it would have with soil, planted with grass and trees and made into a park. This soil has proved to be a geological Klondike; it of the country, instead of following is rich in Devonian fossils, which have been identified and tabulated in the current number of the Journal of Geol ogy. "The best and until recently the only known area of Devonian rocks in Wisconsin lies immediately north of Milwaukee and furnishes the Milwau kee hydraulic cement of commerce.

If you have never seen the original of the declaration of independence it is probable that you never will see it An effort was made to bring it to Chicago for exhibition at the world's fair It failed, but served to draw the atten tion of the authorities to the fact that the ink in which the priceless docu ment is written was becoming badly faded in the bright light to which it had been exposed for many years. Accord ingly in 1894 it was sealed between pieces of glass and locked up in a lightproof vault, along with the original of the constitution of the United State and other historical documents.

The Harrodsburg (Ky.) Democrat enlivened its editorial columns with this item: "Capt. P. B. Thompson pur chased two or three gallons of straw berries the other day of a man from Garrard county. They were, withou doubt, the largest berries that have been sold this season, the smallest be ing as large as a hen's egg. They were so large that it was necessary to slice them up before serving. When one of the largest was cut open a full-grown mouse jumped out, searing the cook un til she almost fainted."

SOUND MONEY DEMOCRATS.

The Free Silver Issue Will Lose to the Democracy Many Ballots.

The proposition to retire Mr. Bryan from the leadership of the democracy is a confession on the part of those who make it that his views are too extreme and that success at the polls with them is out of the question. But to abandon the views that Mr. Bryan represents would be to draw near to and so in a measure indorse the views that Mr. Mc-Kinley represents. Would that insure

The man who favors sound mone is not in a humor to compromise that question. He-does not want money that s just a little sound. He wants the altogether genuine article. And such a man, who puts the money question ahead of all other questions, will be likely next year to support the ticket which stands without qualification for sound money. To fish for him with a silver hook baited with campaign guff would be idle employment.

The man who favors protection may have his views as to how high the bars should be erected, but experience has taught him that protection to be applied effectively in the national policy must be openly avowed. The Gorman-Wilson tariff bill carried protection duties, but they were prepared most in-expertly by those who had promised a free trade measure, and therefore business interests were injured. The Dingley bill was prepared by those who boldly proclaimed protection, and business confidence was largely restored by it. The figures were more regular, and followed more closely logical lines. The protectionist, therefore, will find no difficulty next year in making choice of a ticket.

The question of expansion is not a yet clearly defined, but expansion it self is an accomplished fact. The man who believes in holding on to the new territory can hardly be expected to sup-port a ticket nominated on an implied regret for all that has been done. He vill prefer the ticket which represents both pride in the achievements of the war and an unreserved assumption of all the responsibilites that have fol-

e democracy's extreme stand un der Mr. Bryan's leadership is at once its strength and its weakness. If it is to win at all it must be in direct opposition to the other side. If it under takes to trim or evade it is certain to be swamped.-Washington Star.

OPENED THEIR EYES.

Silver Republicans Have Had a Les son Which Will Do Them Much Good.

In the next congress the so-called "silver republicans" will be found back in the old camp. Senator Cannon, of Utah, says "the silver jig is up: there's nothing left of it." Former Senator Peffer, of Kansas, leads a secession of the republican element from the populist camp back to their old connection. Senator Teller, of Colorado, may say out in sheer bitterness of spirit, but the golden deluge has simply swamped the free silver delusion and turned all the theories and assertions on which it rested to foolishness.—Buffalo Commercial.

The republican party added another

The republican party added another chapter to a noble history when it took its stand so unflinchingly against the cheap money delusion. The country owes it a debt of gratitude which can never be fully repaid. Yielding to the silver folly would have been as disas trous as surrender to the fiat money idea of 20 years ago, and would have brought upon the United States finaneial calamities so appalling that recovery from their effects would have been impossible for a generation at least. The march of industrial progress would have been almost hopelessly retarded. and the unparalleled prosperity and en-largement of our foreign trade, now the marvel of the world, could not have been brought about.

It is doubtful even if, with our naional credit seriously if not permanent-ly impaired, we could have protected the national interests when in danger. The trouble with Spain might have had a different ending. It is to the credit of the "silver republicans" that they are getting their eyes open and return ing to the fold. But how much wiser party, which upheld the financial honor feat and humiliation!-Troy Times.

The Calamity Germ.

The general prosperity now prevailing throughout the country and the prospect of its long continuance have put an end, at least temporarily, to the wail of the pessimist and calamityite. It is but a little while since the land was full of lamentations concerning the terrible things that were happening to the poor workingman and the great unemployed, and still more terrible things that would happen i their nostrums for the healing of the body politic were not adopted. This was the burden of their song in 1896. Happily, the American people were wise enough to turn a deaf ear to their complaints and predictions and adopt a policy which the people's better judg ment told them would bring prosperlty and now we have it in full measure For very shame the croakers are si lenced, but will they remain so? Frog have their seasons for croaking, and fact that they are silent does not prove that they are extinct. It take certain conditions to develop disease microbes, and they are more and virulent at some seasons than a The calamityite germ is still extant, and it is only a question of time when the voice of the croaker will be neard again in the land.—Indianapolis Journal.

"Coin" Harvey has offered to deliver 18 lectures in Connecticut for \$10 each. The people of Connecticut will hardly be so extravagant as to put a rush stamp on their letter of acceptance.—Chicago Times-Herald.

DEMOCRATS, TRUSTS, TARIFF.

Failure of Free Traders to Puil Down the Wall of Protection.

The story that a Chicago engineer has an engagement to demolish the Chinese wall impels the St. Louis Republic to the following:

to the following:
"The American high tariff should follow
its side-partner, the Chinese wall, into the
limbo of oblivion. It is of very much the
same order. There may have been a time,
in the early days of this country, when a
proscriptive tariff was needed for the protection of our 'infant industries.' That
time has passed, however, and the favored
infant industries have developed into ungrateful and congressive trusts. The hougrateful and congressive trusts. The hougrateful and oppressive trusts. The hour is ripe for the demolition of the protective Chinese wall. The democratic party proposes to undertake the contract in 1966, as a feature of its war on the trust evil."

The democratic party has undertaken

to pull down the protective tariff on divers and sundry occasions ere this, and a most awful muddle it has made of the business. With its Wilson law it succeeded in knocking off the crown of the wall here and there to the lament able confusion of American industrial life, and when the next annual election came the rumblings of a republican landslide were heard. There was not such an inspiration in the dismal experiment that any party should care to

Nor is the old tariff issue radically changed by the increase of trusts. Trusts flourish in free trade England, and if they were the inevitable and pe-culiar product of protection they would have reached maturity long before this present democratic catching at a straw. There is a little matter of cause and effect here that will have to be established before it is accepted by the country. A mere assumption will not do.

Meantime the case of protection will

remain what it always has been. In his article on Webster in Scribner's Senator Hoar points out that that great statesman found a permanent reason for supporting protection in the security it afforded and the promise it gave to American labor. The senator indorses it on the same ground and so does the republican party. This is one explanation of the party's many suc-cesses after the issues of the war were over. The votes that have sustained the protective tariff have been the votes of workingmen and of the farmers who feed them, and in confusing the trusts with the tariff the democratic party had better take care lest it excite an antagonism where it is trying most sedulously to curry favor.—Chicago Times-Herald.

CREATION OF AN INDUSTRY. Striking Illustration of the Benefi-

cent Effect of a Protective

The announcement that the shutting lown of the tin plate mills in the United States, because of the inability of the nill owners and the workingmen employed in them to come to terms for the ext year, means idleness for nearly 0,000 men, directly and at once, and is striking proof of the growth and size of the tin plate industry in the United States.

It is only a few years since that many vehement assertions were made that no uch business could be made to prosper in America. It was said that the hold of the Welsh manufacturers was strong to be broken. Now the industry is so large, so well established, and so prosperous that no one thinks of it as

an exotic or questions its permanence All this has been achieved without the aid of native tin. No success has attended such efforts as have been made to develop tin mines in the United States. We have met foreign competition on similar ground and with no special advantages in raw materials, and the fact that almost 50,000 men work in tin plate mills shows what has been the result.

The history of industry-building by the aid of the tariff affords no more striking instance than this of the possibility of accomplishing great results in a short time, when the conditions are favorable.—Cleveland Leader.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

Announcements are made occa-ionally of democratic conventions. But why they are held no one seems to cnow.-Troy Times.

Between Bryan, the silver man and Gorman, the machine man, the mugwump press is certainly in a bad -Springfield Union.

TAt this time it looks as if repubicans in all sections of the country vere pretty well agreed to making President McKinley's renomination unanimous.—Baltimore Herald.

EFEx-Gov. Pattison, of Pennsylvania ays the democrats should have no disinct issue in next year's campaign That would be distinctly democratic to just wait for something to turn up which the democrats might oppos the administration.—Cleveland Leader

Tone of the most prominent silver ites who departed from the republican party in 1896 was H. L. Loucks, of South Dakota. Last week, however, he came back to the old party as a delegate to a republican convention. The expanion sentiment in the new states which went for Bryan in 1896 is bringing thos who left the republican party for sil er or populism back to the republican

ranks.—Indianapolis Journal. The fight to rid the democratic par y of the free salver issue is being car ried on systematically and with a vigor that will cause the Bryan people much trouble if it does not result in their being won over entirely. That the move nent is concerted and widespread i becoming more apparent every day When we consider that the party wa never a silver party from principle, but merely to get votes, it can be easily un derstood how good are the chances o the anti-silver men for success in the campaign they are now waging .- Den

TOOK A FRESH START.

Municipal Ownership Scheme Adopted by the City Council of Detroit After a Fierce Struggle. Detroit, July 12.—Municipal owner-ship of the Detroit street railways ook a fresh start last night, in spite the recent adverse decision of the ichigan supreme court and the Michigan supreme court annulling the appointment of the street railway com-missioners, and in spite of various other kinds of opposition. After five hours of fleree argument and desper-ate filibustering the common council a vote of 19 to 14 passed the socalled security franchise ordinance. This ordinance prescribes the terms under which the street railways are to be operated by their present owners in the event of their reversion through the municipal corporation (organized by the late commissioners in behalf of the city) failing to meet the pay ments according to terms of purchase

Mayor Maybury will veto the ordi-nance, but Gov. Pingree and the other promoters of the municipal ownership dan appear to be confident of secur four more votes necessary to pa ordinance over the mayor's ve The veto will be presented next Tues day night. If the security ordinance finally passes, a working ordinance, under which the "Detroit Municipal Railway" corporation will operate the roads, will also be passed. In the event of passage of both ordinances the municipal company will doubtless have to pass through injunction pro-ceedings before three-cent fares and city (through corporation) ownership

The Detroit Municipal Railway Co. originally consisted of the three street railway commissioners. Yesterday the council was notified that Carl F, Schmidt, one of the late commissioners, had withdrawn from the municipal company and that Jere C. Hutchins (vice president and manager of the Detroit Citizens Street Railway Co.) had been substituted in the Municipal commany for Schmidt. nicipal company forSchmidt.

The security ordinance was taken from the table by a vote of 21 to 11, which was the vote throughout the long struggle with two exceptions, these being a proposition to substitute three-cent fares for six for a quarter: the other obliging submission of the ordinance to vote of the people.

After several hours of filibustering and debate, Alderman Beamer, president of the council, made a sensational attack on the ordinance and its moters. Charges that several of aldermen had been improperly influenced by the street railway people were freely made by Beamer. So broad were his hints that one alderman threatened to fight.

THE PARIS AFLOAT.

Long Stranded Steamer is Pulled Off the Rocks by Salvagers.

London, July 12.—The salvagers have moved the American line steam-er Paris astern a distance of 150 yards and have shifted the vessel's position slightly to the eastward. The Paris is now clear of the rocks. Tugs are preparing to tow her to Falmouth

harbor. The German salvagers are elated at their unexpected success in floating the Paris. She had been weighted with nearly 1,000 tons of granite at the stern, with a view of hoisting her bows free from the rock. The divers had difficulty in getting at the rock, and this was the reason for the tentative effort to move her.

Several tugs from Falmouth proceeded to the scene, but the Germans were not anxious for their assistance, offer-ing the largest tug only \$25 for towage, an offer which was promptly re-fused. It was then decided that the vessel, being in a position of compar-ative safety, should remain where she was for the night, and that the divers should continue their work of patching the hull, so as to minimize the risk of towing. Unless something unforeseen occurs, the Paris will be towed to Falmouth to-day, and if on inspection her condition warrants it, she will be tak en to Southampton or to some other dock for repairs.

Falmouth, England, July 12.-The oast guards report that, as the Paris began to move at her anchors morning the crew was oblige to let out cables and in about an hour the liner got quite clear of the rock and into deep water.

THE CHINAMAN OBJECTS.

Gen. Brooke Has Brought Out a Pro-

test from the Consul General. Havana, July 12.—The Chinese con sul general has filed a strong objection to the decision of Gov. Gen. Brooke that commercial treatles between that commercial treaties between Spain and other foreign countries de not apply to Cuba, as was formerly the case, and that future treaty er-rangements must be made with the United States in the name of Cuba. The ground of his objection is his fear of emigration restrictions. Under the old regime Chinamen were admitted and immigration encouraged, and they are now to be found in all parts of the island, employed principally as house servants, though many work on the plantations and in the sugar mills, where they have proved excellent help. In the opinion of the Chinese consul general the arrangement of long standing ought not to be disturbed standing ought not to be disturbed.
especially as Cuba is so much in need of labor.

Many Cubans object to admitting the Chinese, owing to the extreme s ceptibility of the latter to leprosy. A large percentage of the inmates of the leper hospitals are of Chinese origin.

Wheeler Starts for Manila.

Washington, July 12.—Gen. Joseph F. Wheeler left Washington yesterday afternoon, en route to the Philippines. He is scheduled to reach San Franeisco on Saturday. He will sail for Manila on the 20th. "I have no plans of campaign." he said, "and shall not grow what I am to do until I receive know what I am to do until I receive my instructions from Gen. Otis. I should like to have it understood that I go to the Philippines in an entirely subordinate capacity. Not only Gen. Otis, but Gens. Lawton and McArthur will rank me, and it is proper that they should."

A STRONG PROTEST.

It Is Made by Temperance People to the President Against a Recent Bul-ing by the Attorney General,

Washington, July 12.—A delegation composed of Joshua L. Bailey, of Philadelphia, president of the National Temperance society; Joshua Levering of Baltimore, and others, represent-ing the National Temperance society and kindred organizations called upon the president yesterday to ask his consideration of some points which it was lesired to present in reference to the interpretation by the attorney general of the 17th section of the recent act of congress entitled "An act for the increase of the efficiency of the army of the United States and for other purposes." The delegation wished to record its dissent from the opinion of the attorney general in interpreting the attorney general in interpreting the act referred to. Mr. Bailey also read a paper signed

y many well known representatives f the National Temperance society hich embodied the views of the delegation and embraced the points on which they dissented from the inter-pretation given the act by the attor-acy general. It contends that congress sought to accomplish the total abolition of the sale of intoxicating liquor in the army. The interpretation of the attorney general (which was to the effect that the act was prohibitive only as to the sale of liquor in the caneens by officers and men) the paper declares was a matter of amazement to the people of the whole country interested in the subject and no class of persons, it is asserted, were more surprised than the congressmen present during the enactment of the legis-

The members of the delegation re ported the president as saying that the opinion of the attorney general was given without any previous knowledge on his part—that he did not know that such an opinion had been given until several days afterward and that he would look into the matter personally and if the opinion of the attorney general was found to be correct, it should stand, but he added that if the attorney general had made a mistake he had no doubt he (Griggs) would be ready to rectify it.

CAN'T COLLECT DAMAGES.

The State Department Turns Down Claim for Damages Because of De-tention on a Captured Ship.

Washington, July 12.—Secretary Hay has sent Ambassador Cambon an answer to the latter's recent letter submitting the claim of Miss Ivan Favre for \$10,000 damages attending the capture of the French steamer Olinde Rodriguez, on which she was a pas-senger, by the cruiser New Orleans during the blockade of San Juan. The secretary reviews the facts and states the conclusion that the government is not liable on this claim. The secretary says the French

steamer was first observed by the cruiser Yosemite on July 5, and that an officer of the Yosemite went on board and noted in the log-of the Rodriguez that a blockade of San Juan was in progress. Miss Favre subsequently took passage at Port au Prince on July On July 17 the Rodriguez again nut in an appearance of San Juan, thereupon she was captured by the New Orleans. The prize was taken to Charleston on July 22 and on August 5 all the passengers were released

by court order and turned over to the French company. Miss Favre's claim cited that she had suffered from an attack of fever while at Charleston, and the damages were for this and the indignities of detention.

From the facts cited the secretary states that the United States naval authorities could not be charged with any negligence in the circumstances attending the capture.

Secretary Hay's letter is accompanied by one from Attorney General Griggs, giving facts submitted by the Griggs, giving facts submitted by the United States district attorney at Charleston bearing out in detail the points made in the secretary's letter. He says the Rodriguez was anchored off the battery in Charleston harbor, in one of the most healthful spots along the Atlantic coast.

Aside from the bearing of his decision on individual cases, it may have a bearing also on the claims which may be brought forward by the owners of the steamer Rodriguez and of the Lafayette, which was stopped off Havana.

HAS REACHED THE LIMIT.

Frenchmen Have Obtained All the Tariff Concessions They Can Get. Washington, July 12.—It appears to be the accepted view in well informed government quarters that the limit of oncession has been reached in the ne gotiations with the French authorities for a reciprocity treaty and Tues-day's conference did not bring about any material advance in the negotia-

France conceded the minimum rate on the entire tariff schedule at the outset, the difference between the usual maximum rate and the minimum rate being 20 per cent. Mr. Kasson, in return, submitted a list of articles on which our rates would be reduced under the provisions of Section 4 of the Dingley act, allowing not over 20 per cent, reduction on articles agreed apon. The American concessions nowever, have not proved as satisfac tory in Paris as was expected, consideration has been given of late to extending the list somewhat. Some further concessions have been made on our side, but these have not been sufficient to close the negotiations.

A Story of Fraud.

Lincoln, Neb., July 12.-The senat committee selected by the last legis lature to investigate alleged ballo frauds of 1897 began its hearing Tues day, first taking up the ballot recount The purpose of this recount was to show that the constitutional amend ment permitting two more suprem ment permitting two more supreme court justiees, both populists, had beer carried. E. L. Simon, a state house janitor in 1897, test@fied that he with State Oil Inspector Edmiston, G. W Blake and another janitor, secured the ballots from a vault and changed the markings in favor of the amendment

"Do Not Grasp at the Shadow and

Lose the Substance." Many people are but shadows of their former selves, due to neglect of health. Look out for the blood, the fountain of life, the actual substance; keep that pure by regular use of Hood's Sarsaparilla and robust health will be the result. Be sure to get only Hood's, because



HIS LITTLE BUNDLE.

It Wasn't Much in Size But the Value of It Astonished the Hotel Clerk.

A quiet-looking, smooth-shaven man, with a straw hat pushed back from his forehead, registered from an adjoining parish at the Grunewald one evening and laid a package of the counter. The package was about the size of on unbridged dictionary and was wrapped up in an old newspaper that bore the stains of travel. It was tied with a piece of white cotton string. "I wish you would take care of this little bundle for me overnight," said the stranger. "All right, sir," replied the clerk, and, reaching for the receipt book, proceeded to fill out a blank. "What's the value!" he asked, mechanically. "Sixty-five thousand dollars," answered the smooth-shaven man in an off-handed tone. "What!" gasped the clerk, his pen averted in midair and his eyes as round as cart wheels. "Sixty-five thousand," repeated the guest; "and, by the way, I guess I'll just seal up that wrapping. It seems about to fall off."

He opened the paper and disclosed a rectangular block of \$10 bills, packed as tight as sardines. Theye were nearly all well worn, but nevertheless the grimy mass looked strongly tempting. Its tremendous potentiality drove a spur into the imagination of the dullest chap in the corridor, and everybody began to tell what he would do if he were rich. Meanwhile the smooth-shaven man readjusted the cover, secured it with wax, pocketed his receipt and walked off. He was a country banker bringing a deposit to his local correspondent.—N. O. Times-Democrat.

HIS BATH NOT A SUCCESS.

Being in a Hurry He Forgot to Take Off His Underclothes.

It seems her husband had been out very It seems her husband had been out very late celebrating, and as he came home in the rose flush of the morning he thought it would be a capital idea to take a bath before getting into bed. First of all and most important it would contradict any wrong impression as to his condition, as his wife sometimes had wrong impressions when he had been out late at night. Women are so suspicious.

had been out late at night. Women are so suspicious.

So he went boldly to the bathroom and was soon splashing around as gayly as a canary. In fact, he created such an unusual commotion that his wife woke up and went to see what was the matter. Suddenly he saw her gazing through the door with a look so cold and contemptuous that it struck a chill to his very heart. But he made a dive for the soap and went on industriously with his ablutions.

"What are you doing there, Peter?" she asked him.

"What are you doing there, Peter?" she
sked him.

He made the effort of his life to appear
debonair and perfectly sober.
"Can't you see what I am doing, my dear?"
heanswered, with another prodigious splash.
"I'm taking a bath."
"Don't you think it would be a good idea
for you to take off your underclothes?" she
asked him, with a frozen reflection, as she
passed out of sight.—Chicago Inter Ocean.

A Startling Answer.

A Startling Answer.

A Latin professor was explaining the derivation of our word "ostracise" to his class in a local academy the other day. He told the story of the early Roman republics and the scheming of the politicians of the times. He related how, when any man in the republic became obnoxious to his neighbors, they used to write his name on an oyster shell (Latin—ostreum, shell), and on the receipt of a specified number by the consuls that man was banished, killed or otherwise removed in some one of those pleasant ways the old Romans had. When he had finished his explanation he said:

"Now, the boy here in the front seat, what did we derive from the old Latin use of the shell, which was called ostreum?"

The answer he expected was far from what he got, for the little student with spectacles in the front seat arose and delivered himself thus:

"From the Roman habit of using shells to get the best of people we derive the present Coney Island shell game, which is a fascinating and costly sport."—Brooklyn Times.

Worth Looking Into.—Willieboy — "Pa,

Worth Looking Into.—Willieboy — "Pa, what's a mixed metaphor?" Pa—"It's a new one on me. I'll ask my bartender when I go down town."—Philadelphia North Ameri-Money is an uncertain quantity; it's so changeable.—Golden Days.

Miss Lockheart's LETTER TO MRS. PINKHAM.

[LETTER TO MRS. PINKHAM NO. 67,104] "I cannot express my gratitude to

you for the good that Lydia E. Pink-ham's Vegetable Compound has done for me. I have taken five bottles of the Compound and two boxes of Liver Pills and feel better in every respect. I had suffered for years with dropsy; the veins in my limbs burst, caused from the pressure of the water. I had the worst kind of kidney trouble, fainting spells, and I could not stand long at a time. I also had female weakness and the doctor said there was a tumor in my left side. The pains I had to stand were something dreadful. A friend handed me a little book of yours, so I got your medicine and it has saved my life. I felt better from the first bottle. The bloating and the tumors have all gone and I do not suffer any pain. I am still using the Vegetable Compound and hope others may find relief as I have done from its use. MISS N. J. LOCKHEART, BOX 16, ELIZA-BETH, PA.

Only the women who have suffered with female troubles can fully appreciate the gratitude of those who have been restored to health.

Mrs. Pinkham responds quickly and without charge to all letters from suffering women. Her address is Lynn, Mass.

