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Woman's Independence.

The increase in the number of selfsupporting women, especially noticeably in our large middle class, is creating a new problem, the economic as well as moral significance of which is interesting, says Sara Y. Stevenson, in July Lippincott's. If women became men's intellectual equals whilst retaining their moral superiority, a serious competition must be established, in which the nonsmoking, nondrinking and generally more orderly employe must survive as the fittest in the struggle for existence. On the whole, however, the close contact in which men and women are brought through education and coexertion is beneficial to both. It adds to woman's strength, clearness of judgment and business capacity, whilst by increasing his respect for woman's understanding it tends to raise man's moral standards to a level nearer to her, own. Pessimists have claimed that the "new woman" in exchange for her recently acquired fields must lose the chivalrous attentions granted to her grandmothers. But so long as men and women depend upon each other for love and happiness there need be no fear of that. Indeed, such a fear would imply that modern man has stood still when woman has progressed. Such a thought cannot be entertained. Man is not likely to refuse the dignified, well-informed woman who sympathizes with his highest aims and who strives with him to attain them the physical protection and the courtesy which he has so lavishly bestowed upon the woman described by Mr. Kipling as the woman who "never could know and did not under-

In 1857 Postmaster General Horatio King, of President Buchanan's cabinet, appointed Melvira E. Stone postmistress at the little village of North Oxford, Mass. Miss Stone was the second woman ever appointed to that position in the United States, and has held the position ever since-for 42 consecutive years. She is said to have held the office for a longer term than any other person in the country. She is a cousin of Clara Barton, of the Red Cross, with whom she used to make mud pres in their early days. Political parties may come and go, but no administration has yet ventured to disturb the management of the North Oxford post office.

Three lads who mistook William Barnes, a wealthy resident of Port Norfolk, for a sea serpent and shot him through the chin while he was swimming were arraigned before a magistrate and their cases continued one week. Parsons, the boy who fired the thot, declares that he and his companions were frightened by the antics of Barnes, who is an expert swimmer, and ward, spurting water, they thought him a ferocious monster of the deep, and fired. Barnes will recover.

One of the girls in the mills at Waterville, Me., several months ago wrote her name and address on a piece of cotton. The other day she received a letter from a lady in Arizona, who said that the cloth had been purchased by Uncle Sam, and was being cut up for garments in a school for the Apache Indians there. It was but a few years ago that the Apaches, the most cruel and fiendish tribe of North American Indians, were taking scalps instead of making shirts.

What a cosmopolitan city New York is was strikingly exemplified the other day in Jefferson Market police court. Two men were answering to a charge of fighting on Seventh avenue. One of them was a Belgian and the other a Swiss. The policeman who arrested them was a German, the court interpreter a Greek, the judge an American and a policeman who went to the assistance of his brother officer in stopping the fight an Irishman.

Clarence Baker, a local barber of Lin coln, Neb., after five attempts to ge into the United States regular service has been accepted. He was examined

the morning and was found to be four pounds under weight. He was told to drink as much water as his stomach could comfortably hold and return after dinner. His weight was satisfactory at the afternoon examination, and he was accepted.

DEMOCRATIC MANAGERS.

falk of a Shift in the Control of National Affairs in the Party.

Rumors continue to be circulated from St. Louis of certain mysterious combinations in politics which have for their object a change in democratic national leadership. Ever since it was decided last May in that city, at an informal conference of democratic national committeemen, to put a younger and more active politician than Senator Jones, of Arkansas, at the head of the national organization, gossip has busied itself in Missouri over the ulterior and hidden significance of the shift about to be made in party managers. Ex-Gov. William J. Stone, it was unanimously agreed, was to be Mr. Jones' successor as head of the national committee, and with his advancement it was confidently predicted a new and powerful factor would be created in democratic politics. What role Mr. Stone would play in the presidential struggle of 1900 was, of course, not clearly defined; but hints have not been wanting that he would dispute with Col. Bryan not only the control of the machinery of next year's ional convention, but even the nomiation for the presidency itself.
Too much importance should not be

attached to these whisperings from St. Louis of a covert or open campaign to transfer to other shoulders than Col. Bryan's the burdens of party leadership. Gov. Stone's abilities are unquesed and his political ambitions are doubtless far reaching; but there is nothing in his attitude so far to indicate that he hopes to displace Col. Bryan as the recognized leader of the western and southern democracy. Indeed, whatever Mr. Stone's personal inclinations may be, he is too good a politician to invite the difficult and unequal struggle involved in any attempt to break Col. Bryan's present hold upon the party. Though Mr. Stone's elevathe temporary chairmanship of the national committee was accomished without friction recently at Chicago, his choice for the post in no way challenged Col. Bryan's prestige; nor did the ex-governor's election qualify in the slightest the easy mastery shown by the Nebraska leader both in influencing the committee's deliberations and in shaping, as its mouthpiece, next year's campaign policy through his Auditorium speech.

The odds against Mr. Stone in a contest for the party leadership would, under present conditions, be practically overwhelming. As an expansionist he is clearly out of touch with the bourbon sentiment of a party which has acted pretty consistently on the theory that the chief business of an opposition is to oppose. Suspected of luke-warmness to the cause of silver, he has incurred the hostility of the extremist free coinage organizations which have undertaken the burden of keeping the party loyal to the platform of 1896. volved in dealing with eastern politicians of the Tammany stripe, he distrusted by the southern leaders, who since Mr. Cleveland's election in 1892 have lost faith in alliances of any sort between the south and the east. over, as a committee room politician, pure and simple, how could the Mis ouri ex-governor be expected to hold his own against a rival who not only knows the tricks of the cabinet, but can enforce his purposes and policies through a gift of oratory which few American politicians have been fortunate enough to command.

To our way of thinking, no vacancy exists at present in the important post to which Mr. Stone is thought by his St. Louis friends to aspire. Nor, if Mr. Bryan's political activity continues, will the placard "Leader Wanted" be hung out at democratic national headquarters for some time to come .- N

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

William McKinley was the "adance agent of prosperity" for a fact .-Indianapolis Journal.

The old-school democrats of Kentucky never thought the day would come when they would be obliged to import their principal speechmaking tal--Washington Star

Bryan indorses the regular democratic ticket in Kentucky, but adds that doesn't know anything about it. That's a valuable certificate of recommendation .- N. Y. Press.

The able democratic editors are assoming an assured tone when speaking of John P. Altgeld which seems to indicate that they have his obituary already in type.—Chicago Tribune.

Mr. Bryan says he hoped to unify the Kentucky democrats. Mr. Bryan's previous successes as a unifier were not uch as to have emboldened a less sanguine disposition .- Albany Argus

Mr. Bryan says the party is first, the platform second and the nominee The party that stood first with Bryan in 1892 was that of Weaver, and his versatility may again be displayed in 1900.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

In response to the threatened refusal of eastern democrats to contribshall be nominated, the Bryan leaders say in that case they will raise the cry of "a poor man's campaign" and make their candidate popular on that line. With his experience in handling gate money, Mr. Bryan ought to be able to finance his own campaign.-Indianap-

MAfter Bryan has swallowed the democratic candidate for governor of Kentucky to help his own canvass for the presidential nomination, he has the to claim it as an act of self-reacce I fit were true, as Bryan that he has "no personal or political interests to be considered when democratic principles are at stake," he would get out, and thus give the demoeratic party a chance to make some sort

FLOOD OF PROSPERITY.

The Good Times Have Made the Democrats Cease Their Calamity Howling.

Among the many indications of prosperity none are more remarkable than the car famine on the eastern and midwestern railroads. For two years the output of new cars has been prodigious. and yet there are not nearly enough handle the freight. The wheat crop, it should be understood has not yet begun to move, nor are corn, potatoes, apples, hops and the other staple crops of the area mentioned ready for shipment. So the glut of traffic is mainly caused by shipments of manufactured articles. The call for these is larger than has ever before been the case in the history of the country, particularly for manufactures of iron, and despite an increase of price signs of an abatement in the volume of demand. People who have lately visited the east speak of the condition of business there as surpassing any-thing that was promised even in the most sanguine speeches of the McKiney orators three years ago. The strikes that are happening among railroad men are none of them against a reduction of wages, but are carried on either for the sake of a fairer ratio of pay toward the new business done or in against the overwork which follows an fort to keep up with orders or to get relief from a congested demand upon nanufacturing facilities. They do not alter the fact that money was never so plentiful, industry so active nor demand so great. On the contrary, they

emphasize it. When the commercial uplift first brought the country out of the slough of despond into which the Gorman-Wilson bill had plunged it the demoeratic fashion was to account for prosperity by the prices realized for wheat owing to the failure of the crop in ndia and other places on the globe No such explanation is possible now, and that is the reason the democratic journals have dropped the prosperity discussion. They never allude to bet-ter times, except in their affidavits of circulation and advertising, but are do ing their best to raise issues against the administration which will cause the people to forget what they owe to it. But the task is bound to prove too great for partisan ingenuity. Whatever views the workingman may hold on the subject of "imperialism" knows when he is well off and is quite capable of voting to keep himself in that comfortable situation as long as he can.-San Francisco Chronicle.

SILVER SENTIMENT WANING.

Other Issues Are Now Engaging the Attention of the Majority of Democrats.

Straws indicative of the political drift are numerous, and they are uniformly adverse to Bryanism and the extreme silver element. One is not inclined to attach much importance to the Saratoga meeting of Van Wyck boomers. It is impossible to discover anything inspiriting in the record or personality of the ex-judge of Brooklyn. But the talk favor among prominent southern democrats serves, at any rate, to impress the silver hotheads with the necessity of studying popular sentiment instead of assuming it. Politicians cannot make or dictate issues. If the people are not interested in silver it is worse than idle to force that issue upon them. With silver Bryan's political fortunes are inextricably involved. ver roakes Bryan a logical candidate: with the subordination of that ques tion he becomes the most illogical of The Saratoga conference is making itself ridiculous by the solemn advocacy of Van Wyck, but its real object is to undermine Bryanism.

At Syracuse a conference of silverite and faithful Bryanites has just been held. The leading spirits are not known to fame, but it is noteworthy that they quarreled among themselves and adopted a platform that cannot suit the ultra element of the party. Anti-imperialism, trusts and popular election of senators are given as much prominence as The radicals bitterly fought thi declaration, but they were outvoted. Thus was silver stabbed in the house

of its warmest friends. After all, Bryan may not have royal a road to a renomination as he condly imagined a few months ago. Difficulties are multiplying, and the cloud on his political horizon is already bigger than a man's hand. Gen. Jackson. of Tennessee, may be too optimistic in saying that the party is about to right itself and throw Bryanism overhoard but a hard fight will be made. mistake to suppose that only the gold democrats are opposed to Bryan and free silver. There are plenty of "reguars" and ex-silverites who perceive the folly of bourbonism and defiant disre gard of facts. These will have their representatives in the convention and will be heard with respect and involuntary interest .- Chicago Post.

When the republicans gather to gether next year there will be no un-certain sound as to the money question. Even thus early the republicans of Iowa have declared that "the monetary stand ard of this country and the world is gold." They further declare that "the permanence of this standard must be assured by congressional legislation giving it the validity and vitality of pub The western republicans in the van upon the money question and they will be closely followed by their brethren in the east.—Cincinnati Commercial Tribune.

TIt is a wonder that our meddlesom "aunties" have not protested to the Mexican government against the war that is being made on the Yaquis. of course, they won't. They could not make a political point against Presia showing next year .- Troy Times. | dent McKinley .- Cleveland Leader.

FIVE DEAD, TEN WOUNDED.

Result of a Riot Instigated by Ex-Cuban Soldiers Because of Delay in Receiving the American Gratuity.

Santiago de Cuba, Aug. 24.—Five men are dead and ten wounded as a result of a fight Tuesday night be-tween gendarmes and disappointed Cuban soldiers at Cuevitas, three miles from Santiago, where the payment of the Cuban troops is progressing. Five thousand Cubans had gathered there to receive pay, and after three days only 580 had been paid. Thousands who had been disappointed at other points had come to Cuevitas, as the place of payment in the province

The imperfect list causes great dis satisfaction and a rumor circulated that the paymaster would leave on Wednesday alarmed the men who had not been paid. They began to collect in groups and to show their annoy Finally their threats became ance.

Capt. Baliat with 20 gendarmes was present to preserve order among the applicants, and the United States troops protected Col. Moale, the officer having charge of the payments. Suddenly Capt. Baliat, who was mounted, was surrounded by a mob. struck by stones and bottles and shot in the arm. His men fired a volley into the mob, three persons being in-stantly killed and 13 wounded, two

of whom died yesterday morning.
Col. Moale's guard promptly surrounded the money office, but took no part in the fighting. For a few min-utes there was a lively conflict, carbines and machetes being used freely Capt. Baliat was the only gendarmowounded. All the dead were colored wounded. All Cuban soldiers.

Wednesday morning payment was resumed under a heavy guard. There are rumors that a force is being organized to attack the pay office, but these are probably unfounded.

There is no doubt that the inacurate list will cause a great deal of hard-ship. Many veterans have vainly folship. Many veterans have valued lowed the United States commiss for six weeks, only to find that their names are not listed.

SMASHED THE TARGET.

A Test of a New Shell Shows that It

A Test of a New Shell Shows that is Could Sink a Battleship.

New York, Aug. 24.—At the Sandy Hook proving ground yesterday an experiment was made with a dynamite shell which tneded to prove that if it had struck a battleship the latter would have been sunk. The experiment would have been sunk. The ex ment was one of those ordered by board of ordnance and fortifications and took place in the presence of mem-bers of the board, Maj, Heath, who is in charge of the defences at Sandy Hook, and Willard S. Isham, the mook, and Willard S. Isham, the inventor of the projectile. The shell, made from about 900 pounds of explosive gelatine, was fired from an ordinary 12-inch rifle mounted on an improvised carriage behind a shield. The charge used for firing it was composed of common brown prismatic powder. About 200 feet in front of he gun a piece of Harveyized steel 12 inches thick and specially treated was placed at an angle of 45 degrees to the line of fire. Behind it was a thick backing of oak, and behind the oak was a small mountain of sand, the whole calculated to be stronger than

The shell struck and exploded with a terrific report. The steel target was blown clear up the oak backing and lay 17 feet to one side and at right angles to the line the shot had followed. Part of the oak backing and the sand behind it were blown away. Only four pounds of steel frag ments of the shell were found. Mem bers of the board expressed satisfac tion with the experiment. The most destructive explosive known was used in the shell. It was composed of 88 per cent. of nitro-glycerin, 8 per cer of gun cotton as an absorbent and per cent. of camphor. It is estimated o be 25 per cent. more powerful than No. 1 dynamite.

THE TANNERS' TRUST. Plans for a Great (ombine of Leather

Manufacturers are Perfected.

New York, Aug. 24.—The tanners of the east and middle west who have been in this city working for a com-bination of upper leather manufactur-ers since August 1, are confident that in a few days their organization will pe effected. The combination, they say, will include nearly all the calfskin and cowhide leather manufactur ers between Wisconsin and the At-lartic ocean with the exception of several large tanneries in Milwaukee, and will be known as the American Hide

In the statements issued to possible purchasers, the authorized maximum issue of capital stock is placed at \$17.500,000, and \$10,000,000 of 6 per cent. gold bonds. The real estate, machinery and buildings are valued at \$7,000,-200, raw material and finished product at \$9,000,000. The average earnings or the last ten years of 23 concerns proposed combination are set at

A \$30,000,000 Glass Combine.

Martinsville, Ind., Aug. 24.—Manu-facturers representing 92 per cent. of the window glass manufacturers of the country have organized a combine which will be capitalized for \$30,000-000. It will be known as the American Window Glass Co, and will be incorporated next week in both New Jersey and Pennsylvania. The manu facturers are to receive 40 per cent. in cash for their holdings and 60 per cent. in the trust.

Root Means Business

Washington, Aug. 24 Secretary Root returned to this city last night from his visit to the president at Lake Champlain. That the campaign in the Philippines is to be pushed vigorously is evident from a remark the secretary made to the reporters. He said that every man belonging to the eventy regiments of volunteers now eing recruited will eat his Christma dinner in that country. Ret the reports that Gen. Merritt Regarding succeed Otis in command of the troops in the Philippines, Secretary Root was noncommittal.

A REMARKABLE REPORT.

Medical Director of a State Insane Asylum is Alleged to Have Led a Life of Crime and Immorality.

San Francisco, Aug. 24.—The state board of lunacy commissioners met here Wednesday to hear the report of Gov. Gage on the result of the investi-gations of the board into the condi-tions existing at the Agnew asylum for the insane, situated near San Jose, Santa Clara county. Gov. Gage's re-port is doubtless one of the most startling papers of its kind ever presented to a similar board for its consideration. It is based principally on the career of Dr. Sponagle, medical director of the asylum, previous to his installation as such. As a result of the investigation Dr. Sponagle and two as sistants, Drs. Stocking and Cristal, have been removed, the assistants not being charged with anything more grave than incompetency. The investigation of affairs at Ag-

w was the direct result of the birth a child to one of the patients. Sensational charges were made and the investigation followed. Gov. Gage inin his report the testimony reputable people tending to show that Sponagle's career was one of gross immorality and crime. Gov. Gage as-serts that in 1892, while Sponagle was a resident of Fresno, in this state, he was accused of trying to defraud a Philadelphia insurance company whose medical examiner he was, out of \$10,000, with the assistance of a Mrs. Skinner, whose husband was dy ing of consumption. The consumptive's life was insured and shortly after the first payment was mailed to Philadelphia he died. Suspicion arose. The insurance company made an investigation and succeeded in getting a confession from Mrs. Skinner showing that a conspiracy existed. The mat-ter was dropped on Mrs. Skinner's promise to turn state's evidence

The governor says that Sponagle vas accused of criminally assaulting a woman patient. The charges, w almost conclusive, did not result anything and Sponagle left Fresno the night after the charges had been dis-missed. Gov. Gage further asserts that Dr. Sponagle was also accused, at one time, of having murdered a Mr. Thurman, to whom he owed money, and that several women patients of Dr. Sponagle have made charges of a serious nature against Sponagle, who

was attending them professionally.

The report of the governor is of such a character that it is unprintable, but shows Sponagle up in even a worse light than the foregoing. The lunacy commissioners adopted the report and ordered the dismissal of Sponagle, Stocking and Cristal. Dr. J. H. Crane, of Santa Ana, Cal., was appointed to succeed Sponagle as medical director

CELESTIALS ARE BARRED. Gen. Otis Applies the Chinese Exclu-

sion Act to the Philippine Islands. Washington, Aug. 24.—The state de partment has been informed through a diplomatic channel that Gen. has applied the Chinese exclusion laws to the Philippines. The information to the Philippines. The information was a surprise to the authorities here. both state and military, as the matter has been under consideration for some time and it was not known that Gen. Otis had put the exclusion law into

The first intimation in that direction came in a dispatch received a few days ago from the Chinese consul at Manila, telling the Chinese legation here that the exclusion law against Chinese had been applied to the Philippines.

The state department knew nothing of such an exclusion, and made quiry of the war department. The military authorities, however, were equally without information as to Gen. Otis' course. Accordingly the Chinese officials were advised that any action taken by Gen. Otis in applying the exclusion laws to the Philippines was not the result of instructions sent from here, but was doubtless due to an exercise of his authority as governor general of the Philippines. What further step the Chinese authorities will take has not been determined.

In this connection the state department has received an important letter from Mr. Williams, our former consul at Manila, who still remains there in a confidential capacity. He says the native Filipinos are strongly opposed to Chinese labor, and in his opinior the exclusion of the Chinese from the islands would aid in bringing the to a close. He places the Chinese population at 52,000, which is consid-erably more than other estimates from official sources.

The Chinese government has shown more anxiety as to the course of this government toward the Chinese in the Philippines than towards those in Cuba or other parts of the world, mainly because the Philippines are so near China and large numbers of Chinese are established there. They carry on the bulk of the retail trade have an extensive quarter in Manila and send out traveling salesmen, carying packs, to the remote interior of the islands.

A Grade Crossing Fatality.

Big Rapids, Mich., Aug. 24.—John Fenning, of this city, was driving yes-terday with two daughters of John Drager. A Detroit, Grand Rapids & Western train struck the rig at May western train struck the rig at May western train struck the rig at May nard's crossing. The oldest girl was hilled and the other may die. Fenning has a bad scalp wound. He carried 40 rods on the cowcatcher.

Changed the Society's Name.

Des Moines, Ia., Aug. 24.—Gen. Robert St. George Dryenforth, of Washington, was yesterday re-elected commander-in-chief of the Union Veterans' union without opposition, Gen. George E. Ludley, of South Dakota, deputy commander-in-chief; Gen. W. L. French, of Massachusetts, sec deputy commander. The other offi-cers heretofore elected, will be hereafter appointive. A new constitution was adopted, changing the name to "Union Battlemen, or Union Veterans' union." Each state shall be a division each command a regiment.

ASTONISHED THE DOMÍNIES.

consational Result of a Fancy Dress Costume at a Ministerial Gathering.

Judge E. B. Martindale, of Indianapolis, Ind., owns one of the handsomest residences in that city-a large stone mansion hidden from the street by a thick grove of trees. It was in this house that one of the most exciting functions ever known in the Hoosie capital took place many years ago, th true story of which is now printed for the first time. The judge, who was one of the leaders of society and at the same time was a pillar in the Presby-terian church, had issued invitations for a fancy dress ball, which at the last moment he had to withdraw because of the presence in this country of a large body of Presbyterian delegates from Great Britain on their way. to an international conference in the

They were to be entertained at the judge's on the night set for the ball. It so happened that every guest received his notice save one, a merchant named Woodward, who was on a trip through the northwest. It also have pened that Mr. Woodward had hit upon the most startling disguise of any planned. He had bought a complete costume of a Sioux war chief and intended making up as nearly like the original as possible.

Mr. Woodward did not return to Indianapolis until the evening fixed for the ball, and, therefore, to save time. put on his costume at his office and drove to the Martindale residence in his carriage, which he dismissed at the gate. Through the trees and shrub-bery he glided stealthily until he reached the house. Looking through the window Mr. Woodward saw some persons whom he knew and many of whom he did not, but everyone was in

ordinary evening dress.
"They've unmasked," soliloquized they we unmasked, solitoquized the war chief, "but I'll have my fun just the same." Thereupon, stepping upon a ledge, he made one spring through the open window and landed in the center of a group of Scotch delegates meantime brandishing a genuine tomahawk and uttering shrill and blood-curdling war whoops,

The effect was astounding to the masquerader. Some of the guests fainted, others crept under the tables and sofas or fled to the upper stories of the house. It took only an instant for Mr. Woodward to discover that a terrible mistake had been made. order to preserve his identity and make his escape he gave a few more whoops, executed a fearful dance darted out of the window into the darkness.

It was explained to the foreign guests that one of the Indianapolis In-dian tribes was evidently restless, but that no further trouble need be fear-As for Mr. Woodward, his side of the story was not known for nearly 20 years afterward.—Philadelphia Post.

SUNKHAZER FLIES OF MAINE.

Worse Than Jersey Mosquitoes and Kissing Bugs Have No Chance with Them.

Since reading in the newspapers of the kissing bug and his doings all the people in rural Maine have taken to capturing bugs and insects of all sorts and bringing the speciand insects of all sorts and bringing the speci-mens to town for examination by newspa-per men and naturalists. Countless are the kinds of bugs that have been taken to Bangor in bottles, boxes and preserve jars, and the captors all seem to be sorely dis-appointed when told that instead of the gen-uine kisser they have a moth killer, a lace-winged fly, or something quite common and harmless.

winged fly, or something quite common and harmless.

A man came from Veazie to Bangor the other day with a ferocious-looking bug corked up in a preserve jar and claimed the credit of having captured the first kissing bug in that part of the country. It was not the famous kissing bug that he had, but a native bug somewhat resembling a small lobster with wings.

"If don't care a hang," declared the Veazie man, when told that he must try again. "These fellers kin lick the stuffin' out of Sunkhazers, and that's what none of your common bugs kin do."

Not many people living far away from Bangor know what a "Sunkhazer" is like. It is a ferocious big fly that infests the flats and meadows about Sunkhaze deadwater, a place in the Penobscot river where the water is slack and where millions of logs are rafted. The Sunkhazers are the pest of the loggers, upon whom they feast to their heart's content, and nothing can drive them away. They are four times the size of the famed mosquitoes of Jersey, and any Maine man will back one of them against a dozen kissing bugs in a fair stand-up fight. Maine folks have, probably, no kissing bugs, dozen kissing bugs in a fair stand-up fight. Maine folks have, probably, no kissing bugs, but so long as the Sunkhazers survive they will not feel lonesome.—N. Y. Sun.

Cody Called for a Cut.

Cody Called for a Cut.

Col. Cody, the eminent scout, helped to build a church at North Platte, and was persuaded by his wife and daughter to accompany them to the opening. The minister gave out the hymn, which commenced with the words: "Oh, for ten thousand tongues to sing," etc. The organist, who played by ear, started the tune in too high skey and had to try again. A second attempt ended like the first in failure. "Oh, for ten thousand tongues to sing my great—" came the opening words for the third time, followed by a squeak from the organ and a relapse into painful silence. Cody could contain himself no longer, and blurted out: "Starf it at five thousand, and mebbe some of the rest of us can get in." — San Francisce Wave.

Traces.

Sorrow had left its marks on her face, ut she still showed traces of her former Sorrow had left its marks on her face, but she still showed traces of her former beauty.

In fact, the bitter tears had washed off only a couple of streaks.—Indianapolis Journal.

Nil Desperandum.

Mistress—You once went to a fortune-teller, Kitty? Did she tell you anything that came true? Maid—No, ma'am; but I'm young yet!— Puck.

" For the Sake of Fun

Mischief is Done.'

A wast amount of mischief is done, oo, because people neglect to keep their lood pure. It appears in eruptions, dyspepsia, indigestion, nervousness, kidney diseases, and other ailments. Hood's Sarsaparilla cures all diseases promoted by impure blood or low state of the system. Remember

