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JOB PRINTING.

NTING.

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Papers sent out of the county must be paid for in advance.

CURRENT TOPICS.

SPAIN has lost \$40,000,000 in colonial

AMERICA's carpet mills employ 10,700

A woman's hair is said to begin to turn gray at 35.

Five per cent of all Europeans are trained soldiers. Some New York boiler-scalers enjoy

the eight-hour day. CINCINNATI is to have a co-operative anti-trust distillery.

THE cemeteries in and around London cover 2,000 acres.

PARCHMENT used on the best banjoes

is made from wolf skin.

Of a thousand persons only one reaches the age of 100 years. THE proportion of married persons

to single ones is as 75 to 1,000.

THE Congo region exports about 3,000,000 walking sticks a year.

THE combined population of Europe and America is about 300,000,000.

TALL persons have the advantage of

greater longevity than short ones.
The number of summer hotels in the

United States is estimated at 28,000. THERE are 3,750,000 persons in Lon-

don who never enter a place of worship.

THE church of Notre Dame du Port, at Clermont, France, was built in the

Persons born in spring have a more robust constitution than those born at other seasons. Owing to the dry, cold atmosphere

not a single infectious disease is known in Greenland.

FRANK H. BURFORD, a 15-year-old boy, has been admitted to the bar in Guthrie, Okl. T. AT Wardbury, Norway, the longest day lasts from May 21 to July 22 with-

out interruption. A FEW weeks ago the Krupp factory

turned out its twenty-thousandth large gun for European armies.

MRS. RICHARD P. BLAND is collecting material for a life of her late husband

the famous congressman. THE first automobile club of Germany has just been organized, and the duke of Ratibor is the president.

An English statistician declares that crime, considered in decennial periods, bears a constant relation to the popu-

WILLIAM BADGE has resigned his po sition as conductor on the Maine Central railroad after 50 years' service as a railroad man. DR. MAX BRENER, of Buffalo, has

been decorated with the cross of Legion of Honor for saving the life of a THE population of the South African

republic consi ts of 63,000 Boers, 87,000 other whites, called Uitlanders and 500,000 Kaffirs and Zulus. The skeleton of a mastodon was dis-

sed in digging a ditch on the farm of F. W. Schaefer, one mile west of Newburgh, N. Y., recently. THE erratic actions of a church clock

at Harborne, England, were traced to a swarm of bees that had deposited honey in the machinery and dial.

A SINGLE foundry in New Jersey, it

is said, casts annually 28,000 bells for the farmers and about 4,000 for schools churches, engine houses, etc.
When the prince of Wales was a boy

the book that most took his fancy was "Robinson Crusoe," and even now it amuses him greatly to read a chapter. SCIENTISTS are recommending the electric light bath. It is free from the

exhausting effects of Turkish baths and is soothing to sore muscles and joints.

TABLE manners differ greatly with different nationalities. The Russians follow the old Arabian habit of preferring nature's weapons to either knife or fork.

The giraffe was thought to be nearly extinct, but Maj. Maxes, a British explorer, has found great herds of them along the Sobat river, a tributary of the White Nile.

THE largest mass of pure rock salt in the world lies under the province of Galicia, Hungary. It is known to be 550 miles long. 20 miles broad and 250 feet in thickness

THE house of commons has met on Sunday 11 times, on various occasions, when urgency demanded it. The first time was in the reign of Edward III., the last at the death of George II.

SIR ARTHUR SULLIVAN has joined the army of inventors. He has invented a contrivance to be fixed to carriages so that the horses can be instantly unyoked and the carriage set free in the event of the animals taking fright.

TWENTY centuries before the birth of Watt, Nero of Alexandria described machines whose motive power was steam. He also invented a double force pump, used as a fire engine, and anticipated the modern turbine wheel by a machine he called "neolpile."

CLEARLY DECLARED.

The President's Policy Defined by The Issue That Will Help the Repub Himself in Perfectly Plain Terms.

The words spoken by President Mc-Kinley the other day in regard to his Philippine policy were definite and certain enough to any logical mind. Their significance was completely missed by alleged public guides, who evidently require to be furnished with an understanding as well as with declarations. But the Pittsburgh speech is calculated to drive the president's meaning home to every citizen of ordinary intelligence. It was explicit, positive, unmistakable. It was an argument, but it was also a challenge. The president assumed the offensive and handled his anti-imperialistic detractors without gloves

Speaking of the soldiers who had the privilege of being mustered out in April and who preferred to remain in the

and who preferred to remain in the service, the president said:
"They did not stack arms. They did not run away. They were not serving the insurgents in the Philippines or their sympatines at home. They had no part or patience with the men, few in number happily, who would have rejoiced to have seen them lay down their arms in the presence of an enemy whom they had just emancipated from Spanish rule and who should have been our firmest friends."

And what the cause for which these

And what the cause for which these brave and patriotic men fought and suffored and fell? The answer is found in the following pregnant and pointed sentences:

sentences:

"Peace brought us the Philippines, by treaty cession from Spain. The senate of the United States ratified the treaty. Every step taken was in obedience to the requirements of the constitution. It became our territory and is ours, as much as the Louisiana purchase, or Texas, or Alaska. A body of insurgents, in no sense representing the

EXPANSION WANTED.

licans on to Victory in Next Year's Campaign.

"If there ever was a time in the his tory of the United States," says the democratic Nashville American, "when he true-blue American citizen should show his love of country it is at this uncture. On the bloodstained fields of Luzon thousands of our countrymen are heroically battling under the stars and stripes." Many other southern democratic papers are taking an equal ly patrictic position. The Louisville Courier-Journal, the New Orleans Picayune, the Chattanooga Times and oth-er trominent papers in their section are demanding a vigorous prosecution of the war until American sovereignty is recognized in all parts of the domain which Spain ceded to the United States in the treaty of peace.

Secretary of Agriculture Wilson, who returned to Washington the other day from a trip to the Pacific coast, reported that the entire west was solid for expansion. Expansion sentiment is evidently almost as widely diffused through the south. As has been shown the leading newspapers of that region are for a vigorous assertion of the national authority in the Philippines, and in all the rest of our domain in which it may be resisted. Those papers must represent the sentiment of their community on this issue. There are good easons for believing that the east is almost as earnest for expansion as the west or the south. The home of the Anti-Imperialistic league is Massachusetts. That state is the home, also, or Edward Atkinson and William Lloye Garrison. Yet Boston has furnished

STILL PREFERS THE FIRST-BORN.



When a new baby is born in a household the parents do not expel the other children. - W. J. Bryan, at Kansas City.

sentiment of the people of the islands, disputed our lawful authority, and even before the ratification of the treaty by the American senate were attacking the very forces who fought for and secured their

In other words, the American soldiers fought to assert and maintain American supremacy over territory rightfully and legally belonging to the United States. They fought a small minority of aggressive insurgents who did not represent the natives and had never obtained the "consent of the gov erned." This minority reciprocated kindness with cruelty, mercy with bul lets. It interpreted humanity as weak-ness and assailed our rights and interfered with the discharge of our international obligations. The president takes all the responsibility for the Philippine war, and he announces that there no more parleying, "no paus until the insurrection is suppressed and the American authority acknowledged and established.'

And what is to follow peace? "A government under the undisputed sovereignty of the United States, a govern-ment which will do justice to all and at once encourage the best efforts and aspirations of these distant peoples and the highest development of their rich and fertile lands." The Philippines, in fine, are treated now as American ter ritory, as much as Porto Rico and Alas ka, as much as Louisiana was after the purchase. This is the executive's pol-icy. This is the policy he is now pursuing and commending to the people The people, acting through congress, are at liberty to modify this policy. They have the right and the power to give the Philippines independence at any time. The executive has not the authority to take any such step. He keeps the fruits of the war, the fruits of the peace negotiations. As we have already said, the republican party will follow the president and come out for permanent retention of the eastern isand appeal to the electorate. thus have a great, a vital, a truly para-mount issue, dictated by events not manufactured by politicians of brief authority - Chicago Post.

Bryan was a figure exhaled from the stagnant pool of discontent. When the waters of that pool are stirred by the influx of the tide of prosperity, the breeding of lurid vapors ceases and the work of turning the wheels of gris mills and taking care of the golden corn is resumed. The Jonahs of discontent go under as food for fishes. - Troy

more soldiers, in proportion to its pop ulation, to the new regiments for the Philippines than any other town in the United States. There can be no reasonable doubt

that national expansion will be a winning issue for the republican party in 1900. Shrewd democrats see this, and will fight the insertion of an anti-expansion plank into their platform nex vear. They will be overruled by the bourbons and the reactionaries of their party, however. The Bryans and the Stones will put a contraction declara tion into their platform next year, de pite all the warnings which the policy of their party in its great days and the lessons of the present teach. An anti expansion plank will hit the democracy harder in 1900 than did its 50-cent dol lar declaration in 1896. The whole country is for the assertion of the national authority over the territory which we gained in the war of 1898 The policy of the administration in pressing the war to an early and glorious conclusion will be indorsed by an overwhelming number of the American people. The republican party stands an excellent chance of getting in 1906 a larger majority than has been rolled up at any prévious time since 1872.—St Louis Globe-Democrat.

COMMENT AND OPINION.

The democratic platform-makers of Ohio will also try to feel that they still think so.—Detroit Free Press (Dem.).

Mr. Bryan will doubtless receive the united support of the unemployed harvest hands of the great west.-Washington Post.

Coming to the facts in the case, Bryan is for sixteen to one, if something else that seems to offer better pros-pects doesn't develop.—Chicago Times Herald. Do the able democratic editors

think it will make the slightest differ-ence whether Mr. Bryan's convention next year is held early or late?—Chigo Tribune. One trouble with the democratic party to-day, and the chief trouble, for that matter, is that all its leaders who

are competent to lead have been sent

to the rear .- Cleveland Leader The democracy is confronted with hrough a long, farcical make-believ and calling it a "presidential cam paign." They acknowledge having bu one possible candidate and no sane is sue .- Indianapolis Journal.

A GRAND EVENT.

President McKinley Reviews 35, 000 G. A. R. Veterans.

The North Atlantic Squadron is Visited and the President Inspects the Hig Warships Now Lying in the Delaware River—A Series of Ovations.

Philadelphia, Sept. 6 .- Tuesday was big day of the Grand Army encampment. The presence in the of President McKinley increased the interest and his drive over the route of the parade aroused the greatest enthusiasm among the throngs on the streets. Admiral Sampson and the captains of his fleet called upon the president before 9 o'clock. Afterward the presidential party, including the admiral and the captains, entered riages and went over the route of the

oarade.

The distance covered by the parade The distance covered by the parade was five miles. Independence hall was passed during the march and caps were lifted and colors dipped by the veterans. Post No. 1, from Rockford, Ill., the oldest post in the Grand Army, headed the line.

From the fronts of the buildings to the curb the people were packed in a solid mass, and even breathing was difficult. As a result of the

was difficult. As a result of the crush about 400 men, women and chil-dren were overcome and taken to various hospitals.

The parade was six hours in passing the reviewing stand. About 35,000 men were in line. After a portion had passed, these veterans bringing up the rear, the president left to visit Admiral Sampson's fleet, Gov. Stone of the Department of Pennsylvania reviewing the remainder of the proces

As the various posts passed in review the president stood smiling and bowand on numerous occasions waved hand to the more enthusiastic of marchers. When the torn battle the marchers. flags were dipped in salute he joined

in the applause.

The visit of the president to the squadron proved to be the greatest marine spectacle ever seen here. It was the intention to have Mr. McKinley visit only the New York, but he grew so enthusiastic over the great fighters that he made up his mind to inspect all of them. Accordingly he visited the flagship New York, cruiser Brooklyn and the battleships Indiana, Massachusetts and Texas. It was his intention to also visit the cruiser Detroit, but he was unable to do so on account of lack of time. There was almost a continuous roar of guns dur-ing the one and three-quarters hours

that it took to inspect the vessels. In all 462 guns were fired. At 4:15 the president boarded the barge, He was accompanied by Secretaries Root and Wilson, Commander Winslow, Mayor Ash-bridge and Senator Sewall. Every bridge and Senator Sewall. vessel in the harbor propelled by steam let its whistle go and this with the cheers of the crowd on shore made a deafening noise. The president was the first to step on board the flagship, and as he did so the entire squadron and as he did so the entire squarron belched forth the president's salute of 21 guns, or 126 guns in all. The bands of all the ships simultaneously played "Hail to the Chief." The president was received at the gangway by Rear Admiral Sampson and the staff officers of the ship. The rail was officers of the ship. The rail was manned by the men during the formal greeting. The call to quarters was greeting. The call to quarters was then sounded and every man on board ship sprang to his place just as though an engagement was about to start The sight greatly pleased the president. Mr. McKinley was then shown over the whole ship.

As he left the New York the entire

fleet again fired the president's salute. Capt. Taylor was at the gangway of the Indiana when the chief executive came aboard and was greeted again by 21 guns. The battleship, like the New York, was also cleared for action, with the ammunition up. From the Indiana the president was rowed to the Massachusetts, Brooklyn and Texas. He did not inspect these vessels, but contented himself by greeting the commanders of each.

Enthusiasm was rampant last night. Wherever President McKinley appeared he received a tremendous ovation, particularly at the Academy of Music, where the Grand Army was officially welcomed to the city and state by Mayor Ashbridge and Gov.

Stone.

The president was introduced "Comrade" McKinley, and made a short address. Gen. Sickles made a brief address, expressing his admira-tion for the nation's chief executive.

tion for the nation's chief executive. A few minutes later the presidential party, with Admiral-Sampson and his staff, left the Academy of Music and proceeded to Odd Fellows' hall, where President McKinley was the guest of honor at a banquet tendered by George G. Meade post, Lafayette post, of New York, and Kingsley post, of Boston. The distinguished visitors were eviven through the "Avenue of Ferre", which for the first time they " which for the first time they saw illuminated.

Immense throngs surged through the avenue and the cheering was deaf ening. When the chief executive entered the banqueting hall all present arose and chered their distinguished comrade. When the president was introduced by the toastmaster to the diners he made a brief speech.

Secretary Root and Prof. Schurman made brief addresses in which they referred to the war in the Philippines,

A Hot Wave.

Chicago Sent 6 -Tuesday was the hottot day in Chicago since the eshattor day in Chicago since the establishment of the weather bureau here in 1871. At 3 p. m. the government thermometer on the top of the Auditorium tower registered 98 degrees and on the street level over 100 was reported in several places. A hot wind added to the general discomfort. Two deaths and nine case of prostra-tion were reported. The hottest weather known since the records of the weather lureau began is reported the presence of an American from Illinois, Indiana, Iowa and No ship might have a good effect.

CHICAGO GETS IT.

Next G. A. R. Encampment to be Held in the Windy City - A Rumpus Leads to the Secession of Two Local Soci-

Philadelphia, Sept. 7 .- The national G. A. R. encampment met in executive session Wednesday. The encampment is made up of 344 delegates from the various states and territories, 19 de-partment officers, 111 national officers and post commanders-in-chief and 682 post department commanders.

The opening address was made by Senior Vice Commander-in-chief Johnsenior Vice Commander-in-cine Johnson. Then followed reading of reports. The report of Alonzo Williams, inspector general, gave the loss by death during the past year as 7,994, which, added to losses through other causes such as discharges, honorary and dishonorable surrender of charter, under the representations and transfers under the suspensions and transfers made the total loss 45,855. The number of total loss 45,855. The number of members in good standing June 30, 1899 was 287 981.

Senior Vice Commander Johnson as Senior Vice Commander Johnson as commander-in-chief was elected to serve the unexpired term of the late Col. Sexton. Commander Johnson will continue in office until the end of this green party. this encampment.

Daniel Foss, of Wilmington, Del., junior vice commander, was elected to the office of senior vice commander, succeeding Col. Johnson.

The surgeon general, Albert S. Pierce, reported that during the past 18 months 11,083 deaths had occurred in the Grand Army. There are, the report states, 1,672 deserving sick and aimed soldiers not receiving pen-ons. In the government and state homes for soldiers and sailors there are 6,4%1 inmates, and 54 old sailors, and soldiers are in almshouses.

In his report Daniel R. Lucas, chap lain-in-chief, states that there are 6,-682 soldiers' graves unmarked.

The first business after recess was the selection of a place for the next encampment and Chicago was chosen by acclamation. The report of the by acclamation. The report of the committee on pensions was then read and a motion was made to refer it to the committee on resolutions. This created much discussion, many of the delegates favoring the immediate adoption of a resolution covering the evils mentioned in the report. After evils mentioned in the report. After a discussion lasting nearly four hours the report was referred back to the committee on pensions, with instruc-tions that it be presented at to-day's session embodying recommendations and resolutions.

The compiaint of the veterans as contained in the pension committee's contained in the pension committee's report is that the law governing the granting of pensions is misconstrued by the pension examiner. The re-port is not critical, but is said to contain a statement of facts as they exist

tain a statement of facts as they exist in the pension department.

There were lively times at the annual convention of the National Association of Naval Veterans. A resolution providing for the admission of participants in the Spanish war to membership in the association started a rumpus and the result was that there is now a split in the organization. At the convention held in Cincinnati last September the resolution tion. At the convention held in Cin-cinnati last September the resolution above mentioned was introduced, and was laid over until this year. Numbers of speeches were made, and the vote on the resolution was overwhelm-ingly against admitting the men of the late war. When the result was the late war. When the result was announced, the delegates from New York and the delegates from the Admiral Beggs association, of Newark, N. J., walked out in a body. It is their intention to start an opposition association to be known as the United States Veteran Navy and the headquarters will probably be in New York. The bolters claim they will get nearly 200 members from the Naval Veterans' association and will admit to membership all those who were in the navy during the Spanish war.

The 17th annual convention of the The 17th annual convention of the Women's Relief Corps began Wednesday morning. Nearly 300 delegates, representing every state in the Union, were present. Following the presentation of credentiels and the appointment of committees. President Miller read her annual address. It was largely a detailed review of the work accomplished. Mrs. Harriet J. Badge, of Connecti-

ent, was elected president; Mrs. Lizzie Baer, of Wisconsin, senior vice presi-dent; Mrs. Mary Evans, of Washington and Alaska, junior vice president: Mrs. Isabella T. Bagley, of Ohio, treas-urer, and Mrs. Brown, of Rhode Island, national chaplain.

The ladies of the G. A. R. and the Ladies' Auxiliary Naval Veterans also Ladles' Auxiliary Navai Veterans also held executive sessions. About 300 delegates were present at the former. The other, which had branches only in Providence, New Bedford, Salem, Bal-timore and Philadelphia, was presided About 300 over by Anna R. Sears, of Baltimore About 50 delegates were present.

A Gigantic Consolidation Scheme. Pittsburg, Sept. 7 .- The Post says:

There is a plan arranged to form a gigantic railway system which will create a trunk line consolidation greater than any now in existence—It will embrace the Baltimore & Ohio, Pitts-burg & Western, Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg, Philadelphia & Reading, West Virginia & Pittsburg, and several smaller roads in as many states. This gigantic enterprise will, if carried out, mean a series of roads reach-ing from Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington and New York to Reading, Rochester and Buffalo, and from Baltimore to Cinciunati and St. Louis. with the main line passing through Pittsburg to Chicago.

The Detroit to Go to Venezuela.

Washington, Sept. 7 .-- The navy de partment has sent orders to the Deroit, which is at Philadelphia, to proceed at once to La Guayra, Venezuela She will coal and start on the voyage in two or three days. The Detroit should make the run to La Guayra inside of ten days. The occasion for her presence at La Guyara is a report to the state department that there are signs of great unrest and excitement in the interior of Venezuela and that

STORY SOUNDED WELL

But There Was Reason to Belleve That It Was Not Wholly True.

"When I first went west," tells a retired business man, who now does nothing in the way of work except to mow the lawn and see that the cat is in the barn at night, "this maimed hand saved my life." "Is that so?" asked the visiting neighbor, who knew that this form of invitation would be sufficient to insure the story.

"Yes, that's right. If I hadn't lost that first finger when I was a boy I wouldn't be buffalo were now. Jim Dixon and me were tradin' with the Indians. We exchanged beads, fake jewelry and bright calico for furs. All the buffalo were not gone then and we did a good business. One time we happened to strike a wandering band of savages that held us up on sight and it was plain from the way the red devils danced around us that we were to be put to death after the ladian fashion. All at once I recalled that a good many of the Indians knew me as the 'four-fingered' trader who was always on the level with those wild merchants, so I held up the hand and kept it up till one of the young bucks let out a significant grunt and then hurried to the chief in command. He came to me in a dignified manner, examined the hand, grunted about 16 times will be well as my partner. We were treated right up to the handle and permitted to depart when we wanted to. It was the closest squaks and the worst scare I had out in that country when near calls and heart-failure frights were the rule."

"Brave man," said one neighbor to another, as they walked away.
"Yes, regular big injun, if you accept all he tells. Between me and you he lost that first finger two years ago while examing a hay cutter."—Detroit Free Press.

VERY OBLIGING.

He Was Willing to Give the Volcanic Vocalist a Good Hard

The young man who sings loud and long was interrupted by a tap at the door of his apartment.

"Excuse me," said the tall, thin stranger, "I am sorry to intrude. I occupy the flat under you, and I have come up to inquire if you are the gentleman who sings ballads."

"Yes," was the answer, with the air of a man who is modest, but cannot deny the truth. "Are you fond of music?"

"I don't know that I am what you would call fond of it. At the same time I haven't anything particular against it. I am very much affected by some things I hear."

"That amounts to the same thing as being fond of it," was the answer, in a tone of soothing encouragement.

"I have been wondering if I caught the words of your favorite song correctly. Let me see:
"'How often, oh, how often.

words of your arrows the see:

"How often, oh, how often,
Have I wished that the ebbing tide
Would bear me away on its bosom
To the ocean wild and wide."

To the ocean wild and wide.'

"Yes; it's all right, according to my recollection. Is that one of the pieces you are affected by?"

"Yes. I have been effected by that for fection. Is that the or the pieces whether feeted by?"

"Yes. I have been affected by that for hours at a time. It has drawn me irresistibly to you. It has filled me with a yearning to do something that would make you happier. And I called up to say that if you'll come down to the river with me any evening I'll pay your car fare and hire a boat and give you a good start on the first ebbing tide scheduled. And I don't mind below the first the transport of the property of the party out the baying that the further out it bears you the better I'll be satisfied."—Washington Star.

THE GRAND BRACE.

Pathetic Plea of the Bibulous Head House Next Morning.

One of the Bohemian citizens of the town went home the other night after having donned a pair of skates that would have slid him over an Arizona desert with the mercury bubbling out of the top of the thermometer. He had no recollection of how he got home, and even the next morning he was not certain whether he was on a storm-tossed Atlantic liner or making a leap from a balloon minus a parachute. He went down to the breakfast table with enough wet towels wrapped around his head to make a turban for the mahdi. His wife met him with reproaches in her eyes, but she did not seold him. She wanted to inform him of his conduct the night before, however.

"My dear," she said, "did you know that you came very near killing us all when you went to bed last night?"

"Nope," said her husband, thickly, as he felt his hot forehead.

"Well, you did. You knocked over the baby's cradle. Then you blew out the gas and we were nearly asphyxiated. What do you think of that?"

Her husband is usually a resourceful man, but the fumes of many cocktails taken the night before somewhat clouded his intellect. He made a grand brace and 4ried to look pattetic.

"M'loye," he said, as a ray of inspiration

thetic.
"M'love," he said, as a ray of inspiration
"M'love," he foggy brain, "wasn't I

burst through his foggy brain, "wasn't here to die with you?"—Washington Post

Queerness of Men. It's a wise child that knows its own father when it sees him out in company.

It doesn't take much of a man to tell how a thing ought to be done. The one who goes

a thing ought to be done. The one who goes and does it deserves the praise.

The man who goes to church may not enjoy the sermon, but he generally goes home with a good appetite for his Sunday dinner. It is claimed by some people that baldness indicates great brain power, but the makers of alleged hair restorers keep on getting rich.—Chicago Times-Herald.

Aline—"Wouldn't you hate to be a preacher's wife?" Anna—"No, indeed. Just think of being able to make him cut his sermons short.—Kansas City Independent.

Tommy—"Who was that lady you spoke to?" Willie—"That's the lady that lets my ma go out any afternoon but Thursdays and Sundays."—Boston Transcript.

Huntley—"Funny thing, that elopement of Miss Longwaite and young Snipper." Au-thor—"Elopement? That was an abduc-tion!"—Philadelphia North American.

Laura—"The fortune teller said Miss Elderly was to be married soon." Flora—"To whom?" Laura—"I don't know. The poor girl was so happy she forgot to ask!"—Puck. If one friend's advice doesn't suit you. keep on asking your friends until on the kind you want.—Atchison Globe.

"He Laughs Best Who Laughs Last."

A hearty laugh indicates a degree of good health obtainable through pure blood. As but one person in ten has pure blood, the other nine should purify the blood with Hood's Sarsaparilla. Then they can laugh first, last and all the time. for

Hood's Sarsaparilla

