TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.
 Per year.
 \$2 00

 If paid in advance.
 1 50

ADVERTISING RATES:

Advertisements are published at the rate of one dollar per square for one insertion and fifty cents per square for each subsequent insertion. Rates by the year, or for six or three months, are low and uniform, and will be furnished on application.

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Legal and Official Advertising per square, three times or less, \$2; each subsequent insertion 50 cents per square.

Local notices 10 cents per line for one insersertion: 5 cents per line for each subsequent consecutive insertion.

Oblituary notices over five lines, 10 cents per line. Simple announcements of births, marriages and deaths will be inserted free.

Business cards, five lines or less, 15 per year; over five lines, at the regular rates of advertising.

over five lines, at the resulting.

No local inserted for less than 75 cents per

JOB PRINTING

The Job department of the Press is complete nd affords facilities for doing the best class of tork. Particular attention paid to Law PRINTING.

No paper will be discontinued until arrearages are paid, except at the option of the publisher.

Papers sent out of the county must be paid

The Measure of Success. In a recent contribution to the Phila

delphia Saturday Evening Post Maurice Thompson gives utterance to some sound sentiment and philosophy regarding our social and business life. He

"Americans have been described by foreigners, and by sincere home-bred critics as well, with great show of justice and frankness, as worshipers of the money god. On the surface of our life, both domestic and national, we do expose a great area devoted to sordid aspiration. And, after all, there may less evil in this fact than a hasty judgment would comprehend. To a degree, financial success is a just measure of superior intelligence and character. It is indisputable that the periods of highest civilization have always been strongly marked by aggregations of wealth. We are apt, in our despair at the thought that we can never be rich, to make the sweeping charge of unrighteousness, and even brutality, against those whom the god of gain has highly favored. Do you wish you were rich? If you do, what right have you to arraign the man who has wished the same thing and had it come true? Speaking of American humor, what would be more delightful in that line man who a few years ago headed a socalled army of tramps and marched into Washington? A shrewd negro expressed a sound philosophy when, just after the revival of prosperity in the south, he said: "De po' white man done grab what de rich white man use ter hol' fas'. I tell yo', w'en de bottom rail git on de top o' de fence dey's somefin' gwine ter happen!" Money is not happiness, nor is financial success the whole of life. A very little observation shows that our existence here gathers such enjoyment as it is capable of realizing from sources not controllable by the purchasing power of money. The laws of health, for example, are more important than the secrets of trade in the race for a true goal of human success. Of what avail would millions of money have been to Keats when he began to die at 20? The flawless health of Gladstone at 80 made his voice a nation's trumpet blast. Bismarck's sound nerve centers were more to Germany than the gold of all the banks. A sound body, with a sound character imbuing it, will command success when a nation's overflowing treasury may be wasted in vain against the tide of calamity. In a word, success comes of health. Not mere physical equilibrium, but that higher health which insures contentment based upon justice, charity and righteous regard for life, is the sine qua non. A healthy soul in a pure physique will find its way to such sucas may well be envied. Again turning to Gladstone for lofty example, we see how the currents of his moral aspiration and his political ambition ran together through a long, beautiful and powerful career. Weakness of character makes even religion a reflection from insipidity: force of character advances every object that it touches. Ill directed, it plunges its bearer, and mayhap a nation with him, into the whirlpool of evil; well directed, it brings the true success, which may be but a happy life on a remote farm, or a long series of public triumphs for the lasting good of mankind. And as physical health has a strong influence upon character, it should be assiduously guarded in our homes and schools

When Sarah Norlin returned from her vacation recently Charles Eckstrom met her at the station in Topeka, Kan., and shook her hand so vigorously that Sarah fell and broke her leg, reports a local exchange. Eckstrom paid her doctor's bill, and thought the matter was settled finally until he got notice that Miss Norlin had entered suit for \$3,000 damages. The case was called and Eckstrom testified that his violent handshake was merely an exuberant expres sion of his joy at seeing Miss Norlin again, and that he meant no harm. The jury thought that Eckstrom had done about the right thing when he paid the girl's doctor bill, and rendered judg-

equally with moral health, which also

gives efficiency to the whole human or-

ganism. The measure of success is but

the measure of a well-lived life."

CAMERON COUNTY PRESS. AFTER ONE YEAR.

Dons Comment Officially on the Published Every Thursday. Santiago Siege.

Supreme Council of War Exonerates Gen. Toral and His Officers for Failing to Hold the City and Describes the Distress of Its Defenders.

Washington, Oct. 30 .- The bureau of naval intelligence was made public an interesting document published in theofficial organof the minister of war at Madrid and containing the sentence of the supreme council in the proceed-ings instituted because of the capitula-tion of Santiago in the summer of 1898. The defendants named in the proceedings are Jose Toral Velasquez, general of division and the successor of Gen. Linares in command of the Fourth army corps of Cuba; Gen. Mesa, chief of the brigade of Guantanamo; Lieut. Col. Velarde, military commander of Baracoa; Lieut. Col. Alegria, com-mander of Sagua Pe Tanamo; Capt. Hidalgo, commander of Alto Songo; Capt. Garcia, commander of San Louis; Capt. Martinez, commander of Palma Soriano, and Capt. Clemente Peyro, commander at El Cristo. The defendants named, besides Gen. Toral, are the commanders of the outlying posts which were included in the capitulation of Santiago.

The most interesting feature of the report is the fact that the court lays great stress upon the importance of the American paval forces and declares that without their co-operation it would have been impossible for the American forces to have compelled the surrender of Santiago. The sentence of the court concludes by vindicating Gen. Toral from any censure for the surrender of the city, stating that he had "used every means of defense required by the laws of honor and duty as attested by the brilliant battles sustained from June 22 to the day of capitulation and the many casualties in generals, commanders, officers and privates during said battles." The other defendants are exonerated, hav-ing acted under the instructions of their commanding general, who in turn had the sanction of his home gov-

ernment for each step taken. Before reaching this conclusion, however, the court goes into what may be characterized as a brief but com-prehensive history of the whole Cuban campaign from the Spanish standpoint, the various reverses met with from time to time being cited as explanations of the final surrender of the city, which was pointed out as be-ing inevitable from the time the Amerthan the recent financial success of the ican squadron blockaded the harbor and cut off all hope of outside assist

> It is declared that during the bom bardment of Santiago on May 31 about 100 shots were fired by Spanish batteries and the Colon in a space of 45 minutes. The fact that the Colon aided this bombardment is new. Re-ferring to the sinking of the Merrimaa in the channel at the mouth of harbor, the court declares that she was sunk by the combined fire of the Reina Mercedes and the water bata statement not in agreement with Lieut. Hobson's view of the affair on board the Merrimac.

> Of the bombardment by the Amer ican squadron on June 6 the court says that over 2,000 projectiles were discharged by the hostile fleet, resulting in serious injuries to the Reina Mercedes and the garrison quarters at the Morro. It says, however, that no guns were dismounted by this bom-bardment. "One chief was killed, however, and eight men killed, two chiefs, five officers and 56 men wound-ed." This is rather a larger casualty list than was credited to this bombard-ment at the time ment at the time.

Following the loss of San Juan and Caney the court declares that the water supply was cut off and that the military force surviving the two days military force surviving the total, fighting of July 1 and 2 was entirely inadequate to defend the protective works around the city. The total inadequate to defend the protective works around the city. The total force available is placed officially at 7,000 infantry and 1,000 guerillas. The remainder of the forces were garrisoning the Morro, and the teries at Socapa and Punta Gorda. bat

Referring to garrison stores the court says that at the time of the surrender all that was left to the army was a million Spanish cartridges. These would not have lasted for more than two attacks on the part of the enemy. The Argentine Mauser am-munition, of which there was a considerable supply, could not be utilized for want of weapons of that type, nor could the Remington ammunition, these weapons being in the hands of the irregular forces only

The provisions in the city at the time of the urrender consisted salt, oil, coffee, sugar and brandy, and of these only about ten days sample remained. There were over 1,700 sick in the hospitals who had to be fed, to say nothing of the soldiers who spent day and night in trenches after three years of campaign, during the last three months of which they seldom had meat to eat and were bften reduced to the rations mentioned

above.' In addition to the decree of the court exonerating the above-named de-fendants there are two supplemental decrees directing the captain general of New Castile to take steps to fix the responsibility for the fact that there were not sufficient war materials in the city to provision Santiago at the time of the outbreak of the war.

Martin Says "Keep the Islands." Topeka, Kan., Oct. 30.—Ex-United States Senator John Martin, a demo-States Senator John Martin, a democratic leader, said yesterday in the course of an interview: "Many of us may not be in harmony with the national administration regarding the disposition of the Philipptnes, but in the defense of the flag in the island we all have a patriotic duty to perform. Our authority practically has been established in the Philippines and no right-thinking citizen will demand that our military forces be withdrawn. It would never do to haul down the flag."

MARCONI'S INVENTION.

Tests of Wireless Telegraphy Made by Naval Officers Prove Satisfactory —A Description of the Method.

New York, Nov. 2 .- The cruiser New York and the battleship Massachusetts returned last night to their anchorage in the North river after being em ployed for three days in evolutions for the purpose of demonstrating the working of the Marconi system of wireless telegraphy under various practical conditions. The operations were under the direction of a board of three naval officers appointed for the purpose. Mr. Marcon was handithe purpose. All marked capped by incompetent instruments which had been brought to the United States simply to report the international yacht race, and was unable to give the government as thorough a demonstration of the capabilities of the apparatus as he would have wished, the request from the may devantment for a government test havwished, the request from the may ocpartment for a government fest having been made too late to permit a
change of plans without interfering
with his contract. But the result of
the working of the three sets of instruments employed in the tests of
the past three days was to show the
government board that there is a practical stiller in the system, which tical utility in the system, which would be of inestimable value to naval vessels during evolutions of any kind, and especially when on scoating duty.

The members of the government board will be obliged to call attention to the fact that during these tests it was possible for any instrument located within the circumscribed radius of transmission to destroy the effect-iveness of other instruments at any While the Massachusetts, instance, was telegraphing to the New York, the operator at Navesink sent a message at the same time and the result on the receiving side of the New York's set was a mass of inreadable characters, caused by the two series of electrical impulses reaching the intrument at the same time.

This was done deliberately. Mr. Marconi said he could prevent this interference on the part of a third sta-tion, but that he would not demon-strate it during these tests, because he had not yet received his patents for

Mr. Marconi allowed a representative of the press to inspect his instru-ments. The method of transmitting ments. The method of transmitti and receiving messages by his syste as now used, may be explained as i as now used, may be explained as follows. A wire runs from the earth, or water when aboard ship, to the instrument and thence to the top of a mast. A powerful alternating current is made to flow up the wire by means of an induction coil, which is made alive by closing a key, similar to an ordinary Morse telegraph set, except that it is much larger. While the key is closed the rapid alternating currents pass up the wire and set in motion electrical waves in all directions. A rapid opening and closing of tions. A rapid opening and closing of the key produces a det, and a dash is made by holding the key down a longer period. Thus the characters of the Morse alphabet are made and ny telegraph operator can read what sent or received.

When an instrument is not in use

for transmission, a switch disconne for transmission, a switch disconnects the key and attaches a receiver which is likewise connected with the mast or the earth. The electrical impulses sent out by any other station are caught by the wire at the mast and conveyed to the receiver, where they magnetize in an extremely slight de-gree a small bar, enough to cause minute metal filings near by to clus ter about it. This closes another cir-cuit, which works a recording instru-ment like the old fashioned telegraph ment like the old fashioned telegraph register and sets a small hammer, calleed the tapper, to thumping against the glass tube which holds the bar and filings. As soon as the sending operator releases his key and stops the electrical impulses from flowing from his wire the etheration sending operator releases his key and stops the electrical impulses from flowing from his wire, the attraction of the bar for the filings ceases and the thumping of the tapper causes them to fall back into place. This opens the other circuit mentioned and the marker on the register drops back from the paper and at the same time the tapper stops. The short and sus-tained impulses from the sender thus cause dots and dashes to be marked paper by the register through delicate but exact work of the coherer.

THEY DESIRE PEACE.

Native Chiefs in the Island of Mindanao Offer to Submit to American Rule.

Washington, Nov. 2.—Mail advices to Washington, Nov. 2.—Mail advices to the war department indicate import-ant negotiations in the Mohammedan section of the Philippine archipelago cutside of the much discussed terri-

tory of Sulu.
Through the efforts of Mr. Engelsk-Through the efforts of Mr. Engelsk-john, a gentleman of Norwegian birth who enjoys the confidence of the Ta-galo chiefs in Mindanao, overtures ef peace have been made to Gen. Otis at Manila. Mindanao is almost equal in area to Luzon, being one of the two great islands of the Philippines. The Mohammedans there number 150,000 and Spain has maintained little more than nominal sovereignty. Thirty of and Spain has been solvereignly. Thirty of these chiefs held a conference with Mr. Engelskjohn at Samboa and drew up a form of treaty proposing terms of peace. They have suffered greatly from the inreads of the Moros and offer to submit to the authority of the United States on the sole condition that sufficient American garrisons be established in the island to protect them. These proposals were submitted to Gen. Otis, on the arrival of Mr. Engelskjohn, but what action has been taken is not yet known.

All Belong to Uncle Sam.

Washington, Nov. 2.—The positive statement is made here by authority that Spain does not retain possession of a single island in the Philippine archipelago. This is called forth by of a single island in the Philippine archipelago. This is called forth by the declaration in the Spanish cortes of Count D'Almenas shat through ignorance the American peace commissioners had allowed three islands at the northern extremity of the archipelago to remain under Spanish control through their definition in the treaty of the boundary of the group. There is stated to be no doubt as to the sufficiency of the treaty clause to cede the entire archipelago.

UNDER FALLING WALLS.

six-Story Building Collapses-Three

Men Killed and an Equal Number Missing—Property Loss \$200,000. Chicago, Nov. 2.—Three men are known to have perished and three others are missing as the result of the collapse of a six-story building at 139 and 141 West Lake street last evening. Considerable damage was done to ad-joining property and during the ex-citement it was reported that 40 lives had been lest. About \$200,000 damage was done.

The dead: Doctor, Joseph B., barn foreman for the New England Milling Co., caught in front part of building at time of explosion and body recovered by firemen.

Hanson, Franklin S., proprietor New England Milling Co., body removed by firemen, badly burned.

Hilton, Henry, bookkeeper for New

England Milling Co. The missing: Mullens, Charles, peddler, purchasing feed in the sales room of mill and last seen struggling to reach an exit after the Leonard building had collapsed and buried in their ruins of the mill; thought by ome to have escaped.

Unidentified woman, said to have been caught by the portion of the Leonard building wall that fell into

Williams, C., employe of the Leonard Seed Co.

Several persons had narrow escapes from death and two were injured. The cause of the collapse is unnown, some claiming that there was an explosion in the store of S. F. Leon ard, dealer in seeds, others saying that the walls fell without apparent cause The generally accepted theory is that was an explosion of dust in the there

seed store. The crash came with less than one minute's warning and Mr. Leonard, who noticed the walls of the building shift slightly, called to his employes to run for their lives and they all rushed for the street, the last of them getting through the doorway just in time. After reaching the street the women employes of Leonard rushed into the home of Mrs. Agnes Whelan, 135 Lake street. Mrs. Whelan, how-ever, noticed that the house was in danger and refused to allow the women to remain. Less than half a minute later the east wall fell and the house, together with the adjoining one, was buried beneath the ruins. Adjoining Mrs. Whelan's house and Adjoining Mrs. Whelan's house and next to the seed building stood a two-

FUNSTON VS. IRELAND.

that way rescued the girls.

ber of young girls and two men were at work at the time and a panic fol-lowed in their efforts to escape. The two men smashed the windows and in

Kansas General Instructs His Attorneys to Sue the Archbishop for Alleged Criminal Libel.

Albuquerque, N. M., Nov. 2.—Gen. Frederick Funston, who is en route home with the mustered out Twentieth Kansas regiment, has wired his Topeka attorneys to bring proceed-ings against Archbishop Ireland, of St. Paul, for criminal libel because of statements attributed to the arch-bishop in a recent interview. Gen. Funston also instructed his lawyers to begin criminal and civil prosecu-tions against the Monitor, a Catholic paper of San Francisco, which first

paper of San Francisco, which lifts printed the story.

In a recent interview in Chicago, Archbishop Ireland was quoted as say-ing that Funston had been charged with looting Catholic churches in the Philippines. The charges alleged to have been referred to by the archishop were made by the editor of the Monitor, soon after the landing of the Kansas troops in San Francisco. The Monitor stated, it is said, that Fun-ston had taken two magnificent chal-ices from a certain Catholic church in the Philippines and had sent them home to his wife. Archbishop Ireto his wife. Archbishop Ire-in his Chicago interview, was d as calling upon Funston to quoted as calling upon Funston to deny the truth of the article and sue the editor of the Monitor for libel, or Post. the public would be obliged, against its will, to believe him guilty of the criminal acts of which he has been

Paul, Nov. 2.-Archbishop Ireland appeared somewhat surprised when he heard that Gen. Funston was reported as about to sue him for libel on account of statements attributed to him in a Chicago interview. He said he had made no charges agains Gen. Funston, but had in conversa-tion expressed the opinion that the statements of the San Francisco pastatements of the San Francisco paper charging the general with having taken a priest's robe from a Philip pine church, should be denied by Gen. Funston at once, lest a failure to deny led to a wrong impression. The archbishop admitted the substantial accuracy of the Chicago interview, but denied that he had made any libelous statements.

Otis Reports Progress.

Washington, Nov. 2.—Gen. Otis cables the war department as follows: "Lawton's advance on Aliaga and Talayera from Cabanatuan, which places are now occupied, was successful; enemy driven north and westward; two small cannon captured with considerable ammunition and large quantities of rice and corn, river and land transportation, also tele-graph operator with entire equipment and important insurgent dispatches; no casualties. Insurgents advancing from Tarlae to meet Lawton's troops, Hughes reports Negros in better state of lawful submission than it has been for 20 years.

The Surplus Grows.

Washington, Nov. 2.—The compara-ive statement of the government receipts and expenditures, issued yes-terday, shows that during October, 1899, the total receipts were \$47,533,-588, against \$39,630,051 for October 1898. The expenditures for last month eggregated \$44,172,026, against \$53,982, aggregated \$44,172.02s, agginsts \$33,952,-276 for October last year, leaving a surplus for the month of \$3,395,562. During the four months of the pres-ent fiscal year the receipts amounted to \$190,900,164 and the expenditures to 183,851,152, which leaves a surplus for the present fiscal year of \$7,045,012.

"THE FIGHTING TWENTIETH."

Kansas Soldiers Who Served in the Philippines are Given a Grand Reception on Their Return to Topeka

Topeka, Kan., Nov. 3.—Returning warriors never received a more royal welcome than that accorded Thursday to the soldiers of "Kansas' Famous Fighting Twentieth" on its arrival from San Francisco. Gen. Funston came in for the lion's share of attlention shown to the officers and the "lit-tle hero of Manila" was literally taken off his feet by his admirers in their eagerness to display their regard for him. At every station cheering crowds met the soldiers and greeted

them in unstinted fashion.

Snow in the mountains delayed the trains and it was afternoon before the first reached Topeka. The three other sections followed closely, the last squad of soldiers being landed shortly before 4 o'clock.

So many thousand people were on the platform and the railroad tracks that the train had to fairly crawl into the depot. Whistles screeched, can-non boomed, dozens of bands played and the cheers were almost deafening. From every window leaned soldiers waving hats and yelling, They leaped from the car steps before the train stopped and fell into the arms of friends, who grasped and hugged them as they passed them on to the eager relatives and sweethearts. Fathers and mothers mushed through the and mothers pushed through the crowd in a frantic endeavor to find "their boy." Many affecting scenes

were enacted. Gen. and Mrs. Funston were in the rear Pullman of the first section. When the train came to a stop there was a rush to get to them and it took half a dozen strong men to keep the people off the car platform. A woman spied Mrs. Funston at a window and pushed her baby up to be kissed by the general's wife. Mrs. Funston the general's wife. Mrs. Funston complied promptly, and immediately dozens of mothers reached forward with their babies to be kissed. Fun-ston was hardly off the car before he was half dragged, half carried up stairs into the dining room.

Solid blocks of people filled every street leading to the depot and the city was taxed to its utmost to care city was taxed to its utmost to care for its guests. It seemed as if the whole state of Kansas had come to town and it is estimated that 60,000 outsiders were here. Tons of bunt-ing had been used in decorating the buildings, and electrical and other decorations were used with a lavish hand. hand.

It was after 4 o'clock when the parade to the city began. A guard of honor for the boys of the Twentieth was the civil war veterans, members of the National guard and many civic organizations. There were 32 bands in the parade, the performers numm the parade, the performers humbering nearly 1,000 mustcians. The entire parade line of over two miles was a mass of cheering humanity.

Gen. Funston, with his wife, rede in the carriage of honor, while Col. Metcalf on a white charger and Lieut. Col.

calf on a white charger and Lieut. Col. Little on a prancing black, took their appointed stations at the head of the regiment. All received ovations at every point along the line. At the state house Chief Justice Doster, in a brief speech, introduced Gen. J. K. Hudson, who on behalf of the people of Kansas presented the beautiful \$1,000 sword to Gen. Functon. 000 sword to Gen. Funston.

000 sword to Gen. Funston.

In a short speech of acceptance Gen.
Funston said he predicted that in one
year's time the island of Luzon will be as quiet as Massachusetts. "I return to Manila," said he, "and unless I get sick or disabled, I will not return till the war is over."

FOR CRIMINAL LIBEL.

Several Labor Leaders are Indicted by

the Grand Jury at Chicago. Chicago, Nov. 3.—George W. Hin-man, managing editor of the Inter-Ocean, and Martin B. Madden, John J. Hyan, Joseph Sullivan, Richard Croake and George B. Gubbins, union labor leaders, have been indicted by the grand jury on charges of criminal libel and conspiracy, preferred by H. H. Kohlsat, proprietor and publisher of the Times-Herald and Evening Post. Ryan, Joseph Sullivan, Richard Croake

The indictments are the outcome an article published in the Daily In-ter-Ocean October 15 last, which open-ly accused Mr. Kohlsat of making false statements, and accused him of being an embezzler and a defaulter. The article is alleged to have been the report of a committee appointed by the hallding trades against to investigate to investigate milding trades council building trades council to investigate
M. J. Sullivan, a labor leader, and was
signed by all the men indicted except
Mr. Hinman.

Martin B. Madden, one of the men
under indictment, is business agent
of the Junior Steamfitters' union.

Aguinaldo's Manifesto.
Manila, Nov. 3.—Aguinaldo has ismed a proclamation announcing that the American congress will meet in December to decide whether "the imperialist policy" and "this bloody work" are to be continued. He ex-horts his soldiers to conduct themselves so that congress will consider them worthy of independence, and re-quests the priests to abstain from politics and to redeem the church from the bad name the misdeeds of the

from the bad name the misdeeds of the friars have given it.

Lieut, Slavens, of Gen. MacArthur's staff, reconnoitering with 18 men in front of Angeles, discovered a Filipino outpost in a trench. The Filipinos numbered about 40 men. As the Filipinos had sighted the Americans Slavens' only course, was to charge, and vens' only course was to charge, and his party rushed to the trench, shooting and yelling. It killed three insurgents and wounded several, who, however, succeeded in escaping.

Bankers Assign.

Portland, Me., Nov. 3.—The private banking firm of Woodbury & Moulton has made an assignment. No state ment of the financial standing of the house has been made public. It is estimated in banking circles here that the liabilities may reacn \$700.000. When the news was circulated that the house had failed a large number of depositors hastened to the building where the firm did business and clam ored for admission. The doors, how ever, were securely locked and the public could get no glimpse of the in-

"Duly Feed Man and Steed."

Feed your nerves, also, on pure blood you would have them strong. Men and women who are nervous are so beand women who are nervous are so be-cause their nerves are starved. When they make their blood rich and pure with Hood's Sarsaparilla their nervous-ness disappears because the nerves are properly fed. Remember

Hood's Sarsaparilla Never Disappoints *********

Too Late.

A horseman burst into the prison yard. "Reprieved!" he shouted, and waved

"Reprieved!" he shouted, and waved a paper aloft.
"Too late," replied the warden, sadly.
"Is the man hanged already?"
"No; but he has eaten the hearty breakfast of ham and eggs, coffee and potatoes!"
Executive elemency was all right in its place, but it could not be suffered to interfere with the conventional course of events. Yes, the horseman's steed was undeniably foaming, but even that availed little or nothing under the circumstances.—Detroit Journal.

To Los Angeles and Southern Cali-

Every Friday night, at 10:35 p. m., a through Tourist Car for Los Angeles and Southern California, leaves the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Union Passenger Station, Chicago, via Omaha, Colorado Springs and Salt Lake City, for all points in Colorado, Utah, Nevada and California.

In addition to the regular Pullman porter, each car is accompanied by an intelligence of the colorado control of the colorado control of the colorado control of the colorado colorado.

ter, each car is accompanied by an intelli-gent, competent and courteous "courier," who will attend to the wants of passengers who will attend to the wants of passengers en route. This is an entirely new feature of tourist car service and will be appreciated by families or by ladies traveling alone. Particular attention is paid to the care of children, who usually get weary on a long journey.

These tourist cars are sleeping cars supplied with all the accessories necessary to make the journey comfortable and pleasant, and the berth rate (each berth will accommodate two persons) is only \$6.00 from Chi-

and the berth rate (each berth win accommodate two persons) is only \$6.00 from Chicago to California. Ask the nearest ticket agent for a tourist car folder, or address Geo. H. Heafford, General Pass. and Ticket Agent, Chicago, Ill.

A Nude Departure.

Husband—That gown appears to be cut considerably lower than your last one.

Wife—Yes; the dressmakers have departed somewhat from the lines of last season's models.

"I see. A nude departure."—Philadel-phia Record.

"I feel it my duty to write and let you know what your medicine, '5 Drops,' has done for me. I have had rheumatism about 18 years, but was able to be up most of the time, until a year ago last May, when I was taken down and not able to move about. About six weeks ago I saw your advertisement and wrote for a sample bottle. After taking a few doses, it did me so much good that I ordered some more for myself and friends and in every case it has done wonders and given perfect satisfaction. Dr. Woodliff, my family physician, who has had rheumatism 15 years, is taking '5 Drops,' and says it is the most efficient rheumatic medicine he has ever used. May 31, 1899."

The above refers to "5 Drops," a perfect cure for rheumatism, kidney and all kindred complaints. The proprietors, Swanson Rheumatic Co., 164 Lake St., Chicago, offer to send a 25c. sample bottle for only 10c. during the next 30 days. Be sure to read their advertisement of last week. Jason Crow, Oscarville, Ga., Says:

Among the Breakers.

Long—Family troubles, eh? What rock did your domestic ship split on?
Short—It was the absence of "rocks" that caused the split.—Chicago Evening News.

Lane's Family Medicine.

Moves the bowels each day. In order to be healthy this is necessary. Acts gently on the liver and kidneys. Cures sick headache. Price 25 and 50c.

A Model.

Miss Antique—Is he a nice, quiet parrot?

Dealer—Oh, yes, ma'am; he never swears
unless he's sworn to!—Puck.

To Cure a Cold in One Day Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. druggists refund money if it fails to cure

It takes a woman to be unhappy thinking how unhappy she would be if she were not as happy as she is.—N. Y. Press. No employer is doing the right thing by his employe, according to the employe's friends.—Atchison Globe.

He-"I believe this is my dance." She"Then I'll sit here and watch you."-Town



BUCKINGHAM'S DYE Whithers



REVERSIBLE COLLAR CO., Dept. 18, BOSTON

