

CAMERON COUNTY PRESS.

H. H. MULLIN, Editor. Published Every Thursday.

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Obituary 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, 45 per year; over five lines, at the regular rates of advertising.

No local inserted for less than 75 cents per issue.

JOB PRINTING. The Job department of the Press is complete and affords facilities for doing the best class of work.

A young man, the son of an Englishman of rank, being in poor health, came to this country.

Bad Manners try to rough it in the west for a year or two. At first, says Youth's Companion, he made his headquarters with some American friends in Denver.

to announce that he had found work as driver of a team on a ranch. "That will never do!" exclaimed his host.

"You will be thrown with people of the lowest class day and night. The life will be intolerable. "Ah!" cried the Englishman, laughing. "You forget. There are no classes in America. Every man knows that his neighbor is his equal, and so makes way for him. That is the reason I came to the states."

Two years later he visited his Denver friends again, to say goodbye. "I was mistaken," he said. "I thought there were no social classes here, but there are a thousand, and every man is fighting to get into the one next higher than his own. That is the reason I am going back to England. We do not jostle each other there."

An American jurist, a man of great dignity and simplicity of manner, once recognized this condition of affairs in the reply which he made to his tailor, whose work was bad, and whose manner was offensive: "I hope that, should my grandson, as may easily happen in this country, ever make a coat for your grandson, his work and his manners may be better than yours."

This defect in American manners could be easily rectified if each of us would remember that good breeding, in prince or coal-heaver alike, consists in sincerity, in unconsciousness of self, and in kindness and thoughtfulness of others. The man who thinks he is honoring American principles when he says, "All men are created free and equal, therefore my right is as good as my neighbors," should not forget that the rule works both ways, and that his neighbor's right is therefore as good as his own.

There is a remarkable healer in Missouri who for the sum of one dollar professes to cure poverty by "absent treatment." At a given hour the healer concentrates his best thought on the patient, who has simply to keep his mind in a passive or receptive state and abstain from lending money. A skeptical patient paid the dollar and tried the cure, but felt none of the promised effects. But hundreds of testimonials are given by the healer to vindicate his system. One remarkable cure was that of a poor young man who says that the professor's treatment "changed the vibrations of my mind permanently. I shall never again be satisfied with a small weekly salary. Fame and fortune are my great desire now."

The announced object of the Pan-American exposition at Buffalo, beginning May 1, 1901, is to illustrate the progress made by the natives of the western hemisphere in the development of the arts and sciences during the nineteenth century. South America, Central America, the West Indies, Mexico and Canada, as well as the United States, will be allowed a full share of space. There are rumors, not yet confirmed, that commercial interests in Europe are working against the participation of South Americans. The story is too discreditable to be accepted without proof.

The cheering report is made that in the large cities of the United States the number of cases of blindness occurring in young children is steadily diminishing. This is due partly to increasing knowledge on the part of the medical profession, partly to the advance of sanitation in home and school, and partly to increased and more humane knowledge among the people generally. In other words, it is a result of the advance of civilization.

A Sedalia (Mo.) literary society has decided in the affirmative the proposition, "Resolved, That a man should be worth at least \$500 before being given a license to marry a Missouri girl." Other states would do well to take notice. There may be a hegira of moneyless male matrimonial marketers from pukeedom to their fire-sides first thing they know.

CONTROL OF THE SENATE.

Certain Indications That It Will Remain with the Republicans Till 1905.

The present United States senate is composed of 50 straight-out republicans, five silver republicans, 26 democrats and five populists, and there are four vacancies owing to the failure of the legislatures in four states to elect United States senators. The total membership of the senate is 90, and until some new state is admitted into the union, a prospect now remote, in view of the fact that there remain practically only three territories, New Mexico, Oklahoma and Arizona, in the southwestern group, 45 votes will be sufficient to control the operations of the senate, as of the five silver republican senators, three, Kyle, of South Dakota, and Stewart and Jones, of Nevada, are in accord with the republican party on all questions apart from the silver coinage. The terms of 30 senators, 17 republicans, 11 democrats, one silver republican and one populist, will expire coincidentally with the beginning of the term of the next president, and from present indications the silver republican will be succeeded by a straight-out republican in South Dakota, the populist will be succeeded by a straight-out democrat in North Carolina and the republicans will lose two senators in Colorado and Montana, and will gain one in Delaware, the effect of which would be to make the next senate stand 50 republicans, 28 democrats, four populists and four silver republicans, irrespective of the vacancies in Pennsylvania, California, Delaware and Utah.

Pennsylvania is a staunchly republican state; California is usually republican; Delaware and Utah are doubtful, but with both of the latter democratic and all existing vacancies filled, the republicans would have a membership of 52 in the senate during the first two years of the next republican administration, as against 30 democrats, four populists and four silver republicans. On March 4, 1903, the terms of 30 senators will expire, 16 republicans, eight democrats, three populists and three silver republicans. In Iowa, New Hampshire, North Dakota, Pennsylvania, Connecticut, Vermont, Oregon and Wisconsin the reelection of republicans is practically assured. In Georgia, Arkansas, Louisiana, South Carolina, Florida, Alabama and Missouri the reelection of democrats is most probable, while two of the silver republicans, Kyle, of South Dakota, and Jones, of Nevada, or their successors, are likely to be in the republican column now, and the democrats are likely to make gains in Maryland, Kentucky, North Carolina and perhaps California. If the populists elect their three members and silver republicans retain Teller, their leader, in office, as seems probable, this would be the division of the senate meeting on March 4, 1903: Republicans, 46; democrats, 33; silver republicans, 4; populists, 4, and New York, Ohio, Illinois, Indiana and Wisconsin uncertain. All five of these states are important, and any forecast of their probable action in the election of senators three years hence would be affected by too many contingencies to be of much present account. Without counting any of these states, however, the republicans would have 46 members, a clear majority, until 1905, the year succeeding the next presidential election, so that republican control for the next five years in the senate is about as thoroughly secure as anything may be in American politics.—N. Y. Sun.

SILVER IS THEIR TRUST.

Developments of the Anti-Trust Conference of the Calamityites.

If any doubt existed as to the purpose of those in control of the anti-trust conference to convert it into a calamity bureau for the manufacture of Bryan campaign material that doubt was removed by the adoption of a voluminous set of free silver resolutions which were telegraphed to Washington.

These resolutions were a vehement protest against the gold standard currency bill now pending in the senate, which it declares is a conspiracy to "enthroned the money oligarchy, establish a continental bank trust, enslave the people and destroy the republic to the end that free government may perish from the earth." The proposition to make all debts payable in honest dollars is characterized by the resolutions as "the most audacious, dangerous and oppressive measure ever presented to a legislative body by a set of conspirators."

It is true that President Lockwood and one or two delegates protested against these resolutions as not germane to the subject which the conference was called to discuss, but their remonstrance was of no avail against the evident determination of the delegates to put the conference on record against sound money. The resolutions were adopted with vociferous acclaim; in fact no speech or utterance during the conference elicited such an enthusiastic demonstration of approval.

The two or three persons who protested claimed that it was their understanding that the conference was to be nonpartisan and educational. It is difficult to conceive how they could gather such an idea from the published circular giving the programme of speakers and objects of the conference. It was distinctly advertised as an anti-trust conference, and it has been thus far true to its name.

An "anti" conference of this character must necessarily be against everything that it is. It is anti everything and concedes no good in anything. The remedies it proposes for industrial ills are radical and revolutionary. It would destroy all proprietary rights and all individual initiative and enterprise. "Government ownership" of everything is the burden of its song. Several speakers even advocated the withdrawal of government protection from the products of inventive genius, declaring that "patent monopolies" should be destroyed.

No sane person expects any rational remedies for economic or industrial ills from such a conference.—Chicago Times-Herald.

A Big Difference.

When William McKinley, president of the United States, was informed of the Kentucky calamity he expressed his deep regret at the incident, and beyond expressing his regrets he said nothing. When William J. Bryan was told of the shooting he proved himself once more the prince of demagogues by remarking that he hoped the republicans would be given "a monopoly of violence." Jumping at conclusions is the unmistakable stamp of a little mind, and Mr. Bryan pleaded guilty promptly and frankly when this opportunity was presented him. There was at first nothing that would indicate to the fair-minded man that there was anything in the case other than the mere fact that an excitable crank, filled with a mad desire to precipitate a more intense excitement than that which had been extant in Kentucky for some time, had taken the affair into his own hands and brought matters to a sudden and undesirable climax. President McKinley showed his conservatism, which is but a technical name for wisdom, by expressing no opinion and pronouncing no one guilty without evidence. This is but another opportunity for American people to compare the two men, their methods, their wisdom and their caliber, and to form a judgment as to which man is the safer to trust with the guidance of a great nation through constantly recurring vicissitudes.—Indianapolis Journal.

Bryan the Demagogue.

True to his character as a demagogue, Bryan says that "the cowardly method employed to secure Goebel's death will convince the public of the desperate character of the fight made against him by the republicans." Though without the slightest information as to whether Goebel was shot by a republican, a democrat who voted against him, a friend of the unarmed confederate veteran whom Goebel shot dead in a street fight, a bitter personal enemy, or some paranoic such as has figured in other assassinations, Bryan jumps to a conclusion because he thinks he sees a chance for partisan advantage. He charges that republicans have disturbed the peace of Kentucky and are responsible for the deed of the assassin. Back of a surface plausibility there is boundless law cunning in Bryan. No one is readier to play the demagogue for the smallest advantage. Pretending to be a friend of the people, he was the associate of Goebel, and there is not in this country an enemy of fair elections with whom he is not a close intimate and party conspirator. Before the end of this year the people will know Bryan as he is.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

The people are studying the trust question. They cannot be fooled by calamity shouters or assailants of invested wealth. They know that the trusts are here to stay and that there are good trusts and bad trusts. They will refuse to be led by those who are trying to make a political issue out of an industrial and economic problem and who try to deceive the unthinking classes with the notion that all corporations are "trusts" and that all "trusts" are monopolies.—Chicago Times-Herald.

MINING TROUBLES.

The Conduct of the United States Forces in Idaho Last Summer Being Investigated.

Washington, Feb. 21.—The hearing of witnesses in the investigation of alleged improper action by the United States military authorities at Wardner, Idaho, began Tuesday before the house committee on military affairs.

The first witness, A. A. Fraser, a lawyer of Shoshone county, where the trouble occurred, testified that the civil courts were doing business at the time when martial law is said to have been in operation. Representative Lentz, who conducted the inquiry, explained that this was a groundwork for judging the need of martial law.

Fred C. Robertson, a lawyer of Spokane, told of visits to the scene of the riots, including what he termed the "bull pen," and gave a detailed description of the mines where the trouble occurred. He explained the friction growing out of the employment of non-union miners by the Bunker Hill mine, the gathering of 1,000 miners on April 29 and the destruction caused by the dynamiting of the Bunker Hill plant. Gov. Steunberg proclaimed that a state of insurrection existed and several men were arrested and put in the "bull pen." Mr. Robertson applied for writs of habeas corpus for the arrested men, but the courts held that they would not interfere with the action of the governor, which, in effect, the witness said, was a suspension of the writ of habeas corpus.

Washington, Feb. 22.—The investigation of the mining troubles and the conduct of the United States forces in Idaho last summer continued Wednesday before the house committee on military affairs. Frederick C. Robertson resumed his narrative begun Tuesday, giving the legal proceedings he adopted in behalf of the imprisoned miners and the difficulties he claims to have encountered from the military authorities, state officials and the courts. He said he was refused permission to be present at the inquest of those killed during the outbreak and was unable to communicate with the accused miners as to their rights, although representatives of the mining company were present. He protested to the attorney general that the miners were being denied the right of counsel.

The witness said Gen. Merriam was in charge of the "bull pen." These were improvised quarters, as no prison was available, and consisted of old buildings and box cars surrounded by a wire fence. Mr. Robertson expressed the opinion that the United States forces should have been used to preserve order and uphold the civil authorities, but, in fact, he declared, they superseded the civil authorities and in some instances, which were detailed, arrested men in no way connected with the outbreak.

WANT IT BAD.

Milwaukee and Kansas City Anxious to Have Democratic National Convention.

Washington, Feb. 21.—The delegations from Milwaukee and Kansas City, and so far the rivalry seems to be confined to these two places, put in a busy day advancing the claims of their respective cities as the place for holding the next democratic national convention. Both cities have ample headquarters at the Raleigh hotel, where the national committee is to meet. National Committeeman Will expressed the opinion last night that a majority of the committeemen now in the city are favorable to the Wisconsin city, while ex-Congressman Dockery was equally positive that the Missouri city will secure the convention. The delegates from Kansas City lay such stress on the political effect of a gathering of such a large body of representative men and say that for this reason, if for no other, the convention should go to the Missouri city.

Friday the executive committee of the National Association of Democratic Clubs meets here and the cities of Indianapolis and Cincinnati, it is said, will compete for the honor of entertaining the association at its annual meeting. A contingent of prominent citizens of the former city arrived yesterday and will formally extend an invitation to the committee. It is composed of Hon. A. G. Smith, J. E. McCullough, W. W. Robbins, Parks Martin, Hon. S. W. Morss and Allen Clark.

Soldiers Buried.

Washington, Feb. 22.—The bodies of 85 soldiers who died in Cuba were buried in the Spanish-American section at Arlington cemetery yesterday. The burial services of the Episcopal and Catholic churches were read respectively by Rev. Dr. R. H. McKim and Rev. Father Rene Holland, of Georgetown university. The cavalrymen at Fort Myer and the full band of the garrison were present. The troopers were dismounted. After the spiritual exercises the firing party delivered three volleys over the rows of flag-draped boxes and the bugler sounded "taps."

Whole Family Burned.

Frederick, N. B., Feb. 22.—Edward Lawrence, of Lakeville Corner, Sunbury county, and his wife and three children were burned to death in their home at that place early yesterday morning. On finding the house on fire Mrs. Lawrence rushed from the building, but went back to get her children. As she entered the roof fell and the father, mother and three children were consumed.

Gen. Wheeler's Daughter to Marry.

Philadelphia, Pa., Feb. 21.—The announcement of the engagement of Lieut. W. W. Ficens, Nineteenth United States infantry, now stationed in the Philippines, to Miss Annie Wheeler, the youngest daughter of Gen. "Joe" Wheeler, has just been received by the lieutenant's sister, Dr. Blanche F. Greaves, of this city.

A Dynamite Explosion.

Cheyenne, Wyo., Feb. 21.—A dynamite explosion occurred in the Union Pacific gravel pits, 30 miles west of Cheyenne yesterday, in which two men were killed and three injured.

A MINNESOTA FARMER WRITES OF WESTERN CANADA.

Is Now Located There, Farms in His Neighborhood Being Taken by Former U. S. Residents.

The following extracts from a letter written to Mr. Benj. Davis, Canadian Government Agent at St. Paul, Minn., give an excellent idea of what is said of Western Canada by those who have gone there during the past two or three years.

"When we first arrived here and took up our homes on the prairie near Dalesboro, Assa., for a short time we had a fit of the 'blues,' but now all hands are settled to business, hale, hearty and contented, enjoying the finest winter we have ever seen. We have got very comfortably situated, with considerable preparation for a crop, and all hopeful. I think this is a very fine country, and if the past season's crop is not an exception, which they claim not, I believe this is going to be the Wheat Field of the West. It is filling up fast. In this township last spring there were 25 quarter-sections of land vacant and to-day there is not one; I can stand at my house and count 10 houses where there was not one last spring, with six more to go up this spring. This is only a sample of what is going on all round. We intend to build a church next summer, right close to my place, so we will be strictly in line. It would have amused you to have been here last spring. There were crowds of land-seekers, and sometimes in the spring the prairie is not very inviting, and of course lots were disappointed. There was one in the crowd who jumped on me for putting a letter in the paper, only for which he never would have come here, and he was very hostile, but eventually he got a place, and to-day claims he would not take a Thousand Dollars and move out, so I am glad he is satisfied.

"Well, my dear Sir, as Arthur Finney is about to move out in March, with his family, and also one of my sons, anything you can do for them to assist them along and to make things smooth as possible, will be greatly appreciated by me. I will close for this time, and will write from time to time to let you know we are living. Drop us a few lines to let us know how things are moving in St. Paul. Yours Respectfully,

"ALEX CAMERON."

LITERARY REWARDS.

Wrestling Match Between Writers, in Which the Truth is Badly Strained.

"Well, if a man goes into literature he must expect his pay in something besides dollars and cents," remarked a Chicago novelist as he stroked his blond imperial.

"Yes, that's so," said a second, a big man who writes western stories and delights to have himself photographed in a picturesque setting. "Now, for my 'Prairie Yarns' the best I could do was \$25,000, and they haggled over that as if it had been an amateurish performance."

"They treat me the same way," said the little blond man, who has a trick of holding his head on one side. "Now for my 'Sky-scraper'—magnificent piece of Chicago color, with Mrs. Seymour-Seymour in it, and the Snobs murder case, and all that, West side and North side and all that—what do you suppose I got for that? A beggarly \$3,000, and I was silly enough to take it down and let the royalty go."

They looked at each other narrowly. The man who writes "Prairie Yarns" said he must be going. As the elevator descended with him he muttered:

"You never can tell one so big that that prig won't go you one better."

The little blond man laid his throbbing forehead in his hand and mused: "It takes something more than the author of 'Prairie Yarns' to tease me."—Chicago Inter Ocean.

Did Not Know.

Recently a rosy-cheeked German girl applied for a position as domestic in a well-known family. The girl seemed to speak the English language in a remarkably short time, but many of the expressions did not appeal to her in the proper sense.

The telephone had a peculiar charm for her, and at times she would loiter about near the instrument in order to answer a call. One day there came a ring and she hastened to the 'phone and put the receiver to her ear.

"Hello," she cried.

"Hello," came back over the 'phone, "who is this?"

"How do I know?" innocently inquired the German maid, and to this day she wonders why the man at the other end laughed until he ran off.—Chicago Chronicle.

You never meet some men that they do not ask you to take a chance in a raffle.—Acheson Globe.

Pride fattens on desire.—Chicago Dispatch.

If you unintentionally wrong anyone do not hesitate to frankly explain it. A quarrel that may last for years can be gotten rid of by an explanation. We do not like an apology; we do not like an action requiring an apology; but an explanation is always in order; it is always gentle.—Acheson Globe.

The sea, as well as air, is a free and common thing to all; and a particular nation can not pretend to have the right to the exclusion of all others, without violating the rights of nature and public usage.—Queen Elizabeth.

A love-sick crow was importuning a fair young female crow to be his mate. But she would not answer "yes" to his entreaties. When he begged her to tell him why she objected to him, she giggled out: "Oh, 'caws!'"—Baltimore American.

Foosle: "We don't call them 'bunkers' over on our links now." Tee: "No; what then?" Foosle: "They're so hard to get over we call 'em kopjes."—Baltimore American.

"Doctor, a friend told me that drinking lemon soda will cure seasickness. Is it true?" "Yes, provided you sit in the shade of a tall tree when you drink it."—What to Eat.

Disqualified for Age.—A well-known horse man was engaged to a young woman who had deceived him in regard to her age. The engagement was broken off, and in explaining it to a friend he said: "You know, sir, she was really 27, and she said she was only 22. That was giving her wrong age, and she might have been disqualified for that, mightn't she?"—Badminton.

"Hit do 'pear lak Providence is on my side," said the colored brother. "You know I los' my left arm in de sawmill lak year?" "Yes." "Well, I got 850 damage fer dat; on fo' I'd half spent de money along come de railroad an' cut off Wilkiam's leg, an' I got so much money fer dat dat I ain't done countin' in yet! I Providence des stan' by me, en dey keep on a-hackin' at us, we'll soon be avin' in a painted house with two brick chimneys!"—Atlanta Constitution.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, Lucas County.

Frank J. Cheney makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the city of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of One Hundred Dollars for each and every case of catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of Hall's Catarrh Cure.

FRANK J. CHENEY. Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1886. A. W. GLEASON, Notary Public.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free. F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O. Sold by druggists, 75c. Hall's Family Pills are the best.

Marriage Made Plain.

Standing up together—That's ceremony. You are man and wife—That's matrimony. Living for each other—That's harmony. Money that you spend—That's patrimony. Things written down—That's testimony. Money you paid out—That's alimony.—Detroit Free Press.

Coughing Leads to Consumption.

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

Hit His Pocketbook.

Hixon (at the reception)—That's a stunning gown your wife has on. Dixon—Yes; it almost knocked me centsless.—Chicago Evening News.

I believe Pilo's Cure for Consumption saved my boy's life last summer.—Mrs. Allie Douglass, LeRoy, Mich., Oct. 20, '94.

FOR MIDDLE-AGED WOMEN.

Two Letters from Women Helped Through the "Change of Life" by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—When I first wrote to you I was in a very bad condition. I was passing through the change of life, and the doctors said I had bladder and liver trouble. I had suffered for nine years. Doctors failed to do me any good. Since I have taken Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, my health has improved very much. I will gladly recommend your medicine to others and am sure that it will prove as great a blessing to them as it has to me."—Mrs. Geo. H. JUNE, 901 DeKalb Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Relief Came Promptly

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I had been under treatment with the doctors for four years, and seemed to get no better, I thought I would try your medicine. My trouble was change of life, and I must say that I never had anything help me so much as Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. Relief came almost immediately. I have better health now than I ever had. I feel like a new woman, perfectly strong. I give Lydia E. Pinkham's Compound all the credit, and would not do without her medicine for anything. I have recommended it to several of my friends. There is no need of women suffering so much for Mrs. Pinkham's remedies are a sure cure."—MAHALA BUTLER, Bridgewater, Ill.

Another Woman Helped

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I took Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound during change of life and derived great benefit from its use."—MARY E. JAMES, 136 Coydon St., Bradford, Pa.

DO YOU COUGH

DON'T DELAY TAKE KEMP'S BALSAM THE BEST COUGH CURE

It Cures Colds, Coughs, Sore Throat, Croup, Influenza, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis and Asthma. A certain cure for consumption, and that said firm will pay the sum of One Hundred Dollars for each and every case of catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of Hall's Catarrh Cure.

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W. L. DOUGLAS

\$3 & 3.50 SHOES UNION MADE

Worth \$4 to \$6 compared with other makes. Indorsed by over 1,000,000 wearers.

The greatest name in shoes. W. L. Douglas's name and price stamped on bottom. Take no substitute claimed to be as good. Your dealer should keep them—If not, we will send a pair on receipt of price and size.

Not for carriage. State kind of leather, size, and width, plain or cut toe. Cat. free. W. L. DOUGLAS SHOE CO., Brockton, Mass.

In 3 or 4 years an Independence is Assured. If you take up your home in Western Canada, the land of plenty, illustrated pamphlets, giving experiences of farmers who have become wealthy in growing wheat, reports of delegates, etc., and full information as to reduced railway rates can be had from the Superintendent of Immigration, Department of Interior, Ottawa, Canada, or address the Under-Secretary, W. L. DOUGLAS SHOE CO., Brockton, Mass.

Free of cost. F. P. DILLON, Dept. of Immigration, Ottawa, Canada. W. L. DOUGLAS SH