

CAMERON COUNTY PRESS.

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It is an undeniable fact that bank wreckers are among the most dangerous criminals, and that, therefore, society is bound to punish their crimes with a severity corresponding with the injury resulting therefrom.

By their violation of the trust reposed in their assumed integrity they reduce families from comfort to penury. They blast the fortunes of business men, dissipating the fruits of long years of honest effort.

They rob the widow and the fatherless. They are more guilty than the common thief or bank burglar, because these miscreants violate no trust.

But, strange to say, it is easier to convict a dozen burglars or a thousand vulgar thieves than one of these bank wreckers.

And stranger and more regrettable still, it is next to impossible to keep one of these "prominent citizens" in prison for any considerable length of time after his long-delayed trial has finally resulted in a sentence and commitment.

Abuse of sympathy is the cause of this. The best and most influential citizens will unite and persevere in a movement for executive clemency toward a man who has dissipated the funds of a bank by wild speculation and covered his tracks by false swearing and falsifying of accounts.

Such efforts are inimical to the ends of justice. They produce executive action that not only encourages crime, but tends to promote the too prevalent feeling that equality before the law is a myth.

Eighteen months ago, says an Indiana exchange, Scott Smith, a colored man at Indianapolis, was horribly burned by the bursting of a coal oil lamp.

Skilled medical attention by many physicians failed of relief. Several days ago he was transferred to the city hospital, and, as a last resort, it was decided to try the grafting process with the skins of freshly laid eggs.

After the portions had been cleansed with antiseptic lotion the eggs were carefully broken, the yolk and albumen were emptied out and then the filmy skin was taken out and placed over the injected portions.

The skin of the egg is now a part of Smith's body, susceptible to heat and cold to touch. The blood circulates through the new skin as it did through the old, but the new skin retains its original velvety whiteness, and it may be that the pigment which colors a negro's skin will not enter the new tissue.

Smith, says our informant, is much alarmed over the situation, fearing that feathers will appear where the new skin has formed, and he is continually watching the progress of the affected parts with the aid of a hand glass, looking for feathery sprouts.

Modern science has brought to light nothing more curiously interesting than the fact that worry will kill. More remarkable still, it has been able to determine, from recent discoveries, just how worry does kill.

It is believed by many scientists who have forwarded most carefully the growth of the science of brain diseases that scores of the deaths set down to other causes are due to worry, and that alone. The theory is a simple one—so simple that anyone can readily understand it.

Briefly put, it amounts to this: Worry injures beyond repair certain cells of the brain, and the brain being the nutritive center of the body, the other organs become gradually injured, and when some disease of these organs, or a combination of them, arises, death finally ensues.

There is a man in Philadelphia who will sell a wooden leg cheaply. It belonged to his wife's first husband. She kept it as a memento of the departed, displaying it in a prominent place in the parlor.

As might have been expected, however, it was banished when she married the second time, but when the ardor of the honeymoon began to diminish she restored the leg to its old position.

The husband's objections have failed to remove what to him is a disagreeable object, but he thinks that a fair pecuniary offer for the appendage would tempt the quondam widow to part with it.

DEFEND THE BILL.

Senators Cullom and Depew on the Porto Rico Tariff.

Consider It a Liberal Measure and Good for the People and the Industries of the Island.

In discussing the tariff bill for Porto Rico in the senate April 2, Senators Cullom and Depew spoke in part as follows:

"Some of our friends on the other side of the chamber, because the government has collected this sum from the Porto Ricans, put it in the treasury, and then, under act of congress, authorized the president to take it out and give it back to them, complain and criticize the performance.

If it went back to the same parties who paid it, who were, in fact, a part of the sugar and tobacco trusts, it would seem to be a useless performance. The fact is, it was paid by a few persons, importers connected with the sugar and tobacco monopolies.

One of the firms who paid a part of this tax of \$2,000,000 is now suing the United States to recover the amount paid, which suit shows that those great corporations, trusts and monopolies, instead of being in favor of the proposed tax, are really opposed to it and advocate a trade between Porto Rico and the United States.

"The fact is, this amount collected on the imports from Porto Rico, which was largely paid by the bankers and agents of the American Sugar Refining company and the tobacco trust, as I am informed, goes back to relieve distress and help build up that country."

Says the Bill is Liberal. Further along Mr. Cullom said: "No man can truthfully say that if this bill shall become a law congress is not dealing most liberally with the people of Porto Rico. It imposes no hardship upon these people; it provides the least possible rate of duty upon a few things in order to raise a little money to run their government, and that 'little' only for a little while, until they can get a start in taking care of themselves by their own system of taxation, at which time absolute free trade is established between the United States and the island.

"Let the truth be known. This whole scheme is a deception, a deception to make our people believe that we are oppressing poor Porto Rico. Let the truth be known, whatever may happen, any candid man, I think, must admit that this bill is in the interest of the people of Porto Rico.

"I am amazed to see the wave of misinformation which has swept over the country as to this question of a Porto Rican tariff. It is high time to call a halt to this wild misrepresentation, backed up as it is by direct and personal insistence of representatives of the monopolistic interests."

Depew Defends the Tariff. Senator Depew then asserted that at the onset there was no dispute among republicans as to the constitutional right of the congress to legislate for Porto Rico. The contention that no tariff duties can be imposed is confined entirely to the democrats, he said. The opposition among the people is based on a mistaken idea of the situation and a sentimental feeling that Porto Rico, having sought American rule, should be treated with especial consideration.

Porto Rico had been pictured as if it were a Massachusetts or an Iowa, ready now to assume the obligations of statehood. In fact, it is a fertile, densely populated island, with no resources except from agriculture and a population largely ignorant and extremely poor. With a population of 1,000,000 of whom 70,000 are negroes, 250,000 of mixed blood and the remainder of white, 900,000 can neither read nor write. Of this 1,000,000 of inhabitants, \$50,000 derive their living from agricultural pursuits, and are almost all in dire poverty. The best wages paid are 20 cents a day, while the cost of living often is as low as five.

"The profits on agriculture, due to the cheapness of labor and fertility of the soil, are great. With poor machinery, and paying the prices of the Dingley bill, the planters made money, even when paying from 10 to 25 per cent. interest. The average value of the exports of the island for the last five years has been \$18,000,000 a year, of which \$10,000,000 was coffee, \$4,000,000 sugar, \$200,000 tobacco and the rest molasses, cattle and hides. Coffee is the great staple, and under the proposed tariff law it comes in free.

"Then came the hurricane, which did so much damage. Its worst effect was to destroy the coffee plantations, which it will take five years to restore. Sugar and tobacco can be grown in the next crop. The United States government at once relieved the distress by dividing \$1,000,000 of available money into a charity fund, but it was impossible to raise money for roads, courts, public schools or other needed purposes. Out of this condition came the necessity for some means of revenue, and in it was the reason for the pending bill.

Purposes of the Bill. "We come naturally now to the question of hardships upon the Porto Rican people and of equity to the inhabitants of our free possessions by the proposed legislation. We were told with wonderful eloquence and passionate rhetoric that it was our plain duty to return to the people who have paid the duties under the Dingley act since our occupation of the island money which had been collected. The whole policy of the republican party, from the president to congress, has been to give back to Porto Rico all the taxes levied and added upon her products—to give them back to her for the purpose of her betterment and for the purposes of her improvement and her progress.

"These duties had been paid by the sugar trust, which controls the sugar products of the island, and the tobacco trust, which controls the tobacco product of the island—two of the richest and greatest money-making corporations in the world. They had bought the sugar and tobacco at prices which included the Dingley tariff duties, and sold them to the people of the United States at a large profit after the duties were paid.

"In the bill which we have just passed, instead of paying these duties back to these corporations, which have been the subject of so much abuse, and with whom we have been charged with being allied, we have given them back to the people of Porto Rico for their schoolhouses, for their roads, for the relief of the Dingley tariff for the employment which will come in the proper administration of the fund."

Continuing, Senator Depew said the men who would have to pay the tariff taxes would be the men who are getting rich out of Porto Rico, and the poorer inhabitants would get the benefit of them in the way of schools and roads. He denied the tariff would stifle the industries of the island, as under it coffee would be free and sugar and tobacco would have to pay much less than the same Cuban products, with Cuba Porto Rico's only competitor. Food stuffs would be practically admitted free, so there would be no perceptible increase in the cost of living, and the tariff is only to last two years and may be repealed sooner.

Restricts the Trusts. Continuing Senator Depew said: "This bill is the people's law. It restricts,

AS FAR AS CAN BE DONE, THE POWER OF TRUSTS OR COMBINATIONS OR CONCENTRATION OF INDUSTRIES. It puts upon the free list those products going from the United States into Porto Rico—the food products from the American farmer—so that the American farmer has his market free as against the agriculture of other countries, whose imports must pay Dingley tariff rates. It gives to the Porto Ricans the fullest opportunity for cheap food. Agricultural implements, which are so necessary for the resurrection of island cultivation, and the adoption of modern machinery to aid in lower cost and larger crops, are free. Rough lumber for mills, coopers' materials for sugar, molasses and tobacco, and bags for coffee, are free.

"Carriages to cheapen transportation and trees and plants to give variety in crops by raising large and small fruits, for which the island is particularly adapted, are free, as are all drugs which are used in the malarial diseases of tropical countries. In a word, every product of the farm or factory of the United States which will help Porto Rico, enable her to rise triumphant from her ruins and give remunerative use for capital and employment and wages to her people, is on the free list.

"The luxuries consumed by the prosperous are, as they ought to be, taxed for the support of the government."

In conclusion the senator repeated his claim that the opposition to the bill was largely based on misinformation and had been helped along by the democrats for party reasons.

TOO MUCH POOR TIMBER.

Planks in the Popocatepete Structure That Bulge and Buckle.

The platform written in Nebraska by Mr. Bryan for himself to stand on, having been measured for Bryan and not for the democratic party, does not exactly suit the latter. Complaint is made by prominent democrats that there are too many planks and of not the right kind of timber.

A well-known democrat of Iowa says that Bryan's platform means that the republican majority of 65,000 in that state will be repeated. Former Postmaster General Don M. Dickinson said the other night:

"I had hoped that the democratic party would be allowed to write its platform this year. When the Lincoln party begins by readopting the Chicago platform entire, and then proceeds to reinsert it in particulars, and we are given to understand that this platform is to be offered to the democrats later on, perhaps we are to be disappointed."

Senator Daniel, of Virginia, said that as it was a joint democratic and populist platform, he did not believe that he cared to express any opinion about it.

Even Senator Jones, of Arkansas, Bryan's public backer, objected to the plank on the initiative and referendum. He also doubted the propriety, if the Filipinos were given independence as Bryan proposes, of guaranteeing to protect them against any and all comers.

Oh, what a tangled web they weave when populism they achieved, and left their party, north and south, to be a trump for Bryan's mouth.—Troy Times.

SAM HOUSTON'S SECRET.

Why He Left His Wife and Joined the Cherokees Is a Mystery to This Day.

A mystery in which the American people were once deeply concerned was that which shadowed the life of one of the most remarkable characters of the country. In 1829 Samuel Houston, or, as he called and signed himself, "Sam" Houston, was governor of Tennessee. It was in the midst of a campaign for reelection to the gubernatorial chair that Tennessee was started by a report that he had resigned his office. He had been married to the daughter of an influential family; three months afterward she returned to her father's house, and her husband resolved to pass the rest of his life in the wilderness.

Houston betook himself to the tribe of Cherokees in the Indian territory; he adopted their costume, appearing in all the trappings of an Indian brave, letting his hair grow down his back and visiting Washington with a buckskin hunting shirt, yellow leggings, a huge blanket and turkey feathers around his head. No one could induce him to reveal the secret of his metamorphosis and his abandonment of the ways and habits of civilization. He married again after he emerged from his Indian life, and he lived to be an old man, dying in the midst of the civil war, but no one was ever able to persuade him to unlock the mystery of his life. Nor would his first wife, who also married again, throw any light on the mystery.—William Perrine, in Ladies' Home Journal.

Enger for Gold.

Nicaragua boasts a volcano called Misaya, about which a curious but hardly credible story is told. When, in 1522, the Spaniards overran the state, the volcano was very lively. Many of the victorious Spaniards thought that the raging fire at the foot of the crater was neither more nor less than purest gold in a molten state. The puzzle was how to get it. But at last a few men, more foolish and more venturesome than their mates, had themselves lowered down until, by means of an iron chain with a bucket at the end of it, they could reach the fiery mass. Of course, as soon as the bucket neared the surface it was melted in a moment, and the silly fellows, when drawn up, were half dead from the heat and the poisonous smoke.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Eighty-seven democrats in the house voted against the bill turning over to Porto Rico the duties collected, or to be collected, on its goods sent to this country. As there was no other plan for immediate relief, the democrats who ranged themselves in the negative can say no more about sympathy for the island.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

A WELL LAID TRAP.

Britons Walked Into It and Lost Six Pieces of Artillery.

A Number of Soldiers in Charge of the Big Guns Were Also Captured—An Ambush Near Bloemfontein—Cronje Sails for St. Helena.

Bushman Kop, April 2.—The British force commanded by Col. Broadwood, consisting of the Tenth Hussars, household cavalry, two horse batteries and a force of mounted infantry under Col. Pilcher, which had been garrisoning Thaba Nchu, was obliged, in consequence of the near approach of a large force of Boers, to leave on Friday night.

Col. Broadwood marched to the Bloemfontein waterworks, south of the Modder, where he encamped. At dawn Saturday the camp was shelled by the enemy from a near point. Col. Broadwood sent off a convoy with the batteries, while the rest of the force remained to act as a rear guard.

The convoy arrived at a deep spruit, where the Boers were concealed, and the entire body walked into an ambush and was captured, together with six guns.

Pretoria, April 2.—President Kruger says that the last expressed desire of the late Gen. Joubert was that he should be succeeded as commandant general by Louis Botha.

Maseru, Basutoland, April 2.—President Steyn is reported to have gone to Ladybrand to stir up the burghers there to renewed resistance.

The Dutch who surrendered their arms at Ladybrand are now suffering seizures of their live stock.

Great things are expected by the Boers of the new commander-in-chief, Gen. Botha, who has made his reputation wholly during the present campaign. Foreign officers serving with the Boers have expressed surprise at his clever tactics.

London, April 3.—The latest news from the front adds little to the public knowledge of the convoy disaster. The disaster is regarded as a direct result of the inability of Gen. French to cut off the commando of Gen. Olivier and the other commandos when escaping from the Orange river.

The war office has received a dispatch from Lord Roberts in which he gives a partial list of the missing British officers. Of "Q" battery, four officers were wounded, two of whom are missing. One gunner was killed and 40 non-commissioned officers and men are wounded or missing.

The Bloemfontein correspondent of the Daily Chronicle, describing the loss of the convoy, says:

"The Boers opened with a murderous fire. It was simply slaughter. The Kaffir drivers of the convoy ran away, leaving their teams and it was impossible for our men to hit the hidden enemy."

"Our gunners fought bravely trying to save the guns, but our people were greatly hampered by the Kaffirs, who ran hither and thither looking for cover from the fearful fire that poured in on all sides. Meanwhile the enemy were hotly pressing Col. Broadwood, whose mounted troops were completely surrounded."

"The British showed magnificent bravery. The opportune arrival of reinforcements saved Col. Broadwood from annihilation. One hundred wagons were lost through the cowardice of the Kaffir drivers. It is reported that two guns have been recaptured. The whole force is retiring on Bloemfontein."

Cape Town, April 4.—Gen. Cronje, Col. Schiel and 1,000 Boer prisoners sailed for St. Helena last night.

Two small parties of Boers escaped from the Greenpoint track. One party was traced to a railway train, which was stopped and searched near Cape Town. The Boers jumped through one of the windows of the train and got away.

London, April 4.—No news has yet been received of the expected battle between Gen. French and the Boers. There is now but a remote prospect of the recapture of the guns. This, however, is regarded as quite trifling compared with the political effects of the disaster. As the Bloemfontein correspondent of the Times remarks, Commandant Olivier's strategy in re-occupying Ladybrand and Thaba N'Chu was bold and even brilliant. Most of his force is composed of Free Staters, and the advantage gained by them will have a disturbing effect on the mind of the Free State population.

London, April 5.—It looks as though the Boers had conceived the audacious plan of attempting to invest Lord Roberts at Bloemfontein or, at least to endeavor to delay his northward advance by harassing the British lines of communication.

On his side Lord Roberts is concentrating his forces and preparing to take every advantage of the bold but risky tactics of the enemy. He is not likely to strike at any of their forces until he is certain of delivering a crushing blow.

The situation, in the absence of any official dispatch from Lord Roberts, is both mystifying and interesting.

The Daily Mail has the following from Bloemfontein, dated Tuesday, April 3: "Col. Porter, with 90 carbineers and Scots Greys and two guns performed a brilliant deed Sunday. He charged a large body of Boers and rescued 90 odd British prisoners including 11 officers, who were captured the previous day. There were no casualties on the British side."

Will Spend \$100,000 a Month. Washington, April 3.—Arrangements have been made by the war department for the transfer of \$660,000 of the \$2,000,000 appropriated for the relief of Porto Rico to Capt. William V. Judson, corps of engineers, at San Juan, who has been selected as the disbursing officer of that fund. Gov. Gen. Davis will expend the money in payment for labor on public improvements at the rate of about \$100,000 a month. The efforts of the war department officials so far have been directed principally to providing means to relieve the great distress prevalent.

OHIO ELECTIONS.

The Result in Cincinnati, Cleveland, Toledo, Columbus and Other Cities.

Cincinnati, April 3.—The republicans never scored such a success over the fusionists as at the election here Monday for all the city offices. They also have all the members of the new board of public service for three years, which controls everything except the police and fire departments. The board of legislation stands: Twenty-four republicans and seven democrats and the board of education 24 republicans and seven democrats.

Cleveland, April 3.—The republicans elected their entire ticket in this city yesterday. The most interest centered in the contest for director of schools. Bell, rep., has a plurality of at least 10,000 over Briggs, dem., while May, the independent candidate, was left far in the rear.

Toledo, April 3.—The republican city ticket was elected by about 2,000, but the democratic gains in the council will probably give its control to that party.

Columbus, April 3.—Complete returns of Monday's election show that N. W. Dick (dem.) has been elected police judge over M. B. Earnhart (rep.) by 508 votes. The total vote was 22,140. Last spring the republicans elected a mayor by 1,500.

Findlay, April 3.—George Neimeyer, democrat, was defeated for re-election as mayor by Charles E. Watson, rep., by 168 plurality.

Lima, April 3.—The republicans carried the city by 1,200 for mayor. They also elected five out of seven councilmen. At the last election the democrats elected the mayor by 1,000.

Hamilton, April 3.—The democrats elected the entire city ticket by a majority of 990, a falling off of about 100.

Marietta, April 3.—The republicans elected their city ticket by 100. W. E. Sykes was elected mayor.

OUR FOOD IMPORTS.

A Statement Showing that Coffee and Sugar are Away in the Lead as Regards Value.

Washington, April 2.—An interesting statement showing the sources of the agricultural imports of the United States during the five fiscal years 1894-1898 has been prepared by Frank H. Hitchcock, chief of the foreign markets section of the agricultural department. Some of the more important statements it contains are as follows:

During the five fiscal years 1894-1898 the agricultural imports of the United States had an average annual value of \$268,748,457. Sugar, coffee, hides and skins, wool, silk, vegetable fibers, fruits and tea were the articles imported most extensively. Measured in value, these eight items formed over four-fifths of our total import trade in agricultural products for the period mentioned, their combined value averaging about \$300,000,000 a year.

Of this sum more than half was paid for two commodities—sugar and coffee. The average yearly value of the sugar imports for 1894-1898 amounted to \$90,418,685, and coffee \$83,570,106. Brazil, which furnishes about two-thirds of the coffee imports, headed the list. The agricultural imports from Brazil during the five years had an average annual value of \$59,617,521.

Cuba, the principal source of the sugar purchased by the United States, ranked next to Brazil in importance. The average yearly value for 1894-1898 of our agricultural imports from the island amounted to \$37,403,232, or 10 per cent. of the total.

A COLD-BLOODED CRIME.

A Kansas City Man Kills His Brother-in-Law While the Latter was Reading a Sunday-School Lesson.

Kansas City, Mo., April 2.—Harboring imaginary wrongs, John McKimm, aged 29, yesterday shot and killed Dr. B. F. Shaw, his brother-in-law, as the latter sat reading the Sunday-school lesson to his 5-year-old daughter, McKimm, who had been an inmate of an asylum and is believed to be insane, threatened to kill the other five members of the family and was only restrained after a struggle.

Dr. Shaw is a widower. His mother-in-law, Mrs. McKimm, had cared for his children and his wife until she died. The doctor, as was his custom, spent Sunday at the McKimm house. After dinner Shaw seated himself in a chair in the parlor and with his child before him was reading the Sunday-school lesson to her. McKimm had gone to his room from the table and written a rambling statement in which he stated that he had not been treated rightly and that he intended wiping out the entire family, consisting of Dr. Shaw and his child, his mother, two brothers and a sister. Then, descending to the parlor, he slipped up behind Shaw, placed the revolver against the latter and fired. Dr. Shaw died before the family could reach his side. As the other members of the family came running to the scene, McKimm raised his revolver to fire at the first who appeared. Before he could fire a second time he was overpowered by his two brothers.

Ferris Wheel to be Demolished. Chicago, April 2.—The Ferris wheel, one of the attractions at the world's fair, is to be torn down and the 2,200 tons of iron and steel of which it is composed will be sold as scrap iron. The work of demolishing the wheel probably will commence on Wednesday. The removal of the wheel from the fair grounds to its present site, nine miles distant, cost \$175,000. In order to meet this expense bonds for \$300,000 were issued. The wheel failed to pay and it went into the hands of a receiver.

Is Richer by \$5,000,000. Chicago, April 2.—The University of Chicago is richer by nearly \$5,000,000 than it has ever been before. John D. Rockefeller has confirmed his gift of \$2,000,000 to the university and President Harper and the trustees supplemented it with the announcement of gifts in cash and land aggregating in value more than \$2,000,000.

Amateur Records Broken. San Francisco, April 2.—Alfred Plaw, of the University of California, has smashed all amateur collegiate records for the 16-pound hammer throw, sending the missile 150 feet 6 inches.

AMERICAN ENTERPRISE.

The pastor of the First Presbyterian church at Pine Bluff, Ark., was telling his congregation of his travels in the Holy Land, and closed his remarks with this incident, illustrating American enterprise: "When at 'Jacob's Well' he drew therefrom with his own hands a bucket of water; after doing so and looking at the tin bucket, he found it was a lead bucket with the name of 'Swift and Company' branded on same, which was the same as he had seen in Pine Bluff many times."—Kansas City Gazette.

A Literary Help. Cannibal King (to poet laureate)—What's wrong with that coronation ode? Can't you finish it? Laureate—I can't get enough feet in the last stanza.

King—Officer of the guard, go out and cut enough feet off those slaves to supply the poet laureate's needs. It shall never be said that King Oombalskago did not encourage literature to the limit.—Baltimore American.

How's This? We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that can not be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. F. J. Cheney & Co., Props., Toledo, O. We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by their firm. West & Truax, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O. Wadding, Kinnan & Marvin, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Price 75c. per bottle. Sold by all Druggists. Testimonial free.

Hall's Family Pills are the best. Why They Were Noisy. "Here, here! What are you little girls making so much noise about?" exclaimed the little girls' papa, looking up from his paper. "We're just playing we're mamma's waltz party," chorused the little girls.—Philadelphia Record.

From Baby in the High Chair to grandma in the rocker Grain-O is good for the whole family. It is the long-desired substitute for coffee. Never upsets the nerves or injures the digestion. Made from pure grains it is a food in itself. Has the taste and appearance of the best coffee at 1/4 the price. It is a genuine and scientific article and is come to stay. It makes for health and strength. Ask your grocer for Grain-O.

Spring Annually Says Take Hood's Sarsaparilla. In the spring those Pimples, Boils, Eruptions and General Bad Feelings indicate that there are cobwebs in the system. It needs a thorough brushing, and the best brush is Hood's Sarsaparilla, which sweeps all humors before it. This great medicine eradicates Scrofula, subdues Salt Rheum, neutralizes the acidity which causes Rheumatism—in short, purifies the blood and thoroughly renovates the whole physical system.

"We have used Hood's Sarsaparilla and it has given the best of satisfaction, especially as a spring medicine. It builds up the general system and gives new life." DWIGHT C. PARK, Whiteland, Indiana.

Reversible LINENE Collars & Cuffs. Stylish, convenient, economical; made of fine cloth, and finished in pure starch on both sides. Turn down collars are reversible and give double service.

No Laundry Work. When soiled discard. Ten collars or five pairs of cuffs, 25c. By mail, 30c. Send 6c. in stamps for sample collar or pair of cuffs. Name, size and style. REVERSIBLE COLLAR CO., Dept. 18, BOSTON.

A Swallow is one of the earliest harbingers spring and equally sure indication is that feeling of languid depression. Many swallows of HIRES' Rootbeer are best for a spring tonic—and for a summer beverage. 5 gallons for 25 cents. Write for list of premiums offered free of charge. Charles F. Hires Co., Matver, Pa.

Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup. Is the best remedy for bronchitis. It relieves the troublesome cough that onsets, effects an easy expectoration and cures in a few days. Price 25c. at all druggists.

Dr. Williams' Indian Pile Cure. The best medicine for Bleeding and Itching Piles. It cures hemorrhoids, tumors, allays the itching at once, acts as a powerful cathartic, cleanses the bowels, prepares for Piles and Hemorrhoids the private parts. At druggists or by mail on receipt of price, 50 cents and 25 cents. Write to Dr. Williams' Med. Co., Prop., Clark's Building, OHIO.

Manmoth White French Hog Cholera. A sure preventive of Enormous yield, and the greatest root fattener for hogs, sheep, goats and cattle known. Write for circular telling all about them. This article will not appear again. W. F. MANLEY, RICHMOND, VA.

ROOFING. The best Roofing for 1c. per sq. ft. caps and nails included. Substituted for the best. THE FAY MANILA ROOFING CO., CAMDEN, N. J.

WANTED. to manufacture most saleable foot in U.S. Profits, one-quarter highest references given. C. MADISON SMITH, FORT PLAIN, N. Y.

Use Certain Corn Cure. Price, 15c.