

CAMERON COUNTY PRESS.

H. H. MULLIN, Editor.

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

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

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

In every country town the great question in spring is that of weeds.

The country newspapers soon will begin to publish the admonition: "Cut your weeds."

and later will follow it by attacks on those who fail to take their advice and appeals to the public spirit of the negligent or parsimonious.

The Iowa legislature undertook to regulate the matter of weed cutting by statute, and the last general assembly passed a law requiring land-owners to cut the weeds on highways and adjacent to their land, and providing that if they failed to comply with the law the weeds were to be cut and the expense charged up against the land.

The result, says the Chicago Tribune, has been trouble in every part of Iowa. When the law is enforced there is complaint and when it is not there is complaint, and so the local authorities have had their hands full.

At the present session a bill was introduced by Representative Wilson, of Keokuk, to authorize the supervisors to cut the weeds and pay for the work as for any other improvement.

The importance of weed cutting being recognized by the villagers and the new law being ineffective, the bill passed the house without difficulty. When it came before the senate, however, it met with the determined opposition of Senators Harriman and Wallace, who declared that the present law should be enforced and the counties' money might better be spent for other improvements.

Like the country editors, they believe it is the duty of every man to cut his own weeds. And so the bill failed in the senate. It is just as well that it did. The present law should be enforced, and if any man lacks the public spirit to cut his weeds the country editors will probably see to it that he is mulcted.

"Every once in awhile we have perfect hemorrhages of righteous indignation upon the subject of divorce,"

writes Edward Bok, of "The Ease With Which We Marry," in the Ladies' Home Journal. "We say divorce must stop, or that there must be no divorce. But wouldn't it be a bit better if we let this subject alone for awhile and concerned ourselves with the evil which leads to divorce?"

The fact of the matter is that there is a notion, which is altogether wrong, that divorce is easy in this country. Divorce is not easy. I am far from saying that our divorce laws are what they should be. But it is a senseless thing to make those divorce laws more stringent while we allow our marriage laws to be as loose as they are. Let those who cannot see any farther than the revision of present divorce laws ask themselves this question: Is it fair to allow foolish, inexperienced girls to be led into what they believe to be a fairy-palace, and then, when they find it to be a prison—yes and worse, a positive suburb to the infernal regions—to refuse to let them out, if they can get out? Is that merciful? Is that just? Would we not come closer to the common sense of this whole question if, before we go any further in this campaign against divorce, we turn back and tighten the door which leads to it? Divorce is not so easy but that we can afford to leave it precisely where it is for the time being. It isn't a particle easier than it should be, so long as we allow marriage to be as loose as it is."

It is stated by a responsible medical journal that a surgeon in the French army has just discovered that stamp collectors may be the means of disseminating tuberculosis by means of the stamps. A man in his employ was a great stamp collector and occupied his spare time in fixing the stamps in albums or on sheets of gummed paper for sale, moistening the stamps for the purpose with his tongue. Three hundred of the stamps were placed in sterilized water and with some of the water eight guinea pigs were inoculated. Each died with characteristic tuberculous lesions. Children, says the journal, should be warned against placing any stamps near their mouths in order to moisten them and foreign stamps should be disinfected in a five-per cent. solution of carbolic acid before adding them to collections.

BRYAN BOUND TO SILVER.

Without That Issue the Cheap Money Champion Would Stand for Nothing.

It is useless to attempt to discredit the logic and the consistency of Mr. Bryan's reply to Oswald Ottendorfer, the eminent editor of the New York Staats Zeitung, concerning the suggestion that the silver issue be dropped from the platform to be adopted at Kansas City.

Editor Ottendorfer recently gave expression to his personal preferences for Mr. Bryan as a presidential candidate, but also expressed the belief that he could not command the support of the sound money democrats in the coming campaign upon the new issues unless he discarded the old. In pursuance of this belief he addressed Mr. Bryan a letter in which he suggested that he might command almost the entire German-American vote in this country in the next election if he would drop the silver issue and confine himself to anti-expansion and the trusts.

It is quite evident from Mr. Bryan's reply that he does not believe the entire German-American vote could be marshalled against "trusts" or "expansion," or else he is of the opinion that he could gain nothing by sacrificing principles for party expediency. In either case Mr. Bryan's rejoinder is creditable to his judgment and his candor.

How could Mr. Bryan drop or renounce free coinage at sixteen to one without proclaiming himself before the world as the most arrant demagogue that ever walked in shoe leather? A majority of the American people believe Mr. Bryan to be radically wrong in his financial and economic views, but they have never believed him to be dishonest. Mr. Bryan believes in the free and unlimited coinage of gold and silver at the ratio of sixteen to one. The theories upon which that belief is based are not altered by the law recently enacted by congress committing the nation permanently to the gold standard, although it removes all possibility of tampering with the currency system for at least six years.

If Mr. Bryan is an honest man why ask him to drop the issue for which he most conspicuously stands? Why should Mr. Bryan drop Bryan? How could he drop the issue with which his name is inseparably linked, in which he honestly believes, without forfeiting the respect of all classes of people and without advertising himself as a shameless hypocrite?

Can the leopard change his spots? Bryan without free silver would stand for nothing. He declares he would rather suffer defeat than repudiate his obligations to his faithful followers. This is spoken like a man. Bryan and free silver will go down in defeat together; the silver issue will then be permanently retired from American politics, and the democratic party can get together once more on the new and living national issues.—Chicago Times-Herald.

PROSPERITY INCREASING.

Under Republican Rule the Financial Condition of the Country Goes on Improving.

These are very interesting figures and full of suggestion contained in the "circulation statement" just issued by the treasury department. They point to the signboard of industrial progress whereon is emblazoned in bold characters "Prosperity," and that, too, with an exceedingly large "P." It is interesting to make casual comparison of the present condition of the country and that of the democratic years that preceded the inauguration of this republican administration, and coincidental of business revival and industrial awakening. It is also a most gratifying retrospect. On all sides evidence of prosperous times is abundantly manifest and constantly multiplies.

For three years the country has been steadily and upon an ever increasing scale enlarging its commerce and expanding its industries. With the incoming of the republican administration came confidence. With confidence capital came out of hiding, mills started up, manufacturers awakened, idle labor found employment and prosperity ceased to be a promise and became an accomplished fact. Preceding this period there had been four years of democratic mismanagement, legislative hickering and incompetent interference with industrial principles, in consequence of which confidence had been destroyed, capital driven into hiding, business stagnated and labor forced into idleness and want. The comparative pictures are familiar to all. No man's memory is so short that it cannot easily comprehend eight years.

The lesson of these eight years is the lesson of history. Republicanism stands for prosperity, democracy for disaster. And while democracy of the old kind was bad enough, that of the new school is far worse. Bryanism is a bane that no party can bear and live; that no country will fasten upon the administration of national affairs.—Cincinnati Commercial Tribune.

In a speech in the state of Washington Mr. Bryan said: "Distinguish between expansion and imperialism. Expansion means extension of the limits of the republic; imperialism is the policy of empire. We have expanded before. We never had imperialism before." We have none now, either. Expansion is the republican policy and Bryan is trying to hedge in opposing it.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

The New York World wants to know if Mr. McKinley is inevitable. He may not be inevitable exactly, but he is mighty imminent.—Chicago Journal.

IMPORTS AND IMMIGRATION.

Democratic Depression Has Given Way to Republican Prosperity and Progress.

The immigration figures tell the story of American prosperity and "good McKinley times." During the years of depression under a democratic tariff and Cleveland administration there was a tremendous falling off in the arrivals of foreigners, especially in the number of those most desirable as additions to our population—the honest, industrious workers who came here to dwell permanently and improve their own condition and that of the country at large through thrift and good citizenship. Now the tide is again at full flow. While a large proportion of these immigrants are of the desirable class, there is no doubt that many are objectionable and should be subjected to the closest scrutiny. Our laws relating to immigration have been amended from time to time, but they still permit a dangerous laxity.

As to importations of foreign goods, it is to be noted that they show a very healthful condition in our trade. Nearly one-half of them, in value, are for use in our factories. That is, the United States is importing many millions of dollars' worth of crude material which it can obtain abroad more readily and cheaply than at home, and is working it up into the finished products of American skill. Again, another quarter of the importations coming into the United States are articles of food, most of which cannot be produced here in sufficient quantities for the use of its population, the February importations of "articles of food and live animals" having amounted to \$16,254,153, or 23.63 per cent. of the total imports; manufacturers' materials, including articles in a crude condition and articles wholly or partially manufactured for use in the mechanic arts, amounted to 45.62 per cent.

It appears, therefore, that while our imports have considerably increased that about one-half represents materials for use in our industries, one-fourth food articles which we do not produce and the other fourth manufactures and articles of luxury bought abroad to meet the requirements or gratify the taste of the American people. This is a very wholesome and satisfactory condition of affairs.—Troy Times.

FREE TRADE FOR TRUSTS.

Allies and Catspaws of the Monopolists Opposed the Porto Rican Bill.

In his recent speech on the Porto Rican bill, Congressman McClary, of Minnesota, completely refuted the charge that the decision to impose a tariff on goods imported from Porto Rico is a concession to the trusts.

As coffee is on the free list and will remain there if the pending bill becomes a law, it need not be considered in a discussion as to the proposed tariff. The products of the island which are next in importance are sugar and tobacco. Mr. McClary pointed out as the visible supply of those two products in Porto Rico is no longer owned by the planters, but is held for shipment at the order of the purchasers, in Porto Rican warehouses, the reduction of the tariff is a benefit to the purchasers; free trade would be a greater benefit. Surely the purchasers of the sugar and tobacco now in sight in the island would not ask for the imposition of any tariff.

Mr. McClary further directed attention to the statement made in the report of Gen. Davis, military governor of Porto Rico, that the American Tobacco company (the tobacco trust) has lately bought the largest cigarette manufacturing plant in the island. It may be taken for granted, in view of this, that it is the tobacco trust which purchased the tobacco crop of the island and is holding it, and if that is so then it would be to the interest of that trust to have the tariff wiped out.

"So far, then, as I can discern," said Mr. McClary, "both the sugar trust and the tobacco trust, if they have any interest at all in this matter, would naturally favor immediate free trade with Porto Rico. If so, what more natural thing could they do, knowing the great feeling against trusts in the United States, than to cause to be scattered broadcast the idea that they are against immediate free trade?"

That is, knowing that anything which they would seem to favor would be opposed, they sought to accomplish their real purpose by pretending to desire something else. It appears, then, that the men who were opposing the Porto Rican bill are either the allies or the catspaws of trusts.—Albany Journal.

COMMENT AND OPINION.

The Kansas City Journal wants to know what has become of John P. Altgeld. He blew out the political gas and retired.—Chicago Tribune.

When Col. Bryan finally announces his retirement from the democratic party there will be a great many dry eyes.—Ohio State Journal.

Senator Hanna says that the people will choose the republican candidate for the vice presidency this year. This, will, no doubt, surprise some of the democrats who have supposed that Mr. Hanna would settle all that himself.—Cleveland Leader.

The statement attributed to Secretary Gage that the present revenue laws yield a large surplus which can be safely reduced will now be used with the utmost avidity by the same people who were not long ago constantly asserting that the republican revenue laws would yield only a deficit.—N. Y. Tribune.

IN THE OLD PATHS.

Grover Cleveland Asks Democrats to Walk.

Ex-Governor Campbell in a Speech at a Banquet Declares that the 16 to 1 Issue Is Dead and Condemns Any Alliance with Populists.

New York, April 19.—At the banquet given in Brooklyn last night by democrats, the following letter from ex-President Cleveland was read: "Princeton, N. J., April 17. "To Louis F. Burchard—Dear Sir: I regret that I am unable to accept your invitation to attend the dinner to be given by the Brooklyn Democratic club on the 18th inst., to commemorate the birth of Thomas Jefferson.

"Though the faults of the party in power are many and though its offenses against the political health of the country are flagrant, these things should not encourage us to base an expectation of success upon the shortcomings of our adversaries. "Whatever successes may have attended a party of opportunity, with sails spread for every transient breeze of popular sentiment, or excitement, experience has demonstrated that democracy is only strong when courageous in the right, and only victorious when its forces are marshaled under its old standards.

"Our principles are so simple that they are easily understood by the democratic masses. As a result of this, there has never been a time when false leadership of our party and a departure from simple democratic faith have not been quickly discovered and rebuked by defeat. These consequences have thus far been so inevitable that the lessons they teach cannot be disregarded without inviting calamity."

Ex-Gov. Campbell, of Ohio, made a speech, in which he said:

"The political party founded by Thomas Jefferson cannot survive half democratic and half populist. There must be either dissolution or restoration of pure democracy. It is true that many thousands of us will again support the nominees of our party, no matter into what mistakes it may fall, but it is equally true that many other thousands will forever abandon the party if it again supplants truth with error. Democracy means the opportunity, elevation and reign of the individual, but populism is that perverted form of socialism which can lead only to the thralldom of the individual and the enthronement of the plutocrat.

"The Chicago platform enunciated many great and enduring truths, but it coupled them to at least one fatal error—the un-Jeffersonian and under existing commercial conditions) the impossible proposition of '16 to 1.' "A majority of the electors of the country were bimetallicists. Forced to choose between the two forms of monometalism they chose gold. By this choice they were not only saddled with the gold standard, but also with a financial bill which creates that most powerful and dangerous of all trusts—money trust. It is sufficient to know that '16 to 1' is dead, and that just so long as we proclaim our intention to resurrect it, just that long will our resurrection be postponed."

Mr. Campbell declared the army of voters had plenty of work, at good wages. Continuing, he said: "It will be hard to enlist their cooperation to destroy oppression in Porto Rico, or stay imperialism in the Philippines, unless we first abandon the menace to their own prosperity."

"Not only did the fusion with populism result in disaster, but defeat did not seem to teach us anything. The party of Jefferson has ever since continued to masquerade in the livery of populism, swearing eternal fealty to doctrines voted down again and again by the people, until for four successive years the election returns show that it has steadily fallen lower and lower in public estimation. "Labor is jailed or shot at Cour d'Alene, treaties are made which barter away the Monroe doctrine and bind us captive to the chariots of European potentates; the constitution of the United States is debauched and reconstructed until we are uncertain of our own rights—certain only that our unhappy captive lands have no rights that a white man is bound to respect; scandals in army contracts, purchases of ships, sales of custom houses, favored bank deposits and in all other forms of money grabbing are rife on every hand; great corporations, already glutted with profit, are to be subsidized under the specious pretext of restoring our wasted merchant marine.

"This may be our last stand. Let the party of plutocracy once more succeed, and the census and the election statistics will become the powerful weapons whereby the democratic south shall be deprived of her rights under the tattered remnants of the constitution. If the men of the south love populism more than they love truth, let them adhere to it, let them again fling to the breeze the banner of the lost cause of 16 to 1, and once more, and for all, drive the knife into the vitals of Jeffersonian democracy. Their day of repentance will come, but it will then be too late.

Mr. Campbell praises the platform adopted by the Pennsylvania democratic convention and advises its adoption by the national convention. Pettit to be Court-martialed. New York, April 19.—A dispatch from Manila announces that Col. James S. Pettit, of the Thirty-first volunteers, in command at Zamboanga, will be court-martialed for handling a prisoner of war over to President Medell, of Zamboanga, who killed the prisoner at once, without trial. Pettit is the officer with whom Lieut. Col. Webb C. Hayes, who recently resigned, is said to have quarreled, owing to Pettit's dickerings with a Morro dato for the right to land troops and compelling his men to submit to indignities from the natives.

SENATORIAL COURTESY.

The Gentleman from the South Gave Way and the Senate Was Adjourned.

Senator Pettus, of Alabama, is the most unlike member of the senate. He is so ponderously solemn that he is unconsciously humorous.

Mr. Pettus will be 80 years old next July. He belongs to the old school of southern statesmen, fast disappearing. It is easy to see, in the dogmatic manner in which he lays down the law to his senatorial colleagues, that he has been a judge. He speaks with great deliberation, at the rate of about six words a minute, and each word is emphasized by the waving of his thin whiskers. His gestures are confined to a wide sweep of his arm from his body and an inverse motion. Everything he does or says is serious. Even when he wants the senate to adjourn, he goes about it in a way that is the very quintessence of solemn dignity. For instance, the other afternoon, when Mr. Spooner was talking on the Quay case, Mr. Pettus arose.

"I should like to ask the senator to give way for a motion, if he pleases," remarked Mr. Pettus, uttering each word as if the fate of the nation depended upon the answer.

"I will agree to anything the senator wants me to," replied Mr. Spooner, smilingly, "except to vote against my convictions on a constitutional question."

"I am not asking you to do that," said Mr. Pettus, still mysterious, "but I want you to give way to a motion."

"Well, what is it?" asked Mr. Spooner. "It is to adjourn," answered Mr. Pettus, in his melancholy voice and without a smile.

Every member of the senate laughed, and the motion to adjourn was carried.—Washington Post.

Wagner in Dispute.

"Do you admire Wagner?" she inquired at the musicale, looking up at him smilingly, for, although they had met but ten minutes before, there already seemed to be a bond between them.

"Not much, after the bum article of baseball he's been making us stand for here in Washington all these years," was the emphatic reply, and then she was forced to the conclusion that he, too, was lacking in appreciation of the higher and nobler.—Washington Post.

No Danger Whatever.

"Don't on any account sleep on an empty stomach!" was the advice of a physician to a patient.

"No danger of that," was the reply; "I always sleep on my back!"—Pittsburg.

A Matron's Mistake.

Mr. Brown (explaining to a visitor)—This is my wife's maiden effort at landscape painting.

Mrs. B.—Now, John, you know better. I'd been married more than a year when I painted it.

One of Them.

"Look here," said the approached; "I gave you ten cents not five minutes ago. Now you are at me again."

"I'm such an absent-minded beggar," said the mendicant, apologetically.—Philadelphia North American.

Nome City, Alaska.

In twenty-eight hundred miles from Seattle, via ocean. Is said to be the richest gold field discovered up to this time. The steamer will leave Seattle on or about May 10, 1900. For full particulars address Geo. H. Headford, General Passenger Agent, Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway, Chicago, Ill.

The Latest.

Wags—Have you heard the latest? Dags—No, what is it? "You're off your kopje."—Ohio State Journal.

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 25c and 50c.

Those Names.

Johnnie—What's an iguana, paw? Mr. Wise—Must be a sleeping-car.—Baltimore American.

I am sure Pico's Cure for Consumption saved my life three years ago.—Mrs. Thos. Robbins, Maple Street, Norwich, N. Y., Feb. 17, 1900.

Teacher—"What is a synonym?" Bright Boy—"It's a word you can use in place of another one, when you don't know how to spell the other one."—Sydney Town and Country Journal.

To Cure a Cold in One Day

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund money if it fails to cure. 25c.

"I suppose you have quite forgotten, Mr. Jones, that you owe me a favor?" "No, I haven't yet. Give me time and I will."—Punch.

PITTSBURGH SPIDERS DYES do not stain the hands or soil the kettle. Sold by all druggists.

It is somewhat disquieting to observe that while it is notoriously impossible to live in Washington on \$5,000 a year, comparatively few congressmen die in office.—Detroit Journal.

Everybody thinks if a neighbor's dog bit him, he would kill the dog, but he wouldn't.—Washington (La.) Democrat.

Sympathy. Watts — "I think I feel as bad as Mudge does over losing his job." Pitts—"I feel worse. He has already touched me for ten."—Indianapolis Press.

Hark, from the tomb a doleful sound, Jay Gould doth mourn and turn around. Why doth he moan and seem in pain? It is the count—Count Casteline.—Aitchison Globe.

In Their Line.—"Why do you think painting stage scenery would be a good occupation for a woman?" "Oh, because there are so many of them who love to make a scene."—Philadelphia Bulletin.

The difference between "ill" and "sick" was illustrated the other day by a Salem village man: "When I found that I was ill," he said, "I sent for a doctor. When I got the doctor's bill it made me sick."—Somerville (Mass.) Journal.

"Next week we will begin running this paper as Capt. Kidd would have run it. Delinquent subscribers may expect a call from us with their accounts stuck in the muzzle of a six-shooter. Otherwise this paper will be running as the sheriff would run it."—Bowersville Clarion.

"Do you think the shortest route to a man's heart is through his stomach?" asked Mrs. W. "I don't know," replied the husband, "but I think the shortest route to a woman's heart is through her stomach." "Oh, dear no!" exclaimed the young physician, swelling up with the consciousness of his superior knowledge. "The shortest way to the heart is by the way of an incision through the abdominal section of the thoracic parietes." This is cold science wresting Cupid's weapons on by one from the hands of the fair sex.—Baltimore American.

The novelist is in search of local color. "My good man," he says, "I am come among you particularly to study your dialect." "Fair sir," replied the peasant, "in your cabin there dwells a reeve. He reads much, especially magazine fiction. He, if anyone, can speak our dialect for you. They are exceedingly courteous people, these simple peasantry."—Detroit Journal.

There is more Catarrh in this section of the country than all other diseases put together, and until the last few years was supposed to be incurable. For a great many years doctors pronounced it a local disease, and prescribed local remedies, and by constantly failing to cure with local treatment pronounced it incurable. Science has proven catarrh to be a constitutional disease, and therefore requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, is the only constitutional cure on the market. It is taken internally in doses from 10 drops to a teaspoonful. It acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. They offer one hundred dollars for any case it fails to cure. Send for circulars and testimonials. Address F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O. Sold by Druggists, 75c. Hall's Family Pills are the best.

Certainly a Prize Thought.

A teacher of music in one of the public schools of the south desired to impress the pupils with the meaning of the signs "ff" and "f" in a song they were about to sing. After explaining that "ff" meant forte, he said: "Now, children, if 'f' means forte, what does 'ff' mean?" Silence reigned for a moment, and then he was astonished to hear a bright little fellow shout: "Eighty!"—New Lippincott.

MARCH AND APRIL Are the Most Disagreeable Months of the Year in the North.

In the South, they are the pleasantest and most agreeable. The trees and shrubs put forth their buds and flowers; early vegetables and fruits are ready for eating, and in fact all nature seems to have awakened from its winter sleep. The Louisville & Nashville Railroad Company reaches the Garden Spots of the South, and will on the first and third Tuesdays of March and April sell round trip tickets to all principal points in Tennessee, Alabama, Georgia and West Florida, at about half rates. Write for particulars of excursions to P. S. Jones, D. P. A., in charge of Immigration, Birmingham, Ala., or Jackson Smith, D. P. A., Cincinnati, O.

The Curse of Slang.

Mrs. Wayback—I wonder why that new fellow who was going to edit the Clarion left town so rapid-like. Mr. Wayback—Well, when ole man Knott died las' week the editor feller writ a item about it an' headed it "Knott Is Dead." An' the Knott boys run him out o' town.—Baltimore American.

A HINT FOR SPRING.

When Housekeepers Are Brightening the Interiors of Their Homes.

Now that the backbone of this remarkable winter is broken, housekeepers are remarking the dingy look of the home interior. The question of new wall coverings is up. Paper is dear and short lived; kalsomines are dirty and sealy; paint is costly. The use of such a cement as Alabastine, for instance, will solve the problem. This admirable wall coating is clean, pure and wholesome. It can be put on with no trouble by anyone; there is choice of many beautiful tints; and it is long lasting.

Realized the Situation.

The colored regulars in the Philippines are as quick at repartee as they are prompt to obey orders. A black sergeant was hailed by a breezy western volunteer recently with: "Well, nig, what are you going to do here?" The negro replied: "Aw, I'm going to take up the white man's burden, I suppose."—Argonaut.

Ghost of the Glacier

And Other Talks, including Making a Revolution, Susquehanna Trail, Sculpture of the Elfs, Once a Pillar of the World, Feathers of Fashion, and others. A delightful volume, beautifully illustrated. Ready for distribution about May 1. Send 10 cents to T. W. Lee, General Passenger Agent Lackawanna Railroad, 26 Exchange Place, New York City. Edition Limited.

Respected Her Confidence.

Poetess—The poem I sent you, Mr. Editor, contains the deepest secrets of my soul. Editor—I know it, madam; and no one shall ever find them out through me.—Stray Stories.

Ask Your Dealer for Allen's Foot-Ease.

A powder to shake into your shoes. It rests the feet. Cures Corns, Bunions, Swollen, Sore, Hot, Callous, Aching, Sweating feet and In-growing Nails. Allen's Foot-Ease makes new or tight shoes easy. Sold by all druggists and shoe stores, 25c. Sample mailed FREE. Address Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

A wise man never considers a woman's age.—Chicago Daily News.

Pleasant, Wholesome, Speedy, for coughs is Hall's Honey of Horehound and Tar. Pike's Toothache Drops Cure in one minute.

Stomach Troubles In Spring

Are THAT BILIOUS FEELING, bad taste in the mouth, dull headache, sleeplessness, poor appetite.

No matter how careful you are about eating, everything you take into your stomach turns sour, causes distress, pains and unpleasant gases. Don't you understand what these symptoms—signals of distress—mean? They are the cries of the stomach for help! It is being overworked. It needs the peculiar tonic qualities and digestive strength to be found only in

HOOD'S SARSAPARILLA

The best stomach and blood remedies known to the medical profession are combined in the medicine, and thousands of grateful letters telling its cures prove it to be the greatest medicine for all stomach troubles ever yet discovered.

W. L. DOUGLAS \$3 & \$5 SHOES UNION MADE.

Worth \$4 to \$6 compared with other makes. Indorsed by over 1,000,000 wearers. The genuine have W. L. Douglas name and signature stamped on bottom. Take no substitute claimed to be as good. If you do not keep them—if not, we will send a pair on receipt of price and extra for carriage. State kind of leather, size, and width, plain or cap toe. Cat. free. W. L. DOUGLAS SHOE CO., Brockton, Mass.

The Pleasantest, most powerful, effective and never failing REMEDY for Rheumatism Sciatica, LA GRIPPE and CATARRH!

If all knew what thousands know of the efficacy of "5 DROPS" as a Curative as well as a Preventive of any Ache or Pain known to the human body, there would not be a family in all America without a bottle of "5 DROPS!" Send for trial bottle, 25c, or large bottle, containing 300 doses, \$1.00, 6 bottles for \$5. SWANSON HYGIENIC CHEMICAL CO. 100-104 E. Lake St., Chicago, Ill.