

CAMERON COUNTY PRESS.

H. H. MULLIN, Editor.

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Advertisements are published at the rate of one dollar per square for one insertion and fifty cents per square for each subsequent insertion.

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

No local inserted for less than 75 cents per line.

JOB PRINTING.

The Job Department of the Press is complete and affords facilities for doing the best class of work. PARTICULAR ATTENTION PAID TO LAW PRINTING.

No paper will be discontinued until arrangements are made, except at the option of the publisher.

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

We see parents—possibly we are parents—who bring up children "along the lines of least resistance," says Dean Briggs, of Harvard university, in the Atlantic, and we know what the children are.

Is it illogical to infer that children taught at school "along the lines of least resistance" are intellectually spoiled children, flabby of mind and will? For any responsible work we want men of character—not men who from childhood up have been personally conducted and have had their education warped to the indolence of their minds.

It is necessary to treat people as individuals; but it does them a world of good sometimes to treat a great many of them together, and to let them get used to it as best they may.

The first lesson of life, as Lowell reminds us, is to burn our own smoke; that is, not to inflict on outsiders our personal sorrows and petty morbidness, not to keep thinking of ourselves as "exceptional cases."

The sons of our wealthiest citizens may be educated in either of two ways: They may be sent to school, or they may be turned over to governesses and private tutors.

Anyone who has observed them in college knows how much better educated those are who have gone to school—how the very wealth which enables a parent to treat his son as in all ways exceptional and to give him the most costly and carefully adjusted education which he can devise, defeats its own end.

A new piece of household furniture is the family weighing-machine. Some are made in the form of graceful chairs, upholstered in blue or white leather to match the bath-room decorations, and some are artistic studies in walnut and tapestry for the ornamentation of the hallway, the machinery being concealed as far as possible or made highly ornamental.

The reason for the introduction of the machine is the new theory that it is flesh that tells whether one is well or ill more truthfully even than color or appetite or ill feelings.

Mothers are instructed to put their children on the scales every morning, and once in three weeks turn the tables of weights over to the family doctor, who will draw inferences therefrom.

A bread factory being erected in Milwaukee is to have some novel, but very desirable sanitary features. All the ingredients are to be tested in a laboratory before being used.

The bakers will work in full view of the public, at long tables stationed in front of wide plate-glass windows. Each man will be required to wear a special suit of clothes provided by the management, and to take at least one bath a day in the bathroom that is connected with the lockers on the upper floor.

Moreover, he may not smoke, chew or drink, and be a worker in the bread factory.

The plant that turns out millions of postal cards every month for Uncle Sam is located in a little West Virginia mountain town, high up in the Appalachian range, not far from the border line of Maryland. The town is Piedmont, Mineral county, and the busy factory is at work six days in the week. Here the cardboard is made from the fresh, sweet spruce trees; here it is cut into the requisite sizes, and here the cards are printed, packed and shipped.

On the brow of a lofty peak of the Sierra Nevada mountains is a signal station in which, day after day, a woman sits with field-glass in hand. She is watching for fires that might break out in the snowsheds that skirt the railroad through the rocky wilds.

By day Mrs. Paul Reiche is on guard, and at night her husband watches. Should a small flame pass unnoticed for an hour the whole chain of sheds might be consumed and the tracks endangered.

The novel question whether counsel, in an argument to the jury, has a right to shed tears, has been decided by the supreme court of Tennessee in the case of Ferguson vs. Moon, the court holding that if the tears are available it is not only proper but the duty of counsel to shed them on the appropriate occasion.

The weeping was done in a breach of promise case by the counsel for the plaintiff.

DEPEW IN CHICAGO.

New York Senator Stirs Thousands for McKinley.

Urges Loyalty to Republican Principles and Predicts Continued Prosperity Through Victory of the Party.

Seasoning cold facts and figures with witicism, giving flavor to logic joke or story and applying to argument the fire of patriotic zeal, Senator Chauncey M. Depew, of New York, stood on Monday night, October 8, before a crowd of 20,000 Chicago people, telling of the blessings that have resulted from republican rule and appealing for the reelection of President McKinley.

"The terror of imperialism is a ghost. I mean American imperialism. It has been tried for a hundred years. It was practiced by Washington; it was tested upon an enormous scale by Jefferson; it was put in operation by Monroe, Jackson, Polk and Pierce. All gave it their sanction; all of them, to the great glory and power of our country, pursued the same path of imperialism which is now being trod by President McKinley. American militarism, which Mr. Bryan so much fears and from which he prophesies such dreadful results, was also tried by Jefferson in Louisiana, by Adams in Florida, by every administration in newly acquired territories from time to time, with no other results than their pacification, the restoration of peace, the opening of courts and the protection of law."

"Mr. Bryan does not deny the wonderful prosperity of our country and of our people; he does not promise any better returns to the farmer or the manufacturer or the merchant, does not promise any greater employment or higher wages to the laborer; he does not promise the exploitation of new enterprises and the conditions which make money active and capital useful by new additions to the productive power of the country and therefore a larger employment and a greater distribution of money."

"The country is to be no better than it is today as yesterday by his election even upon his own showing, upon his own prophecy and upon his own promise. His remedy, measured by plain standards of business, is simply this: 'The country is drunk with prosperity; it is an inebriation which is unhealthy and cannot last; if you elect me I will check the pace, curtail this unbridled expansion, my methods are tried remedies which will arrest the disease and eradicate it before it has destroyed the body politic.' In other words, through the process of a milder catastrophe, he will prevent the greater one which he thinks otherwise inevitable. He is the veritable successor of the doctor in the well-known and venerable story, who threw his patient into its because he was death on his feet."

"But, dear Mr. Bryan, except a little surface irritation here and there from too good living, there is nothing the matter with the American patient. He is in magnificent health, his vitality was never so vigorous, his brain never so active, his purposes never so clear and his future never so bright as today. It will be many years before he leaves the healthy diet upon which he is now feeding for your patent medicine."

"The only party which has ever attempted to meet the trust issue is the republican party. It enacted the Sherman anti-trust law, which is the only effective law upon the books upon that subject. It passed the constitutional amendment in the last house of representatives, with every democratic vote save seven against it. I look in vain for the speeches of Mr. Bryan in the ranks of the democratic orators for a definition of a trust, or how to control it."

"Outside of the agriculture, eight-tenths of the business of the country is transacted in corporate form. The reason is that in the tremendous competition of our times great capital is required successfully to conduct large enterprises. This capital has to be the result of contributions of the many. Some gentlemen spoke to me of the construction of a plant for the manufacture of structural iron. They informed me that no plant now can compete with the American, English, German, French or Belgian. Now, if you have a capital of less than \$5,000,000, invention and discovery have enormously increased production, and have correspondingly increased the number of competitors who have completed the adoption of the most expensive machinery. I was told of one great mill where the invention of new and more productive machinery compelled the destroying in a single year of machinery which was worth \$10,000,000, and which cost \$1,000,000. Any legislation or action preventing the operation of these plants would throw eight-tenths of the skilled labor out of employment, and produce the most disastrous of panics."

"The consent of the governed is a question more acute in the United States than in any other country, because the people of these old commonwealths are governed without their consent, not that it is in our new territories. North Carolina would be a territory if by a large majority if its people were permitted to vote. Even Louisiana would be fighting ground if the polls were free. The canvass in those states is already made. Their electoral votes are secured. The elections will be perfunctory because it is a count by partisan inspectors and not the voice of the people."

"These constitutional amendments, under which the inspectors of election can purchase a negro, can be used with equal efficiency against the foreign-born citizen if the inspectors so choose. In broad terms, the constitutional amendments if the southern states for disfranchising the negro voter provide that the board of inspectors in each election district, appointed, as they are, by democratic officials, shall be the judges of the qualifications of a voter; that they must be satisfied that he can read and write, and that he can read intelligently the constitution of the United States and the constitution of his state. If, however, he or his ancestor had the right to vote in 1867—that is, prior to the adoption of the constitutional amendments freeing the slaves and giving them civil rights, and state laws granting suffrage to the negroes—then he can vote, though he may not be able to either read or write."

"Now, we have the Philippine islands, first by conquest, then by treaty, supported by Col. Bryan and the democratic senators, and then by purchase. The title by conquest is good, the title by treaty and purchase comes from the power which had held these islands without any dispute of its title for 200 years. President McKinley, by virtue of his oath of office, is compelled to use the army and navy to suppress insurrection and protect the people of the United States in their lives, their property and their liberties. In performing the duty which devolved upon him, and which he is commanded by his office to perform, the army had defeated the Aguinaldo insurrection and disbanded the Aguinaldo army. The people of all the many islands of the Philippines had returned to their peaceful pursuits and accepted the American conditions. In the island of Luzon alone a scattered band of brigands here

and there were in arms against the authority of the United States.

What Republican Victory Means.

"With the election of McKinley and Roosevelt all that we have won by the energy, industry and hard work of our people is secure. The highways of commerce to the eastern continents and islands, where two-thirds of the people of the earth on the other side of it from us can become our customers, will be kept open. Our country may grow in population and expand limitlessly in productive power, but our children and our children's children will be safe in American opportunities for a living and for rising under American conditions to parity with any other diplomatic triumph since the treaty of Jay, a chief magistrate who has pacified Cuba, given law and order to Hawaii, justice and resurrection to Porto Rico, and an American government and the bill of rights to the constitution of the United States to the people of the Philippines."

"In the place of a dreamer and a theorist, an orator, elevated by the glowing pictures of his own imagination above the practical things of earth to the pursuit of stars, we can secure, for another term an American citizen who has always been in full accord in war and peace with the best instincts of the American people, a president who, as commander in chief of our army, will be kept with marvelous skill and energy, a war with one of the old nations of Europe, a diplomatist who has won concessions from the cabinets of Europe of greater benefit to our country than any other diplomatic triumph since the treaty of Jay, a chief magistrate who has pacified Cuba, given law and order to Hawaii, justice and resurrection to Porto Rico, and an American government and the bill of rights to the constitution of the United States to the people of the Philippines."

DANGER IN BRYANISM

Former President Benjamin Harrison Favors McKinley.

Says Republican Policies Have Been Vindicated—Bryan's Election Would Prove Disastrous to Business.

In a formal interview on Wednesday October 10, Former President Benjamin Harrison gave his reasons for favoring the reelection of President McKinley. He explained also why he would make no speeches during the campaign and recited the fact which had been misconstrued into an appearance of mild hostility on his part toward the present administration. Regarding the main issue, the success of the republican party this fall, he spoke to the point as follows:

"The economic policies of the republican party have been vindicated by the remarkable and general prosperity that has developed during Mr. McKinley's administration—succeeding a period of great depression. My retirement from office will certainly renew conditions from which we have so happily escaped. The full dinner bucket is not a sordid emblem. It has a spiritual significance for the spirit of the nation. It is a sign of the wife and family, more schooling and less work for the children and a margin of saving for sickness and old age."

"Is it true, general, that you have consented to make some speeches in this campaign?"

"No; that statement has not been authorized by me," was his answer. "I have said to everyone who has spoken or written to me on the subject that I could not do any more campaign work. I began to make republican speeches the year I began to vote, and have had a laborious, if unimportant part in every campaign, state and national since, until 1888. In 1896 I submitted myself to very hard work, and then made up my mind, and so said to my friends, that I would do no more campaigning. Following this conclusion, I declined to take a speaking part in the campaign of 1898. My retirement from office that year, not from this, few men have made more speeches for their party than I have, and no ex-president, I am sure, has made more. Since I left Washington my retirement from all participation in party management has been complete. All that I have left to others, and I think they have very generally and kindly accepted my sense of the proprieties of the case—at least between campaigns. In a word, I have retired from all public life, and taken a seat in the pew—with a deep sense of gratitude to my forbearing fellow countrymen."

"But, general, it is said that you are not altogether in accord with your party?"

"Well, I have heard that my silence was imputed by some to the fact that I had only public utterance I have made in criticism of the policies of the party was contained in the interview, consisting of one rather short sentence, that I gave to the newspapers while the Porto Rico bill was pending. In substance, that I regarded the bill as a grave departure from right principles. I still think so. I do not believe that the legislative power of congress in the territories is absolute. I believe that duties and imports, applies to Porto Rico. These views I know are not held by many able lawyers. It is a legal question—one that the political departments of the government cannot fully decide. The final and controlling word upon this question is with the supreme court of the United States. Cases involving the question are, I understand, pending, and a decision, in which we almost certainly cannot be much deferred. I think, therefore, that voters ought to vote with a view to the right decision of those questions that are directly and finally in the control of the president and congress."

Opposition to Bryan.

"The general reasons I gave in my Carnegie hall speech in 1896 why Mr. Bryan should not be elected still hold good with me. His election would, I think, throw government into confusion, and would, if he could, destroy the gold standard and other things that we value even more upon the day we almost certainly cannot be much deferred. I think, therefore, that voters ought to vote with a view to the right decision of those questions that are directly and finally in the control of the president and congress."

Must Use Army.

"Now, we have the Philippine islands, first by conquest, then by treaty, supported by Col. Bryan and the democratic senators, and then by purchase. The title by conquest is good, the title by treaty and purchase comes from the power which had held these islands without any dispute of its title for 200 years. President McKinley, by virtue of his oath of office, is compelled to use the army and navy to suppress insurrection and protect the people of the United States in their lives, their property and their liberties. In performing the duty which devolved upon him, and which he is commanded by his office to perform, the army had defeated the Aguinaldo insurrection and disbanded the Aguinaldo army. The people of all the many islands of the Philippines had returned to their peaceful pursuits and accepted the American conditions. In the island of Luzon alone a scattered band of brigands here

and there were in arms against the authority of the United States. More and more Bryanism appears to be the paramount issue, not the Philippines. People appear to be willing to trust that we shall be able to manage the Philippine business in some way that will not bring in ruinous conditions at home, but they are less confident that Bryanism can be so controlled, with Bryan himself in the saddle. The fear of personal loss or hardship is the consideration that presses most forcibly and constantly on the minds of the voters who are to decide the election.—Boston Herald.

FOUR REBELLIONS.

They are Now Existing in Southern China.

Each One Aims to Overthrow the Reigning Dynasty—Russians Meet with Stubborn Resistance in Manchuria.

London, Oct. 15.—The Shanghai correspondent of the Morning Post, wiring Saturday, describes four distinct agitations—in Kwang Tung, Kwang Si, Sze Chuan and the Yang-Tse region—all of which are anti-dynastic rather than anti-foreign. "If Sun Yat Sen is successful in the south," says the correspondent, "and his rebellion spreads over the Yang-Tse region, he will probably be aided by Prince Tuan and the Mohammedan leaders in the northwest."

The Chinese imperial troops, according to a dispatch from Hong Kong, have recaptured Wei Chou, on Est river, where Sun Yat Sen, the reformer, had raised his flag, and have scattered the rebels. Shanghai, Oct. 15.—From Canton it is reported that the Kwang Si rebels have defeated the imperial troops on the borders of Kwang Tung. London, Oct. 16.—Dr. Morrison, in the Times this morning, describes the occupation of Peking and the demonstration in the Forbidden City. In connection with the latter incident he emphasizes the self-denial of Gen. Chaffee. "The American troops fought their way, driving the Chinese in front of them, to the gateway. There was then no agreement to hold Chaffee back. He might have pressed on, taken the palace and hoisted the stars and stripes. It would have been a prize, and the temptation must have been great."

St. Petersburg, Oct. 18.—Reports to the war office of the occupation of Mukden, Manchuria, show that the Russians met with strong opposition at Schacho, where the Chinese, with 30 battalions, 20 field guns, Krupps and Maxim's, occupied the railway embankment and heights. The fighting continued from 9 in the morning until 4 in the afternoon. The Chinese cavalry enveloped the Russian right flank and endeavored to take it in the rear. They were repulsed, but returned repeatedly to the attack. Finally after artillery preparations, the whole Russian column was thrown against the Chinese, who by evening were in full retreat. This result was only reached when Gen. Pleisier's column, which had been resting from the fatigue of a long march, was called into action. Next day the Chinese made a less stubborn stand in a strong position on the mountain chain in front of Liao Jan. The position was captured at noon, but the Russians were unable to pursue the Chinese, owing to extreme fatigue and the dilapidated nature of the country. The Russians in the course of the two days' operations lost 50 killed and wounded. They captured several guns.

Hong Kong, Oct. 18.—Advices from Canton say it is reported there that Sun Yat Sen, the reformer, captured Hui Chow last Monday. The Cantonese assert that if Hui Chow, which resisted the insurgents in the Tai Ping rebellion, falls this, the rebels will be able to take Canton within a week. Admiral Ho, with the bulk of his forces, left Sam Chun yesterday in pursuit of the rebels, leaving 250 troops to protect Sam Chun and sending 200 to garrison the mandarin station at Nao Tau.

Peking, via Shanghai, Oct. 18.—Prince Ching and Li Hung Chang have addressed a joint meeting of the foreign envoys, fixing Saturday next for the first meeting to discuss the conditions of peace. Berlin, Oct. 18.—A letter has been received from two German merchants, Berren Bielfeld and Elenmann, who left Tien Tsin August 12 and reached Peking simultaneously with the relief column. They claim to have found proof that Baron Von Ketteler, the murdered German minister, went to the tsung li yamen at the express desire of the whole diplomatic corps, after having been strongly assured that there was no danger. They say that his whole conduct before and on the day of the murder was devoid of provocation.

St. Petersburg, Oct. 19.—The war office has published further official advices regarding the advance to Mukden. These show that the Russians left camp at Liao Jan September 30. The Chinese retired before them in disorder, plundering and burning the villages as they retreated. The main body of the Chinese retired in the direction of Mukden, although large numbers moved eastward and westward. At Jan Tai Gen. Subsvitch, one of the Russian commanders, learned that the Chinese authorities had deserted Mukden and that their flight had been followed by that of the Chinese troops after pillaging the town. He immediately sent a flying column under Col. Artamonoff, which, after slight resistance, occupied Mukden on October 2.

The Chinese had fired the mines and destroyed the city gates. The Russians found all the buildings belonging to Europeans and native converts burning. The imperial palace had been looted and then partially burned. Three Killed at a Crossing. New Castle, Pa., Oct. 15.—Oscar Kospi, one of the victims of the accident which happened at the Pittsburg & Lake Erie railroad crossing near Carbon, this county, Saturday night, returned to consciousness yesterday. The dead are John Korbie, a prosperous farmer; Ellen Korbie, daughter aged 12 years, and Annie Korbie, daughter aged 7 years. Kospi had several ribs and his cheek bone broken and is bruised all over the body. He will live. Kospi claims that the party did not see the train or hear the whistle.

Mike Found It Bad Walking.

In the course of the terrible march of the Irish fusiliers from Dundee to Ladysmith the men were much fatigued owing to the rough journey. One man in particular stumbled along as if walking in his sleep. An officer passed. "Sir," said Michael, "what country is this we're marching over?" "The Natal tableland, my man," was the reply. "Badad, sir," said Michael, "I think the table's turned, as you might say, while walking over the legs of it."—London Tit-Bits.

Does Coffee Agree With You?

If not, drink Grain-O—made from pure grains. A lady writes: "The first time I made Grain-O I did not like it, but after using it one week nothing would induce me to go back to coffee." It nourishes and feeds the system. Children can drink it freely with great benefit. It is the strengthening substance of pure grains. Get a package to-day from your grocer, follow directions in making, and you will have a delicious and healthful table beverage for old and young. 15c and 25c.

Not Pleasing.

Sandy Pikes—Did de funny old chap in de wayside cottage tell yer a side-splitting story, Billy? Billy Coalgate—Naw! He told me a wood-splitting story, an' I moved on.—Chicago Daily News.

Business Opportunities on the line of the Chicago Great Western Ry in Illinois, Iowa, Minnesota and Missouri. First class openings in growing towns for all kinds of business and for manufacturing. Our list includes locations for Blacksmiths, Doctors, Dressmakers, Furniture, Grain and Live Stock Buyers, General Merchandise, Hardware, Harness, Tailors, Cold Storage, Creameries and Canning Factories. Write fully in regard to your requirements and we may advise you intelligently. Address W. J. Reed, Industrial Agent, C. G. W. Ry., 601 Endicott Bldg., St. Paul, Minn.

According to the women, it costs as much to get a girl up to look like a simple, wild field flower as to dress her gorgeously.—Atchison Globe.

To Cure a Cold in One Day

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund money if it fails to cure. 50c.

After a woman finally decides where to place her bureau she begins to long for next house cleaning time, when she can change it.—Atchison Globe.

Drugs have their uses, but don't store them in your stomach. Beeman's Pepsin Gum aids the natural forces to perform their functions.

The girl who turns up her nose at sight of a broom is always glad enough to sweep down the aisle when she's married.—Philadelphia Record.

Carter's Ink has the endorsement of the United States government and of all the leading railroads. Want any more evidence?

When patronizing a Boston hotel don't forget that "culinary symposium" on the bill of fare means hash.—Chicago Daily News.

Pink's Cure for Consumption is an infallible medicine for coughs and colds.—N. W. Samuel, Ocean Grove, N. J., Feb. 17, 1900.

Minnie—"Carris says that Fred thinks the world of her. He actually loves her faults, she says." Hattie—"And she has so many of them! What a wealth of love he must bestow upon her!"—Boston Transcript.

We refund the cost for every package of PUTNAM FADELESS DYES that fails to give satisfaction. Monroe Drug Co., Unionville, Mo. Sold by all druggists.

A boarding house keeper who buys the best butter never gets credit for anything but butterine.—Atchison Globe.

How My Throat Hurts!—Why don't you use Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar? Pike's Toothache Drops Cure in one minute.

A suitable dowry for a widow is a widow.—Chicago Daily News.

The self-made man generally shows washed taste in his selection of pattern.—Town Topics.

When a rich man suddenly becomes poor, or a poor man suddenly becomes rich, his true character crops out.—Chicago Daily News.

Occasionally, when a girl has rigged herself up to look like a picture, she accomplishes the desired effect, for she looks like a poster.—Atchison Globe.

If we could keep ourselves from feeling flattered when people ask our advice, we probably shouldn't feel offended when they didn't take it.—Puck.

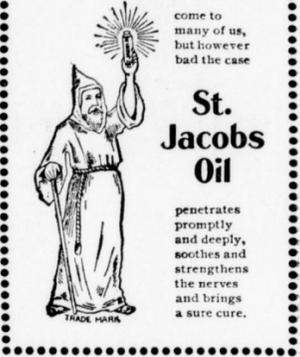
"What are you buying all those traps for?" "Doctor's orders. He tells me I need a little recreation and insists that I should go duck-hunting with him." "Huh! Seems to me that's a sort of quack remedy!"—Philadelphia Press.

The great moral force is nature itself. Violate one of its rules, and see how you are whipped. If you persist in breaking the law, you are finally condemned to death and no petitions will save you.—Atchison Globe.

McJigger—"It should be cool enough on top of some of these big office buildings." Thingumbob—"Fact. Take the Tin-topper, for instance. Now, in one of its elevators there's a thermometer, and—" McJigger—"Really shows the difference between the upper and lower temperatures, eh?" Thingumbob—"Well, you'd be surprised the way that thing goes up and down."—Philadelphia Press.

Edith—"Did you ever hear of such a thing?" Bertha—"Such a thing as what?" Edith—"As Mame Tatting and Mr. Stroger's courtship. They met at the shore, you know, and he was awfully attractive to her—or, rather, she was awfully attentive to him—and the upshot was he proposed and she accepted. He supposed she was an heiress, dot, dot, dot, and the thought was a professor of something or other in one of the colleges. It turned out that he was floor waler in the same store where Mame is saleslady." Bertha—"How romantic!"—Boston Transcript.

Sudden and Severe attacks of Neuralgia



St. Jacobs Oil

penetrates promptly and deeply, soothes and strengthens the nerves and brings a sure cure.

CONNOISSEUR IN SEEDS.

He Planted Some Bulbs That Turned Out to Be Bearing Balls for a Bicycle.

"I have a good joke on myself," said the business man whose hobby is agriculture, says the Detroit Free Press. "My mind has always had a particular preference for seeds and roots, and I never miss an opportunity to indulge in this fancy. Some time ago, in looking through an old seed box, I came across several peculiar looking seeds that at once aroused my interest. They were a little different from anything that I had discovered during my horticultural and agricultural experience, and I decided to plant them and see what the product would be. Well, I did so, and for weeks I waited to see the strange fruit, flower or vegetable plant make an appearance, carefully nurturing the soil, and giving my pet bulbs the closest attention. Discouraged at length at their failure to part the soil and spring into life, I dug them up, and what do you suppose was the discovery that I made? Why, that my interesting and peculiar bulbs were nothing more nor less than those little bicycle balls that are an important part of the steel steed's mechanism. They had been laid away in the toolbox, and their size and rusted appearance made them resemble seeds. My wife and some of my intimate friends seem to think there is no excuse for such a ludicrous thing to happen to a man that has made a study of plants and bulbs, and they are never done chaffing me and asking me when I expect to gather my crop of bicycles."

FISHED FOR A COMPLIMENT.

And the Pretty Young Girl Caught Something That Gave Her a Pain.

I overheard a bit of conversation on a Chevy Chase car the other evening that put me in a good humor for all the rest of the week, says a writer in the Washington Post. She was a pretty girl and she belonged to the number of those pretty girls who are forever longing to be told of their beauty. She was with a blue-eyed young man who looked as if he had seen 25 summers and a number of other things more educational. She was talking of a girl called Maud. "Don't you think Maud is awfully pretty?" she asked. "She's a peach," answered the young man. "The girl dangled a bait more obvious." "I'd be perfectly happy," she said, "if I were as pretty as she is." "Bad fishing weather. The young man merely settled his tie a trifle. "Oh, well," he remarked, "there's no use being unhappy about things that can't be helped."

Prince Tuan's Canaries.

Prince Tuan's opposition to European ideas is of the bitterest character, and his only trace of western civilization consists of a few dozen canaries which he has imported and placed in his well-kept gardens. He is a diplomat of the first rank, and it was through his intriguing that in the war with the Japanese the Chinese fleet was brought so late into action, resulting in its total defeat, and thus confirming Tuan's assertions that European inventions were worthless.—Stockholm Dagblad.

The Baby Was Healthy.

Two Irishmen who had not seen each other for a long time met at a fair. They had a lot of things to tell each other. "Is the baby married?" said O'Brien. "You don't tell me so!" said Blake. "Fait yes," said O'Brien, "an' I've got a fine, healthy boy which the neighbors say is the very picture of me." Blake looked for a moment at O'Brien, who was not, as you might say, remarkably good for his good looks, and then said: "Och, well, what's the harm so long as the child's healthy?"—Chicago Chronicle.

He Had a Check.

Mamma—May, your father doesn't approve of Mr. Kraft's attentions to you. He considers him what he calls "a very smooth fellow." Mary—So he is, generally, but once or twice when he called he hadn't time to get shaved.—Philadelphia Press.

There is no end of Old Virginia Cheroots to waste, as there is no finished end to cut off and throw away. When you buy three Old Virginia Cheroots for five cents, you have more to smoke, and of better quality, than you have when you pay fifteen cents for three Five Cent cigars. Three hundred million Old Virginia Cheroots smoked this year. Ask your own dealer. Price, 3 for 5 cents.