CAMERON COUNTY PRESS.

H H MULLIN Editor.

Published Every Thursday. TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

ADVERTISING RATES:

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

are low and uniform, and application.

application.

Legal and Official Advertising per square,

Legal and Legal and Section of the subsequent inserthree times or less, 12: each subsequent inserthree times or less and the section of the section o

three times or less, \$2: each subsequent finser-tion 50 cents per square. Local notices lucents per line for one inser-sertion: 5 cents per line for each subsequent consecutive insertion. Obituary notices over five lines, 10 cents per line. Simple aunouncements of births, mar-riages and deaths will be inserted free. Business cards, five lines or less, 55 per year; over five lines, at the regular rates of adver-tising.

tising.
No local inserted for less than 75 cents per

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. paper will be discontinued until arrear-are paid, except at the option of the pub-

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

CURRENT TOPICS.

Adelina Patti has celebrated her 58th birthday.

Lord Roberts is a possible purchaser of Mme. Patti's castle.

Great Britain has no distinctive and exclusive throne. One person in every thirty-nine in

England and Wales is a pauper. At present each 1,100,000 tons of

coal raised costs one human life. A fire has been raging in a rich

Pennsylvania coal field for 42 years. Lions and tigers are too weak in lung power to run more than half a

Senor Sagasta heads the new Spanish cabinet. Gen. Weyler is minister The Hindu chronology extends to

6174 B. C.; Babylon, 6758 B. C.; China,

Professional cyclists made over \$100,000 in prize money during the

In Prussia alone, in the ten years ending 1896, 407 school children committed suicide.

Our Indian population is not skilful in any line of manufacture save their own crude industries.

After having been threatened many years, the fortifications of Paris are at last to be destroyed.

The fastest-flowing river in the world is the Sutlej, in India. Its descent is 12,000 feet in 180 miles. At Schoenbrunn, the Austrian em

peror's palace, is the finest collection of orchids in the world, numbering 18,000 plants A fiber company is preparing to

manufacture gun stocks of fiber, with a view to lightening the weight of the An Ohio clervgyman has adopted

display newspaper advertising as a means of increasing the size of his

Capt. Alfred Dreyfus has written book entitled "Five Years of My Life," dealing with his imprisonment on

Gen. MacArthur has issued a state ment to the Filipinos, offering to sur-

render one prisoner for every gun given up by the rebels. The working force of the govern ment departments in Washington number 19,446, drawing salaries to the

amount of \$16,628,505.72 per annum. The censorship is a very real thing in China. There any one who writes an objectionable book is punished with 100 blows of the heavy bamboo

and banished for life. Bombay is an immense city, with sea shipping equal to the best. It has large commerce and trade and manufacturing interests. Its buildings are said to be finest in

The death rate of the world is 67 and the birth rate 70 a minute, and this seemingly light percentage of rector of our diplomacy. The story gain is sufficient to give a net increase in population each year of 1,-200.000.

In the years 1898 and 1899 German held second place in shipbuilding, but, for various reasons, the shipbuilding in the United States that it has placed

The distinction among animals of The distinction among to the requiring least sleep belongs to the elephant. In spite of its capacity for hard work, the elephant seldom, if ever, sleeps more than four, or occasionally five, hours.

The inks of ancient days were much like black paint, and, on account of the large quantity of gum employed in their composition, the letters stood up in relief on the parch ments as though embossed.

Smoking a pipe of medium size, say a statistician, a man blows out of his mouth every time he fills the bow 700 smoke clouds. If he smokes four times a day for twenty years he blows 20,440,00 smoke clouds.

The common potato, when decom posing, gives light enough to read by—a light so vivid that once a cellar at Strasburg was thought to be or fire when shining with the phosphorescence of decomposing potatoe

The memorial of Queen Victoria which has been approved by King Ed ward, is to be a monument, the most prominent feature of which will be of the queen, to be near Westminster Abbey or Bucking

The ten largest German cities are to-day: Berlin, 1,884,345 inhabitants; Hamburg, 704,669; Munich, 500,000 Breslau, 422,415 Dresden, 395,349; Cologne, 370,685; Frankfort, 287,813; Nuremberg, 260, 743; Hanover, 234,986.

M'KINLEY THE MAN.

A Glance at the Upward Career of the Nation's Respected Chief . Executive.

Just ten years ago William McKinley was retiring from congress, a defeated candidate for reelection, after an almost unbroken service of 14 years. He had gone down under the democratic avalanche of November, 1890. His opponents attributed his defeat to the tariff bill bearing his name, then but recently enacted into law. His friends attributed it to a democratic gerrymander which had placed him at a disadvantage in his district. But, for one cause or the other, he was returning to private life, and the boldest of the enemies of protection ventured the prediction that he would find it difficult to regain a place as leader. Those gentlemen spoke without prescience.

Hardly had Mr. McKinley reached home when a movement took form to make him his party's candidate that year for governor of Ohio. The repub-licans responded readily to the suggestion, he was nominated with ease and tion, he was nominated with ease and he had a plurality at the polls over James E. Campbell of over 20,000. It was an extraordinary victory, coming so soon after the repudiation of the Mc-Kinley tariff bill at the congressional elections of the year before. He was renominated and reelected governor in 1893, and this time received the unprecedented plurality of 80,000-odd. votes. The campaign had been fought on both sides with extraordinary vigor because of the recognized fact that the result would probably have an important bearing on the presidential nom-inations of 1896. If Mr. McKinley should win, his chances for the republican nomination would be greatly advanced, while if Mr. Neal, the democratic candidate, should win, a new leader in that party would have to be reck-

Mr. McKinley's record-breaking race had the effect desired and expected by his followers. It made him irresistible at the next republican national conven tion, and he won the nomination for president over as strong a man as Thomas B. Reed with ease. The canvass that followed, in which he was pitted against a whirlwind campaigner of many attractive personal qualities, and who played upon the emotions of the people at a time of much want and distress, stamped Mr. McKinley as a leader of great sagacify and reserve power. He brought forward the policy of protection again and opposed it to free silver, and again Mr. Bryan went to the wall. His renomination and reelection as president have logically fol-lowed, and he is beginning his second term in the white house with the en-thusiastic plaudits of his friends and the heartiest personal good will of even

his opponents. Mr. McKinley is 57 years of age. His health is excellent. His capacity for work is great. His knowledge of men and affairs is very wide. He enjoys the confidence of the people. As white a light beats upon him as upon any throne, and it discloses nothing to his disadvantage. He is so much respected and so well beloved, indeed, that all men, regardless of party, cordially and sincerely respond to the toast of Long live William McKinley!-Washington

LIBERATOR M'KINLEY.

Millions of Oppressed Subjects Relieved of the Galling Yok of Spain.

The war with Spain, which President McKinley did everything in his power to prevent, gave him the great opportunity of his life, and one that he best improved. In it he lifted his administration to the plane of those of Washington and Lincoln, and linked his name with theirs for our time, if not for all time, as the lib-erator of millions from the yoke of Spain. The country wanted war, but was not prepared for it; the president did not want it, but was prepared for it when it came. Throughout the war he was not only the acof the United States in the summer of 1898 is as dramatic and as brilliant and as glorious as any that history tells. Spain was expelled from her last strongholds in the West Indies and in the East Indies, and shut up in the home peninsula; the islands she had misgoverned came un-der the flag of freedom; the United States, as the champion of the millions whom Spain had oppressed, came out of her isolation, and received recognition from all of the nations. President McKinley could say better than any man: "This was my work," while, with characteristic modesty, thoughtfulness and generosity, he was praising and thanking other men, all of whom did not deserve to be so praised and thanked. The suddenness and completeness of our achievement dazzled the imagination and won the admiration of the world. Its consequences made us an er, and gave us new duties and responsibilities, which we regret, but In the United States the word F. MacFarland, in Atlantic.

The report of the joint commission to survey the boundary line be-tween the United States and British America, although not final, practically sustairs the claims of this government, the former getting ninetenths and the latter one-tenth of the disputed territory. Thus dies another assortment of falsehoods to the effect that the administration would surrender to Great Britain .-Indianapolis Journal.

Mr. Bryan has become quite electric cars in all progressive cities cheerful since he learned that a resion of the old world and our machinery Mr. Bryan has become quite dent of Canton, O., died recently of

INDEPENDENCE OF CUBA.

Rational and Commendable Course of President McKinley in Treas ing with the Island.

The anti-administration journals tel us that our government is intent upon "robbing" the Cubans of their independence and making of the island Cuba an American colony and so repudiating the solemn pledges of congress in 1898. The answer of the presithese outrageous charges which have not the slighest foundation in fact, was the attachment of his sig nature to the army appropriation bil which embodies the provisions touching the relations of the United States with Cuba and the Philippines.

The president has thus emphasized the position of this government and na-tion on this important subject. The position is in the highest sense com mendable, rational, conciliatory and calculated to bestow upon Cuba the trongest reality of independence and local autonomy and to insure the reign of law and order, peace and justice or the island and insure it against a lapse into the chaotic condition of Hayti. Having freed the island from Spain, our government has, in every step it has taken, given the Cubans to understand that it purposes to be guardian of the island and to establish the stable government required by the treaty of Paris. It declared, in the call for the Cuban constitutional convention, that the constitution framed by the convention must be submitted to the United States congress for approval. There was not a delegate in the convention who did not perfectly understand that the work of the convention would be subject to such supervision. Even men like Cisneros understood this and made no objection when the convention met They all knew that they were expected to define the relations of the island to the United States. Intelligent Cubans saw that as the United States holds the sovereignty of Cuba as trustee, trusteeship cannot be turned over to any persons or government who does not have the right and ability to act in the place of the United States. If the constitution were eminently acceptable, the Cuban government elected 90 days after its promulgation would have to be installed under the protection of our troops and the United States would have to see that the elections were properly held and the machinery of th insular government put in operation successfully. The Cuban constitution itself devotes several sections to the subject of the transfer of government plainly conceding that the elections must be held in accordance with the orders of the United States issued July 25, 1900. Obviously, the trusteeship of the United States over the island doe not end until a stable government shall have been established there, and the United States has properly and lawfully insisted that the Cubans shall give certain guaranties protective of the interests of both parties, and either to be made a part of the organic law or to be embodied in a permanent treaty between the United States and Cuba. It is a small thing for the United States to require American supervision of Cuba's treaty-making and debt-making power. The United States reghteously shall not be worse than the former state under Spain. It is the truest statesmanship to insist that Cuba shall not fall into the hands of revolutionary juntas which will prove destructive of the real welfare of the Cubans and make it the desolate ctalking ground

for a series of dictators.

Fortunately, the administration of President McKinley is equal to the duty and responsibility of dealing with the Cuban matter, which will be settled in a statesmanlike way, conducive to the highest interests of Cuba and the United States .- Minneapelis Journal.

POLITICAL DRIFT.

There have been presidents who apparently held congress in light esteem. President McKinley has had a long and honorable career in congress, he knows the preper functions of that body and recognizes its prop er authority, and he has no intention of encroaching on its rights or ignoring its responsibilities. That is one reason why the president and congress get along so well together. -Troy Times

The president has spoken luminously and convincingly concerning Cuba. The policy enunciated by congress will have few opponents among men who read the president's re-marks on this most important question. He says "the declaration of the purposes of this government in the resolution of April 20, 1898, must be made good." The only way to make it good is to rollow the line of policy indicated by congress and approved by the president.-Chicago Tribune

Col. Bryan can't get anything straight. In naming his paper he has to juggle with a definition. He quotes Webster's dictionary as defining a "commoner" as "one of the common people." He conveniently leaves out Webster's addition and qualification, "one having no rank of nobility. no relevancy. The colonel might just as well call his weekly emanation The Serf, The Slave, or The Peasant, as The Commoner. The title is absurd.-N. Y. Sun.

That tariff war against the United States does not seem to prevent other countries from buying what they want of us. Our export continue to increase, and some of our specialities are rapidly growing in foreign favor. The city of Berne Switzerland, has just placed a large order for American electric cars With our bridges in the Soudan, our lent of Canton, O., died recently of everywhere, the tariff does not ap-trarvation. — Detroit Free Press pear to be much of a Chinese wall. -Troy Times.

A STATESMAN DIES, A PRINCELY GIFT.

Ex-President Harrison Joins the Silent Majority.

His Last Hours Were Spent in a Stupo and It Is Said that During De-lirious Moments He Spoke of the Sufferings and Wrongs of the Boers.

Indianapolis, March 14.—Gen. Ben-jamin Harrison died at 4:45 o'clock Wednesday afternoon without re-gaining consciousness. His death was quiet and painless, there being a gradual sinking until the end came, which was marked by a single gasp for breath as life departed from the

body of the statesman.

The general's condition was so bad in the morning that the attending physicians understood that the end could not be far off, and all bulletins sent out from the sick room were to this effect, so that the family and this effect, so that the family and friends were prepared when the final blow came. The gradual failing of the remarkable strength shown by the patient became more noticeable in the afternoon and a few moments before the end there was an apparent breakdown on the part of the sufferer, as he surrendered to the disease against which he had been bettling for so many he had been battling for so many hours. The change was noticed by the physicians and the relatives and friends, who had retired from the sick room to the library below, were summoned and reached the bedside of the general before he passed



EX-PRESIDENT HARRISON.

None of Gen. Harrison's children vere present at his death Col. Russell Harrison nor M had reached the city, although both were hurrying to the bedside of their dying parent as fast as steam could carry them. Elizabeth, Gen. Harrison's little

Elizabeth, Gen. Harrison's little daughter, had been taken from the sick room before the end came.

One of the most pathetic incidents of the whole illness of the general occurred Tuesday before he became unconscious. The general's little daughter, Elizabeth, was brought into the sick room for a few moments and offered him a small apple pie which she had made. Gen. Harrison smiled his recognition of the child and her gift, but the effort to speak was too much and he could do nothing more to express his apprecinothing more to express his appreci-

tion.
Yesterday all efforts to arouse the slowly dying man to consciousness failed, and he died without a word of recognition to any of those who surrounded his bedside.

The funeral of ex-President Harri-

son will take place next Sunday af-ternoon at 2 o'clock. The services will be held in the First Presbyterian church, of which Gen. Harrison was a member for nearly 50 years.

The body of Gen. Harrison will lie in state in the rotunda of the Capitol all day Saturday.

tol all day Saturday.

From one who was present at the death bed it is learned that the allegations of cruelty and injustice dealt out by England to the Boers in their out by England to the Boer a Sub-ject for thought in the mind of Gen. Harrison. To his friends he had often spoken of the pity and shame that the brave farmers of South Africa should be robbed of their country, of all they have in the world and forced to submit to terrible miseries. Gen. Harrison would have liked nothing better than to have come out strongly and say what he thought of England's expeller; it was in his England's cruelty; it was in his mind constantly, but he believed that an ex-president should observe the same properties of speech which are ob-served by a president of the United States. He was at all times careful o say nothing that could be twisted

to say nothing that could be twisted into a seeming disregard for the honor of the high position he once held. During the last hours he spoke of the Boers and their struggles. His voice was low and his thoughts disconnected, but those lying over him could catch words of praise for the Roer roughlie.

Boer republic. Benjamin Harrison was born at Benjamin Harrison was born at North Bend, O., August 20, 1833. He was the son of John Scott Harrison and the grandson of William Henry Harrison, the ninth president of the United States. Benjamin Harrison, his great grandfather, was one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence.

Washington, March 14.—President Washington, March 14.—President McKinley will attend the funeral of Gen. Harrison. He will leave here probably to-night, although the exact time of departure has not been determined definitely, accompanied by Mrs. McKinley and Secretary Cortelyou. The party will stop at Canton for a day or more and Mrs. McKinley will remain there while the president and Mr. Correlyou proceed to dent and Mr. Cortelyou proceed

Magee's Will.

Pittsburg, Harch 14.—The will of the late State Senator Magee does not indicate the value of the estate, but close friends estimate it at bebut close friends estimate it at between \$4,500,000 and \$5,000,000, the bulk of which will ultimately reach the fund for the establishment of a hospital which Mr. Magee directs shall be erected in memory of his mother. All of his brothers and his sister are remembered. Several friends and all of his servants are cared for, and his wife is given the income of his residuary estate. At her death the entire estate will revert to the lospital.

Mr. Carnegie Establishes a Pension Fund for His Employes.

ecurities Worth 84,000,000 Are Do-nated by the Steel King for the Pur-pose of Alding Men Employed by the Carnegle Co.—Gives a Million to Three Libraries.

Pittsburg, March 14.—Two commu nications from Andrew Carnegie which were made public last night tell of the steel king's retirement from active business life and of his donation of \$4,000,000 for the endowment of a fund for superannuated and disabled employes of the Carne-gie Co. This benefaction is by far the largest of the many created by Mr. Carnegie, and is probably with-out a counterpart anywhere in the world. This fund will in nowise interfere with the continuance of the savings fund established by the com-pany 15 years ago for the benefit of its employes. In the latter fund pany 15 years ago for the first employes. In the latter fund nearly \$2,000,000 of the employes' savings are on deposit, upon which the company by contract pays 6 per cent, and loans money to the workmen to build their own homes. The letters follow.

"New York, March 14.—To the good people of Pittsburg: An opportunity to retire from business came to me unsought, which I considered its second to the constitution of sidered it my duty to accept. My resolve was made in youth to retire before old age. From what I have seen around me I cannot doubt the seen around me I cannot doubt the wisdom of this course, although the change is great and seldom brings the happiness expected. But this is because so many, having abundance to retire upon, have so little to retire to. I have always felt that old age should be spent not, as the Scotch say, in 'making mickle mair,' but in making good use of what has but in making good use of what has been acquired, and I hope my friends of Pittsburg will approve of my action in retiring while still in full health and vigor, and I can reason. ably expect many years for useful-ness in fields which have other than personal aims.

"The pain of change and separation from business associations and em-ployes is keen; associates who are at ace the best of friends; employe who are not only the best of workmen, but the most self-respecting body of men which the world has to show. Of this I am well assured and very proud.

"But the separation even from a "But the separation even from a business point of view is not absolute, since my capital remains in Pittsburg as before, and indeed I am now interested in more mills there than ever, and depend upon Pittsburg for my revenue. I shall have mor time now to devote to the Institut and to the Technical school, whice and to the Technical school, which are in the higher domain of Pittsburg's life and these I have long seen to be my chief work."

LETTER NO. 2.

"New York, March 12.—To the President and Managers of the Carnegie Co.: Mr. Franks, my cashier, will hand over to you upon your ac-ceptance of the trust \$5,000,000 of the Carnegie Co. bonds in trust for the following purposes:

"The income of \$1,000,000 to be spent in maintaining the libraries built by me in Braddock, Homestead and Duquesne. I have been giving the interest on \$250,000 to each of these libraries hitherto and this will give a revenue of \$50,000 hereafter for the three. Braddock library is for the three. for the three. Braddock library is doing a great deal of work for the neighborhood and requires more than Homestead. Homestead, on the other hand, will probably require more for a time than Duquesne, but I leave it to you to distribute the funds from time to time according to the work done or needed. Duto the work done or needed. Duquesne's portion can be held until the library is opened, and then applied to meet extras in cost, if any.

"The income of the other \$4,000,000 is to be applied:

"First-To provide for employes of the Carnegie Co. in all its work the Carnegie Co. in all its works, mines, railways, shops, etc., injured in its service, and for those depen-dent upon such employes as are

"Second—To provide small pensions to such employes as, after long sions to such employes as, after long and creditable service, through exceptional circumstances need such help in their old age and who make a good use of it. Should these uses not require all of the revenue and a surplus of \$200,000 be left after ten years' operation, then for all over this, workmen in the mills other than the Carnegie Co, in Allegheny county shall become eligible for participashall become eligible for participashall become eligible for participashall become the Carnegie Co. in Alegneny county shall become eligible for participa-tion in the fund, the mills nearest the works of the Carnegie Co. being first embraced.

"This fund is not intended to be

used as a substitute for what the company has been in the habit of doing in such cases-far from it. intended to go still further and give to the injured or their families, or to employes who are needy in old age, through no fault of their own, some provision against want as long as needed, or until young children can become self-supporting. "I make this first use of surplus

wealth upon retiring from business weath upon retiring from ousness as an acknowledgement of the deep debt which I owe to the workmen who have contributed so greatly to my success. I hope the cordial rela-tions which exist between employers and employed throughout all the Car-negie Co. works may never be dis-turbed."

The Alabama Is O. K.

Montgomery, Ala., March 14.—Rear Admiral Evans, Commodore Roelker and Naval Constructor Capps, who went to Pensacola for final inspection went to Pensacola for final inspection of the battleship Alabama, passed through Montgomery last night on their return to Washington. Tuesday morning the Alabama went to sea for a final trial trip. Two rounds were fired from the batteries to test the mounts and the entire battery was fired to test the mounts and fastenings. The vessel was run two hours at full speed with natural draft and the indicators showed a draft and made 15.2 knots an hour.

One Way of Settling for Supper.

Three commercial travelers meet-g at a hotel one winter evening had ing at a hotel one winter evening had a hearty supper together. Supper over, the three found some difficulty in alloting their respective shares in the bill; but one of them at length cut short the dispute by proposing that whoever had the "oldest name" among them should go free, the expenses being halved by the other two. This amendment being promptly accepted, No. 1 produced a card inscribed "Richard Eve," which No. 2 trumped with "Adam Brown." Then No. 3, a portly veteran with humor-

No. 3, a portly veteran with humorous gray eyes, laid down his card with the quiet confidence of a great general making a decisive movement, and remarked, with a chuckle:

"I don't much think you'll beat this 'un, gents."

And he was right, for the name was "Mr. B. Ginning."—Tit-Bits.

Trains Delayed by Thistles.

Trainmen in some parts of South Dakota have a new difficulty to surmount in the shape of vast masses of Russian thistles, which collect in drifts on the tracks. The weeds are blown into cuts, where they become trains are delayed for hours. The locomotives might push their way through but for the fact that the crushing of the oily fibre and seeds, the wheels refusing to revolve even after a liberal application of sayd. after a liberal application of sand. Chicago Chronicle.

A Careless Woman.

Wife-Henry, can't you let me have ome money to-day? Husband-What did you do with

that dollar I let you have last week?
Wife (good naturedly)—Well, I had
to have a new bonnet and a heaver
wrap, and Willie and Kate needed
new shoes, and John had to have a new snies, and sonn had to hat, and new snit, and Frank a new hat, and Caroline needed a new gown and Mary a pair of gloves and David an overcoat — and — and — and, really, Henry, I don't remember what I did with the change. — Detroit Free Press.

Her View.

Mr. Solidrocks—It's a heavy defal-cation and, perhaps, I'd better keep it

quiet.
Mrs. Solidrocks-Oh, no! Let the world know how easily you can afford it .- Puck.

ANCIENTS HAD SENSE.

Dated Beginning of Year from Opening of Spring

When All Things in Nature Start Afresh.

Some Other Things in Which the Ancients Have Given Us Points.

The ancients began their year with the advent of spring. How much more appropriate thus to begin the New Year with the new life of nature in the awakening spring. At this season all processes throughout the natural world start afresh.

The ancients also showed their sagacity and appreciation of the great changes and active processes of spring-

changes and active processes of spring-time, by realizing that this is also the time for renewed life and energy in the human system. They well knew that the blood should be cleansed from impurities and the nerves re-invigorated at this season. Hence the establishment of the custom of taking a good spring medicine.

This most sensible and healthy custom is followed by almost every-body at the process

body at the present day, few people of intelligence venturing to go venturing to of intelligence venturing to go through this trying time of change from winter to summer without taking a spring medicine.

The unanimity on this subject is a

settled fact; the only question hereto-



MR. STOUGHTON L. FARNHAM.

fore has been in regard to what is the
best thing to take. The people have
now become unanimous in their debest thing to take. The people have now become unanimous in their decision that as a spring tonicand restorative, Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy is pre-eminently the best. Year after year Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy has proved itself the surest, most positive and reliable remedy. Made from pure vegetable medicines, it invariably cleanses, purifies and enriches the blood, making the blood rich and red, and at the same time, by its invigorating effects, giving strength, power, vitality and energy to the nerves.

In fact, Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy has proved itself the most perfect of medicines and just what everybody needs for a spring remedy. Try it this spring.

Mr. Stoughton L. Farnham of Manchester, N. H., says:

"Some time ago I was troubled with lassitude and a feeling of fatigue. I did not have the ambition to do anything that demanded unusual physical exertion.

"I was recommended by a friend to try Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy. I took two or three bottles and am prepared to say that it did me good. I can recommend it as a tonic, as I know it helped me."