## 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 ents 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

spilication.
Ligal and Official Advertising per square,
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the times or less, 12: each subsequent insertion: 0 cents per square.
Local notices to cents per line for one insersertion: 5 cents per line for each subsequent
consecutive insertion.

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Obliving notices over five lines, 10 cents per ine. Simple announcements of births, maringes and deaths will be inserted free. Business cards, five lines or less, to per year; over five lines, at the regular rates of adversions.

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.

No paper will be discontinued until arrearages are paid, except at the option of the publisher. Papers sent out of the county must be paid for in advance.

"The ethics of gambling and the perils of making haste to be rich" was the Growth of the subject of a recent sermon by Rev.
Gambling Habit. Newell Dwight Hillis at Plymouth church, Brooklyn. Dr. Hillis said in part: "The evils of drink are familiar to you. There are other evils. But the greatest peril is the insane spirit of gambling which seems to have taken hold of the people, irrespective of social standing or religious belief. The insane desire to get rich quickly is at the bottom of it all. There is no difference between the newsboy who flips coins and the man in Wall street who buys stocks on margins on a chance that they will rise or fall. Both wish to get something for nothing; both are gamblers. The incessant gambling on all sports has wrought intellectual demoralization to the country. Horse racing is one of the noblest of sports, but it has been degraded and bestialized by gambling. Every Saturday afternoon you see at the race tracks thousands of working girls and men who have families to support crazy with the intoxication of gambling. As each race is run they stand up, a yelling, cursing, purplefaced, brutalized gang." In these words Dr. Hillis presents a scene that is growing to be too common for the good of the whole country. The gambling which is inseparable from horse racing at big city race tracks is, according to the metropolitan press, a growing menace to the honor, sobriety and virtue of the youth of the

The latest novelty in the counterfeiting line is reported from Phila-Counterfeiting in delphia, where a lawyer was the Prison.

other day arrested charged with aiding two of his clients, prisoners in Moyamensing prison, in an enterprise for the printing of bogus \$20 bills. The charge is that the men made the plates at odd moments during their confinement awaiting trial, and then printed the notes with a cleverly devised apparatus, so small that it could be hidden in a cigar box. For paper which would defy scrutiny they used genuine dollar bills, washed in a manner to obliterate the first inking. The daring of this scheme distinguishes it from the ordinary work of the badmoney makers, who usually seek secluded places for their engraving and printing. If the facts are as now rep resented, the affair reflects seriously upon the prison authorities, who are supposed to exercise the closest possible surveillance over the move ments of all prisoners, and to search their cells periodically for contraband articles. The United States government would seem to have good reason to complain of the Pennsyl vania prison methods.

President McKinley's declination to cross the Mexican border while at E Paso is said to have reminded Repre sentative Hitt of an incident of one of Gen. Grant's tours. During his first term as president Gen. Grant paid a visit to Niagara Falls. He was eager to cross over to the Canadian side, and it was with some difficulty that his friends restrained him, urging that there was an unwritten law that the president of the United States should not leave the country during his term of office. "Well," said Gen Grant, pulling at his cigar, "that seems a very silly law to me. I would like to cross over so that Colfax may realize his ambition to be president, if it is for only five minutes."

According to a Washington report the telephone slot machines are doing an enormous work in the matter of taking worn-out dimes out of circula tion. There is nothing to prevent worn-out, mutilated and almost smooth dimes from being put into the slots, and as a result many persons keep the worn-out dimes for that particular purpose. Many druggists and others who keep public telephones make no objection to taking mutilated dimes any more for the reason that they keep a supply on hand to do a telephone business with. When they see that a telephone user is going to put a new dime in the slot they simply take it in and hand a worn-out dime in exchange.

### GEN. GRANT'S REPORT.

Says War in Luzon Was Only Kept Alive by Hope of Bryan's Election.

Among those who arrived in the United States transport Sheridan at San Francisco was Brig. Gen. Frederick Dent Grant, who is back from Manila after two years of Gen. Grant, after landing, said:

Gen. Grant, after landing, said:
"Since the first campaign progress toward order and peace has been steady and rapid. The greatest revival of activity was after Bryan's speech of acceptance of the democratic nomination. You could trace the direct result of every anti-expansion speech in congress after that. In fact, the connection was close between pro-Filipino outbreaks in the United States and native revolt in the islands. The better class in the islands, who held property, were puzzled by these declarations by prominent Americans that the Philippine government should be given over to the hands of the

the islands, who held property, were puzied by these declarations by prominent Americans that the Philippine government should be given over to the hands of the insurgents. They saw piainly that they would lose both lives and property as 200n as the backs of the Americans were turned. From Bryan's first speech to the close of the campaign, all the war in the Philippines was useless war because we could make no headway against the sinister influence of anti-imperialism. The troops were kept as quiet as possible, as every one saw the futility of active effort until after the election was decided.

"No one who was not an eyewitness of affairs in the Philippines can appreciate the disastrous reaults of this democratic anti-expansion campaign on the innocent Filipines. In Fampango province over 100,000 people were killed for refusing to swear aflegiance to the insurrection. Three hundred people were burned alive in one small district. Not far from my camp eight men were killed in one day by a Filipino desperado named Lorenzo Caimiyer, who boasted that this fate would fall upon all loyalists when Americans evacuated the islands. All these outrages could be traced directly to the receipts of those seditious speeches and tracts from the United States.

"The Filipinos are timid, and it was natural that they should hesitate to espouse a cause which had such active and violent opponents in the United States. Hence it was useless carrying on warfare under such conditions. All active operations among my force were stopped after Bryan's nomination, and it was only a few days before election that we again began to prepare for war. When the announcement of President McKinley's election came I struck, and struck hard. The end of the insurrection was in sight when the natives were convinced we were in the Philippines to stay.

"So you may say the insurrection is dead. All that remains is to clean out a few thowand Ladrones and calean out a few thowand Ladrones and calean out a few thowand Ladrones and calean out a few thowand La

tives were convinced we were in the Philippines to stay.

"So you may say the insurrection is dead. All that remains is to clean out a few thousand Ladrones and gather up guns. But the work of giving natives good government is a difficult task, which will require great judgment and executive ability. These islanders are descendants of pirates and they still pay tribute to brigands. A certain class will continue to rob and pilage until they have felt the law's heavy hand. But so far as political result is concerned, the insurrection is ended. Before Aguinaldo's capture it was dead. A company of my Macabebe scouts were the men who actually made the capture of the rebel leader.

"The work of restfeins the inhead."

who actually made the capture of the rebel leader.

"The work of pacifying the islands is going on at a rapid rate since President McKinley's election. My district included the provinces of Bulacan, Pampango and Botan, all Tagalo provinces, with 600,000 population. They were regarded as the most lawless in the islands, and my work was mainly wiping out small insurgent strongholds in the mountains. Now not a single robber band is left in the district. Local government under a civilian governor is in operation and we are teaching the people and building roads."

## FREE TRADE NOT WANTED. Probable Agitation of the Tariff Question by Advocates of

Reform.

Some of the newspapers of free trade leaning are advocating the re-peal or modification of the Dingley tar-iff law as a mark of good will toward the foreign nations in whose markets our surplus products are now being sold. There is no doubt that the tariff question will be agitated considerably between now and the opening of the next session of congress in December, and attempts will be made to break down the protective wall.

Significance is being attached to the remarks of M. Jules Siegfried, the former minister of commerce and indus-try of France, who is visiting the United States, to the effect that if the invasion of European markets by American trusts continues, there is likely to be a combination of the commercial countries of Europe for the purpose of putting a practically prohibitory tariff upon American prod-ucts. This is taken to mean that free trade must supplant protection in our fiscal policy if we are to hold our own in the markets of the world.

Reciprocity, however, is the means by which European nations are to be prevented from taking action hostile to American commercial interests. By means of reciprocity treaties, which are authorized by the Dingley law, amicable trade relations between this country and individual countries in Europe can be brought about. Reciprocity provides for freer trade, but not for free trade. To those countries in which concessions in favor of American goods are made this government gives concessions in return. Instead of tearing down the protective of American trade, two things that every citizen should favor without revery citizen should be considered as a should favor without revery citizen should be considered as a should be in it here and there, through which gard to party.-St. Louis Globe-Demforeign products which do not compete disastrously with American products may be admitted.

new trade conditions may be met. The protective policy will not be abandoned .- Cleveland Leader.

Secretary of State Sam Cook says Mr. Bryan has been "a candidate twice on practically the same platform and he has been defeated twice," and it is in order for democratic leaders "to think hard between now and 1904." Sam must remember that if the democratic party hatches up a fresh set of principles it will have to drop the old ones and acknowledge that the whole Bryan business was a mistake.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

"I owe something to the people

#### FREE TRADE : DEAD ONE.

England Has Tardily Discovered the Superiority of Protection

Even in the house of its friends the once much-vaunted policy of free trade, the idol of the Cobdenites, commands but scant respect. It gets more kicks and abuse than praise in the England of to-day, not because all or even a majority of nglish free traders have been converted to protection, but because they have lost faith in the system to such an extent that they no longer defend it, even if they cannot bring themselves to openly condemn it. Now that it is "a condition," not a theory," that confronts England, in the form of foreign trade competition, it is being discovered that free trade is not the great national blessing that was once pretended. The Englishmen who have for years believed that the building up of their country's great commerce was made possible by repeal of the so-called corn laws and the adoption of a free trade system are rapidly revising their opinions, and on every side doubts are being expressed as to the advisability of retaining an economic policy which handicaps instead of helping.

The National Review, never an advocate of free trade, but a conservative representative of British public opinion, points out the proof that has come to hand of late of the fallacy of the contention that Great Britain's tional prosperity during the last half of the nineteenth century was due to free trade. The National Review

rice trade. The National Review says:

"So long as we had no serious industrial competitors for the markets of the world, our commercial and fiscal system worked well enough. It was not seriously tested. We are apt to overlook the fact that the lines of our industrial greatness were laid during an age of monopoly—we being the monopolists—and that our methods are only now beginning to be tried by competition. We had a very long start from which we shall derive some benefit, but already we suffer from this threefold disadvantage—(1) Our home market is very seriously eaten into by foreign competitors; (2) the markets of our competitors are almost sealed against us; (3) in the neutral markets of the world free trade England is being rapidly overhauled by protectionist America and protectionist Germany. The age of foreign competition has succeeded the age of British monopoly, and the rival systems are now, for the first time, seriously pitted against one another. The omens are unfavorable for free trade."

It is not only interesting but important for the start.

It is not only interesting but important for us to learn that British opinion concerning the relative merits of free trade and protection is gradually unedrgoing a change. If it were not that the British move somewhat slowly, we would be in danger of an immediate revision of the British system and would have to prepare to meet a commercial enemy fighting us with our own weapons. But it is not to be expected that in Great Britain protection will soon be substituted for free trade, although it would seem as though it must come to that in time Americans, however, will be well content to see things remain as they are We do not want to be kept out of the British markets where we have been byilding up so profitable a business, and as long as the British cannot bring themselves to break with the free trade system that business can continue.

But the tardy discovery made by Englishmen of the superiority of the protective over the free trade system is undoubtedly a vindication of Amer-ican judgment. The people of the United States have repeatedly shown their faith in the protective system, and only upon one or two occasions have they displayed any wavering in that belief. The free traders have almost invariably been in the minority and to-day that minority has shrunk almost to the vanishing point. The nation from its own experience knows that protection is the policy that builds up trade, both domestic and foreign. It would have known this even with out any English testimony on the subject, but it is nevertheless gratifying to have that testimony presented. Troy Times.

# PRESS OPINIONS.

David B. Hill is disposed to wat and see what kind of a democratic party it will be in 1904.-Washingto.

The prices of corn and silve have parted company. Mr. Bryan's political economy is full of glaring errors.—Indianapolis News (Ind.).

III Edward Atkinson can get his fellow antis to oppose the protective tariff it will be all the safer from successful attack.-Albany Journal.

ocrat

EFEditor Bryan is still explaining cts may be admitted.

Under reciprocity treaties all the ification of the treaty with Spain by which the Philippines came into Uncle Sam's possession. What Ed itor Bryan needs is firmness enough to blue pencil himself occasionally.— Chicago Tribune.

TA man is under arrest in Lincoln. Neb., on the charge of passing silver dollars worth only 50 cents, for 100 cents. The man's name is Robinson, not Bryan, and he has been passing Mexican dollars, while Bryan, it will be remembered, proposed to put the mark of the United States on his pro-

posed bunco dollar.-Troy Times. Doubtless any foreign attack upon the country's protective tariff would be eagerly utilized by the demof the United States," says Mr. Bryan, "and I propose to deliver the goods." That has the right ring. What Mr Bryan owes the people is a long rest. They are ready to write a receipt whenever the goods are delivered.—Kansas City Journal. in search of an issue as

# AFTER MANY DAYS

Supreme Court Renders a Decision in the Insular Cases.

The Contentions of the Government are Sustained by a Majority of the Members of the Court and the Status of Our New Posses-sions Is Defined.

Washington, May 28 .- In the United States supreme court on Monday States supreme court on Monday opinions were handed down in all but two of the cases before that court involving the relation of the United States to its insular posessions. The two cases in which no conclusion was announced were those known as the fourteen diamond rings case and the fourteen diamond rings case and the second of the Dooley cases. The undecided Dooley case deals with a phase of the Porto Rican question and the diamond ring case involves the right to the free importation of mer-chandise from the Philippines to the

United States.

United States.

Of the several cases decided yesterday the two which attracted the greatest share of attention from the court were what is known as the De Lima case and that known as the Downes case, and of these two the opinion in the Downes case is considered the most far-reaching, as it affects our future relations, whereas the De Lima case dealt with a transitional phase of our insular relations.

al phase of our insular relations.

The De Lima case was the first to receive the attention of the court, and as it appeared to be quite sweep-ingly opposd to the government's con-tentions, many persons precipitately arrived at the conclusion that the government had been worsted all along the line. This view suffered a decided change when the conclusion was announced in the Downes case The court was very evenly divided on both cases, but political lines were not at all controllng.

The De Lima case involved the power of the government to collect a duty on goods imported into the United States from Porto Rico after the ratification of the treaty of Paris and before the passage of the Porto Rican act. The court said the government's contention in this case was substantially a claim that Porto Rico is foreign territory. The entire case substantially a claim that Porto Rico is foreign territory. The entire case turned upon that contention. The court held that the position was not well taken; that Porto Rico was not at the time foreign territory, and that therefore the duty which had been collected must be returned.

The decision in the Downer case follows:

The decision in the Downes case followed the history of the dealings of the United States with Porto Rico a step farther. That case dealt with the step farther. That case dealt with the legality of the exaction of duties on goods imported from Porto Rico into New York after the passage of the Foraker act providing for a duty upon goods shipped from the United States into Porto Rico, and also on those shipped from Porto Rico to the United States In the case the approach of the control of the case the case of the case of the case the case of the States. In this case the court held that such exaction was legal and

that such exaction was legal and constitutional.

The point of the two opinions considered collectively is that Porto Rico was never, after the acquisition of that island, foreign territory; that until congress acted upon the question no duty could be collected, but that as soon as congress outlined a method for controlling the island's method for controlling the island's revenues that action became binding; in other words, that congress has power under the constitution to prescribe the manner of collecting the revenues of the country's insular pos-sessions and has the right to lay a duty on goods imported into our sular possessions from the United States, or exported from them into the United States. It holds in brief that for taxation purposes they are not a part of he United States to the extent that goods shipped between their ports and the United States are entitled to the same treatment. entitled to the same treatment as though they were shipped between New York and New Orleans.

Justice Brown delivered the court's opinion in both cases and there were vigorous dissenting opinions in both. In the Downes case, four of the members of the court united in an opin-ion criticising in strong language the opinion of the majority in that case. In this opposing opinion the chief jus-tice and Justices Harlan, Brewer and Peckham united, and the chief justice and Justice Harlan presented their views in written form. Justices Gray, Shiras, White and McKenna also, while agreeing with the conclusion announced by Justice Brown, announced that they had reached the conclusion by different lines of argument, and Justices Gray, White and McKenna announced opinions outlings, their vergetive positions. ing their respective positions. Justices Shiras, White and McKenna also dissented in the De Lima case, uniting in an opinion. Justice Gray also presented an independent and dis-

senting opinion in that case.

The other cases decided by the court were those of Goetze vs. the United States, involving duties on im on Hawaiian imports being involved. In these two cases the De Lima decision was followed and assessment of duties where the control of the co sion was followed and assessment of duties prior to enactment of legisla-tion for the islands held illegal.

The assessment of duties was part ly sustained and partly upheld in the cases of Dooley & Armstrong vs. the United States. The duties were held United States. The duties were held legal when made during the military occupation of Porto Rico and prior to ratification of the peace treaty, but illegal when levied after the peace treaty, but prior to passage of the

# Schooner and Six Lives Lost

Milwaukee, May 28.-The schooner which was wrecked off Sheboygan during the gale last week, was not the G. H. Hackley, of Milwaukee. A special from Boyne City says missing boat arrived there last night, after having laid in at a small harbon on the east shore of Lake Michigan until the storm was past. The overturned schooner was sighted off Pori Washington by several vessels yester day, but none were able to learn the identity of the craft. It is assumed that at least six men have per

"Oh, the irony of my calling!" exclaimed the hotel waiter. "Here I have had my thumb in no less than a dozen plates of soup this evening, and yet I go to bed hungry."—Boston Transcript.

Bobby—"He made faces at me, teacher." Willie—"I only tried to show him how he might improve his own face, teacher; I just gave him a few samples; that was all."—Boston Transcript.

A man and woman begin to talk freely to each other after they have been married a month, and usually overdo it.—Atchison Globe.

Permanent.

So few articles in daily use are made well enough to give satisfaction that it is a pleasure to read a letter like that written by Mr. T. B. Cutler, of Cincinnati, Ohio, as follows: "Palmer's Lotion" has cured me of tetter with which I had been afflicted for over twelve years, from which I could find no permanent relief until I used this wonderful preparation." Mr. Cutler was right; the effects of Palmer's Lotion are permanent, and it is a wonderful preparation that should be kept in every home. If your druggist hasn't it, send to Solon Palmer, 374 Pearl Street, New York, for samples of Palmer's Lotion and Lotion Soap.

## Lights That Shine.

"Do you think the present generation will produce men as great as those who have gone before?" asked the worried man. "I don't know," answered Farmer Corntossel. "It pears to me you don't hear as much about young men studyin' by pine knots an't taller dips as you did them days, Cigarettes an' fireworks seem to be more in demand now."—Washington Star.

At the Bench Show. Mr. Dukane-Now which of all these

dogs is the most expensive?

Mr. Gaswell—Can't say as to that, but I should think that the Skye terriers come highest. - Philadelphia North American.

#### Not So Easily Fooled.

A great many hypocrites think they can fool the people and make them be-lieve they are good, but they do not fool anybody .- Washington (Ia.) Dem-

Examining the Books

"I haven't seen your cashier for several

"I haven t seen "days past."
"No, he's gone out of town."
"Ah! Gone for a rest, eh?"
"We haven't found out yet whether he's gone for a rest or to escape it."—Philadel-

You Can Get Allen's Foot-Ease FREE. Write to-day to Allen S. Olmsted, Leroy, N. Y., for a FREE sample of Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder to shake into your shoes. It cures chilblains, sweating, damp, swollen, aching feet. It makes New or tight shoes easy. A certain cure for Corns and Bunions. All druggists and shoe stores sell it. 25c.

#### An Admission

An Admission.

She—You must be careful and not sit too near me. Mother has a way of coming into the room unexpectedly.

He—That is mean of her.

"Isn't it? Hardly a night goes by that I am not nearly mortified to death."—Detroit Free Press.

## South Dakota Farms

Is the title of an illustrated booklet just issued by the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway, descriptive of the country between Aberdeen and the Missouri River, a section heretofore unprovided with railway facilities but which is now reached by a new line of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul R'y. Everyone contemplating a change of location will be interested in the information contained in it and a copy may be had by sending a two-cent stamp to F. A. Miller, General Passenger Agent, Chicago, Ill.

Chicago, III.

Brigham—"I saw you and your wife dining at the new restaurant last evening."
Burnham—"How do you know it was my
wife?" Brigham—"I heard you say: "Guess
we'd better have some roast beef." "—Boston Transcript.

# Private Mailing Card.

Private Mailing Card with colored views of scenery on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway, sent on receipt of ten (10) cents in stamps. Address F. A. Miller, General Passenger Agent, Chicago, Ill.

It's love that makes the world go round, but it's marriage that keeps most of the inhabitants hustling.—Puck.

Piso's Cure cannot be too highly spoken of as a cough cure.—J. W. O'Brien, 322 Third Ave., N., Minneapoiis, Minn., Jan. 6, 1900.

# A Guess at It.

A Guess at It.

A rain that was black and greasy fell the other day in South Dakota. This explains the recent activity of the inhabitants of the planet Mars. They have been shooting an oil well.—Rochester Union.

Throw physic to the dogs—if you don't want the dogs—but if you want good digestion chew Beeman's Pepsin Gum.

The following request, written on a scrap of wrapping paper, was sent in through the delivery station of a large city library: "Please sent me daniel bone or lettle Lord founder roid."—Library Journal.

#### To Prevent Diphtheria Use Hoxsie's Croup Cure. No nausea. 50 cts.

It's easy to gain notoriety; but it's hard to get any real good out of it.—Atchison Globe.

Shad Roe Croquets

For 12 people take two large shaderoes and cook in salted water for 15 minutes, adding a few drops of vinegar to the water. When done drain and mash rather fine, add two-cups of fine bread crumbs, one egg, beaten, salt and pepper to taste, and enough melted butter or cream to make the mixture most enough to form into hells size of walute. Directions and the sale of the sale form into balls size of walnuts. Dip-into beaten egg and dry bread-crumbs and fry in hot fat. Serve with. ucumber or egg sauce.-Detroit Free Press.

Mrs. Phoxy—"Why did you tell the doctor you had corned beef and cabbage for dinner yesterday? You know you never eat such common food as that." Mr. Phoxy—"I know, but if I had told them what I had really eaten he would boost his bill upaccordingly."—Philadelphia Press.

"Why do they say when a closed factory for instance, starts running, that it's getting on its feet? It doesn't seem right." "No? Why speak of feet when it's the handsthat are employed?"—Philadelphia Times.

## WHY MRS. PINKHAM

Is Able to Help Sick Women When Doctors Fail.

How gladly would men fly to woman's aid did they but understand a woman's feelings, trials, sensibilities, and peculiar organic disturbances.

Those things are known only towomen, and the aid a man would give is not at his command.

To treat a case properly it is neces ary to know all about it, and full information, many times, connot be given by a woman to her family phy-



MRS. G. H. CHAPPELL.

sician. She cannot bring herself to tell everything, and the physician isat a constant disadvantage. This is why, for the past twenty-five years, thousands of women have been con-

thousands of women have been confiding their troubles to Mrs. Pinkham, and whose advice has brought happiness and health to countless women in the United States.

Mrs. Chappell, of Grant Park, Ill., whose portrait we publish, advises all suffering women to seek Mrs. Pinkham's advice and use Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, as they cured her of inflammation of the ovarief and womb; she, therefore, speaks from and womb; she, therefore, speaks from knowledge, and her experience ought to give others confidence. Mrs. Pink-ham's address is Lynn, Mass., and her advice is absolutely free.

In 3 or 4 Years an Independence Is Assured



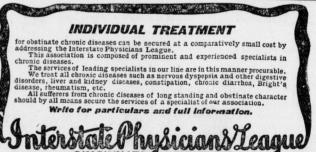
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