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The Job department of the Priss is complete and affords facilities for doing the best class of work. Particular attention paid to Law Phinting.

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paper will be discontinued until arrear-are paid, except at the ortion of the pubers sent out of the county must be paid

Dving in New Zealand, cook their potatoes and other articles of food in wery novel way. There are several volcanoes in the land, and many of the Maoris live up in the mountains ear them. In various places volcanic steam and hot water issue from the ground. The natives make use of these in preparing their meals.

Judge Alfred Steckler, justice of the supreme court of the state of Ne York, was born a poor lad on the East Side, his father having died when he was five years old. He secured work in a law office, where he made his start, and when still a mere boy be-came president of the literary society of the Cooper union, and in its debates broadened his education.

Eminent specialists are just now endeavoring to solve the mystery of a disease known as beriberi, which seems to be identical with the "sleeping illness" of the west coast of Africa. But up to the present even the greatest physicians have not been able to diagnose or cure it. Whole villages of West African Negroes have been known to sleep themselves to

A scheme is on foot to create an island in the center of the lake of Neuchatel, in Switzerland. In the middle of the lake there is a submerged mountain six or seven feet below the water, and it is on this mountain that the island will be constructed. A large hotel will be erected on the island. The capital, which is already subscribed, will come from England and America.

Mr. Marconi, the man who has excited so much wonder throughout the world by his invention of wireless telegraphy, had thought over the idea when he was a schoolboy at Leghorn. The greatest of the world's electricians had not even thought of such a thing at that time. Yet Mr. Marconi, before he was 20 years of age, had solved the most difficult problem that has ever troubled men's minds.

The Lincoln park commissioners of Chicago have authorized the erection in the park of a monument to the memory of David Kennison, who is declared to have been the only soldier of the revolution who went from Illinois, returned to Illinois and buried in Illinois-in fact, in that A bowlder, perfectly inscribed, will probably be placed over his grave. The Sons of the Revolution will bear the cost.

The czar of Russia desires the holy synod to annul the excommunication of Count Tolstoy before that great philosopher dies, but M. Pobiedonoszeff, the procurator, is strongly opposed to the idea—so strongly, indeed, that his majesty has given up trying sponsibility by saying that if failure to give Tolstoy Christian burial causes revolutionary outbreaks it will be the procurator's fault.

The salvation army is floating an issue of \$150,000 bonds to provide homes for the worthy poor. The bonds are secured by colonization lands of the army in Ohio, Colorado and California, valued at \$250,000. On file are applications from more than one thousand families anxious to leave the city and settle on farming lands. Among subscribers to the bonds are Senator Hanna. Washington E. Connor and Benjamin B. Tracy, of New York.

The Creek royal family is a very distinguished one. Prince George, of Greece, is the strongest of living royalties, and is besides a very accomplished fencer and boxer. He holds a medal presented to him by the students of the university of Athens for the winning of an open boxing competi-tion some years ago. Another possession of Prince George which may well which the czar and Prince George were in Japan the latter saved the former's life when it was attempted by an as-

It is the opinion of some of the best of our officers that we have been showing rather too much deference to the Spanish language in the Philippine islands, and that we could not do better than to bring the English tongue to the front in every possible way. encouraging its public and private use as the general medium of communcation. But we infer from this latest re port that this is just what is now being done. Spanish exists in the islands simply because it was the tongue of the civil and military authorities who

AS TO REDUCTION OF TAXES.

How to Take Down the Treasury Surplus with Best Advantage to the People.

The subject of special interest to the ways and means committee at this moment is: How shall we deal with the treasury surplus? It is a question, too, in which the people of the whole country have a profound concern. May republicans pro-pose the abolition of the whole of remaining war taxes of 1898. Part of these were removed by the recent congress, most of the changes to take effect at the beginning of July last. It was supposed at that time that this cut would abolish the surplus. The estimate was that \$40,-000,000 or \$45,000,000 of revenue would be eliminated, and that the treasury accumulations of the year beginning with last July would be comparative-ly small. This was an error of judgment, but it was a natural one. The activity of trade and the general high level of the country's prosperity, coupled with a reduction in expenditures, have made the surplus for the current year more than it was in preceding 12 months. Secretary Gage's estimate is that, on the basis α^{ℓ} existing laws, the excess of re-receipts over ordinary expenditures in the year which ends on June 30 next, a little over five months hence, will be about \$100,000,000, says the St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

How can this surplus be reduced most advantageously for the country? Representative Boutell, of Illinois, in an article in Leslie's Weekly, proposes that the whole of the remaining war taxes be abolished. Representative Bartholdt has a bill before congress which provides for the removal of all these taxes. It is meeting with strong support from republicans, and it is likely to meet the favor of many democrats. There is some uncertainty as to how much of a surplus would be left if all these taxes were given up. Forecasts on this line are apt to be worth little. There are factors affecting govern mental income which cannot be meas ured beforehand with any close approach to accuracy. It is well to bear in mind that, though Secretary Gage estimated the surplus at \$100. 000,000 for the fiscal year ending with June, 1902, he figured that the surplus for the year ending with June 1903, would be only \$23,000,000. The basis in each case is the existing tax laws, coupled, in the second case with the estimates for appropria-tions which have already been sub-While there is a chance that this \$23,000,000 guess may be wide of the mark, yet the fact that the mar-gin for next year will be much smallthan is that for the year which will end a few months hence ought to be taken into the account.

Unquestionably some of the war taxes can safely be removed altogether or reduced. Whether all of them be cut off without danger is a mat ter which calls for careful deliberation by congress. The estimates of ex-penditures which the secretary of the treasury had before him when he made his forecast of a \$23,000,000 surplus for the fiscal year ending on June 30, 1903, showed a much larger outlay than will be made in the year which closes a few months since. This, of course, is a safe precaution, for the isthmian canal and the Pacific cable, both of which will probably be authorized at present session of congress, will be among the things which will increase the government's monetary demands.

Just how much the annual outlay will be increased by these great works of national utility is uncertain, but these study in the light of all the conditions, present and prospective. As the present Gen. Grant once remarked, a surplus is easier to manage than a deficit.

The effect of this change will be the condition of an effort to try and return to saner report of Inspectors Sullivan and Leatherman, there were only 357,184 surcharged stamps on hand May 26, 1899, or 35,404 stamps less than were It is well for the republican party to be on the safe side on this big question. A deficit, if we should have it, would be an awkward thing for the republicans to explain in the canvass of 1904.

CURRENT COMMENT.

Incidentally, while steadfastly adhering to his principles, Mr. Bryan is adhering to as much of the coin of the realm as he can cause to come his way. -Albany Journal.

Democratic Missouri began the new year with a state debt of \$5,680,-839.42, but the republicans are forcing the payment of that debt, and it was reduced \$600,000 last year.—Iowa State

The person who furnishes political misinformation about Indiana for a Chicago paper says the republican majority in this state was less in 1898 than in 1896, and less in 1900 than in 1898. President McKinley's plurality in 1896 was 17,542; the republican plurality for secretary of state in 1898 was 17,516, and President McKinley's plurality in 1900 was 26,842. It is the decreasing republican pluralities, says this interesting correspondent, that gives the Indiana democratic leaders hope!-Indianapolis Journal.

The press of Ohio is almost unanimously in favor of observing the an-niversary of William McKinley's birthday as a legal holiday. "Not," says the Cleveland Leader, "because he was an Ohio man, but the fact that he was and killed because he represent ed orderly government and not for the reason that he had done anything to injure his slayer, ought to give to his birthday peculiar significance and make it an occasion for rejoicing in the triumph of republican principles and the perpetuity of republican insti-tutions."—Albany Journal.

AS TO THE SUGAR TARIFF.

Noteworthy Feature of the Situation Is Explosion of the Anti-Tariff Theory.

The status of the controversy over the question whether the tariff on Cuban sugar should be reduced by this government may be briefly described as follows, says the Albany Journal:

Opposed to the tariff-reduction prop osition are the men who are interested in the American beet-sugar industry Their contention is that their busines would be detrimentally, even ruinous y, affected by the importation of Cuban raw sugar, which, with part of the duty taken off, could be set down in this country at a price below that at which it is profitable to produce beet

In favor of the proposed tariff re-

duction are: First, the Cuban sugar planters who declare that they cannot profitably disoose of their product unless the United States government admits it to the markets of this country under more favorable terms, and that consequently they will suffer loss directly and Cuba as a whole will suffer indirectly, since the island's prosperity depends to a considerable extent upon the develop-ment of its sugar industry. The planters are naturally backed by the Cuban

people at large. Second, a large part of the people of he United States, who hold that it is this country's duty to assist Cuba in efforts to develop its resources and to become prosperous as well as inde-

Third, the American sugar-cane refining interests, whose representatives argue, whatever the unspoken reasons for their attitude may be, that a coniderable tariff on Cuban sugar necessary for the proper protection of that a reduction of the present tariff would be advantageous to the con-sumer in that it would effect a pernament reduction in the price of refined sugar.

The essential question to be considered is whether it is an indisputable fact that a reasonable reduction of the duty on Cuban sugar must necessarily have the effect of crippling the American beet sugar industry and ultimate-

destroying it. A noteworthy feature of the situation is the utter inability of the man whose pet argument is that the tariff should be taken from all articles made by trusts, in order to bring the trusts to terms and under subjection, to aply in this case. The stand taken by he American Sugar Refining company and kindred interests, by the side of hose who lead in the effort to secure his tariff reduction, leaves that indiidual to wonder vaguely how he came to believe his argument to be

BRYANISM AND INDIANA.

A State to Which the Nebraskan Would Do Well to Give Some Attention.

It is worthy of note that while Mr. Bryan is in the east adjuring his party friends to be steadfast in their devotion to the Chicago platform, the democrats of Indiana have elected a gold man chairman of their state committee. The champions of silver warmly opposed the selection, but they were out-maneuvered and out-voted. Drift was decidedly against them. Indiana was long a democratic state, but when Mr. Bryan came to the front and made free silver theissue, sentiment changed and the republicans took charge. They have been in charge ever since, and are now in complete charge. A republican governor, two United Statés senators, a republican majority of the delegation in the house of representaand other great enterprises have to delegation in the house of representa-be taken into consideration in esti-mating the excess of governmental receipts over expenditures. The question of how much taxation can be abol-Hence this change, and this notice to ished is one which demands careful the public by the Indiana democrats study in the light of all the conditions, of an effort to try and return to saner

> tested before the next presidential race. The next regislature will choose a successor to Mr. Fairbanks in the nate, and that gentleman is a canlidate to succeed himself. He is a sery strong man, and one of his par-y's nationalleaders. He has been men-United States ioned with respect for the presidency, and is frequently mentioned now as the probable running mate with Mr. Rooseo the senate it can only be accom-dished by the most strenuous and wisely conducted campaign on the part of his opponents.

to be seen how much a It is easily rictory over Mr. Fairbanks would be worth to the Indiana democrats. The tate would be lifted immediately consideration as the best fighting ground for 1904, and the democratic eaders brought forward in the speculation respecting national candidates. Play to secure the first place would be fully authorized, and if that missed, play for second place would follow and probably be successful. The democrat who presented himself as the successor to Mr. Fairbanks in the senate would be between March 4, 1903, and the meeting of the next demperatic national convention, one of the nost conspicuous men in his party Speechmaking in the east has it charms, but Mr. Bryan would do well to give some time to Indiana. It is a great state, considered with re-

spect to the next presidential race, The mayor's presidential boom is being inflated at home. It will be necessary, however, to first convince the democrats of Ohio that he is an available man, and then bring the demo-crats of the nation to the same way of thinking. At present the mayor's prospects are not very rosy.—Cleveland Leader.

A DARING ROBBERY.

Train Held Up and Two Express Safe Taken from It by Masked Men.

Branchville, S. C., Jan. 28.—A carefully planned and audacious express robbery took place about 7 o'clock last evening on the Southern Rail-way when the passenger train from Charleston reached nearly the exact site of the successful robbery of two years ago, five miles from Branch ville. Eight men were riding on the platform between the engine and baggage car concealed by the dark-ness. None were masked. At the 55-mile board two men crawled over the tender and covered the engineer, John Reynolds, with Winchesters. They fired two shots, one ball pass through Reynolds' cap. Fireman Cobb escaped by jumping off. Conductor Black, who ran out, was covered and ordered back. "By order of these men, a brake

man uncoupled the express, mail and baggage cars, which were taken to 58 station, leaving the rest of the cars on the main line. Here several shots were fired into the express car and one man climbed up, covering Ex-press Messenger Hall with a Winchester and compelled him to open the door. Three men entered the car and stripped the local safe. After threatening Hall with instant death if he did not open the through safe, and finding he knew nothing of the combination. rolled out on the platform. Then the engineer was ordered to return with the three cars to the train and he obeyed, bringing the train without further incident to Branchville, Nothing was seen of the men or the safe on passing 58. There was only a small ount or booty in the local safe and no one here knows the contents the through safe. No mail or baggage was touched and no passengers were molested. The robbers took their pistols from the only employes were armed, and resistance was out of the question.

The leader is supposed to be Bar-

DISASTROUS FIRES.

Block Burned in St. Paul, Entailing \$200,000 Loss-\$100,000 Blaze at Hay City, Mich. St. Paul, Minn., Jan. 28.—Fire last

night destroyed the Davidson block. a five-story brick structure at the corner of Fourth and Jackson streets, in the heart of the wholesale district. For a time it seemed that the flames would spread and do great damage. The firemen were handicapped in their work by the severe cold weather, the thermometer standing at 10 degrees below zero. The total damage is estimated at \$200,000, amply covered by insurance. The loss on covered by insurance. The loss on the building, owned by the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Co., of Milwaukee, is placed at \$75,000. Sternberg, Weil & Co., clothing manufacturers, occupied the three upper floors and sustained a loss of \$75,000.

Bay City, Mich., Jan. 28.—A fire in West Bay City last night destroyed the plant of the Crump Manufacturing Co. The structure which was three stories high, with the warehouse and lumber sheds, also 1,500,2 oak lumber owned by Capt. James Davidson, and seven cars logs owned by the Goldie Hoop, was completely destroyed. The

ak lumber burned was in the Davidship yard nearby and this caught fire from the Crump plant, by reason of the high wind blowing at the time. About 30 cars owned by different railreads were also burned. The tracks of the Jackson division of the Michigan Central were so badly warped at travel was delayed for a short ne. The total loss will amount to rout \$100,000 with less than \$50,000

DID NOT AGREE.

Rathbone's Report to the Postmaster General was Different from the One He Sent to Gen. Brooke. Havana, Jan. 29.—During yester-day's trial of the charges growing out of the Cuban postal frauds, Inspector Gregory continued his testi-mony. He said that according to the credited to the account of burned stamps September 11, 1899. Gregory said this difference was probably 70,000, as no record was kept of cash sales and as no more stamps received during the interval from the

Regarding the surplus cash found by Sullivan and Leatherman, May 26, Gregory testified that C. F. W. Neely was not charged with about \$5,000 relt in 1904. He is popular at home, was not charged with about \$5,000 and if he is to be defeated for return in various items and that consequently there should have been a deficiency instead of a surplus. Gregory said that Estes G. Rathbone made two reports, one to Gen. Brooke, ex-governor general of Cuba, and the other to the postmaster general, June 30, 1899, and that the figures in these two reports did not agree.

Havana, Jan. 30.—Fourteen witnesses were heard yesterday during he hearing of the postoffice fraud cases. Inspectors Hamilton, Keys and Waters corroborated the testi mony given by Inspector Gregory regarding the inspection of accounts and the ascertaining of the amount of the frauds. Ex-Assistant Auditor Reynolds said that a book was opened for the accounts of the postoffices of Cuba, but that no entries had been

Increased the Bail Bonds.

Louisville, Ky., Jan. 28.—Albert J. German, formerly individual book-keeper of the Third national bank of this city, was arrested yesterday on a warrant based on an affidavit made by National Bank Examiner R. B. Garrett, charging him with making Talse entries on the bank's books,

A PITIFUL TALE.

American Marines Almost Starve in Samar.

They Even Ate Raw Dog Meat--Dis-tressing Hardships Were Sulfered by the Men of Capt, Porter's Party, Some of Whom Will Not Recover.

Manila, Jan. 29 .- Gen. Chaffee returned here yesterday. He says he found the conditions satisfactory everywhere, except at Samar, where continuous rain has retarded the campaign.

The condition of Capt. David D. Porter's marines, who took part in the expedition into the interior of Samar, is much worse than previ-ously described. They suffered fearful hardships and were without food for several days. The natives who accompanied the marines claimed they were unable to distinguish the edible roots, which the marines did edible roots, which the marines did not believe. The anger of the marines against the natives is intense. None of the latter returned with the marines.

The marines suffered so acutely from starvation that they ate, raw,

the flesh of two dogs. When Capt. Porter and the first three of his men staggered into camp they were delirious and difficulty was experienced in ascertaining th

whereabouts of their companions.
Williams, of the First infantry,
headed the relief expedition in the face of a torrential rain storm which flooded the rivers. He succeeded in reaching the remaining ten men, who would otherwise have certainly per-ished. He found them all delirious. Two of the men were discovered ear-ing the branches of trees and barking like dogs. Some of the marines so ill that they are not likely to recover.

recover.

Maj. Lot and three Filipino lieutenants, with ten rifles, three revolvers and 24 bolos, on Monday, surrendered to Maj. Anderson, of the Sixth cavalry, at Lipa, province of Batangas. Lot was brought in sick, on a litter. He was cordially hated. Nickerson's scouts have captured for Lot a brother of Many Lot, near Col. Lot, a brother of Major Lot, near

Batangas. Lieut. William L. Barnes, of the Sixth cavalry, had a slight engage-ment with some Filipinos, during which he killed two insurgents and captured a captain and two

A party of insurgents, led by two renegade Americans, recently entered Alangulang, in Leyte province, claiming they were constabulary, but not yet uniformed. The imposters were taken to police headquarters and were royally entertained by the native sergeant in charge. At a given signal the renegades and insurgents signal the reliegaces and insurgents fell on the police, who, though outnumbered more than two to one, fought desperately and drove off their assailants after a hand-to-hand fight, in which bolos were the chief weapons. The victory was notable, as the police were completely surprised and outnumbered. They lost two men killed and had one man wound-ed. The insurgents left one man dead.

The criticism of the senate minority report on the Philippine tariff bill has been general here, though many people admit the statements made in the report are correct.

Gen. Wheaton's vigorous criticisms referred entirely to Prof. Schur-man's speech at Boston, though he holds the professor in high personal esteem. The statement that a person who made such remarks here as those credited to the professor during his Boston speech would be sent to jail, referred merely to the recent sedition law.

A COSTLY BLAZE. A \$325,000 Fire Loss at St. Louis-A Panie in a Hotel.

St. Louis, Jan. 29.—Two hundred and thirty guests of the Lindell hotel were driven from their apartments into the sleety streets last night by flames which wrecked the adjoining building and threatened to sweep away the hostelry. Women were carried from the upper floors in a fainting condition. Mothers with infants in their arms groped their way through suffocating smoke. Men dragged their trunks after them down the broad stairways of the hotel and clerks in the office heatily tel, and clerks in the office hastily procured the valuables of the guests from safes and vaults and carried them to places of greater safety. The fire originated in a seven-story

brick structure known as the O'Neill building. There were a dozen or more firms occupying it, of which the largest concern was the L. Bauman Jewelry Co. The losses suffered by the concerns will approximate \$300,-000. The Lindell hotel was damaged by smoke and water to the extent of

Another Hitch in the Program.

Vienna, Jan. 29.—A telegram has been received here from Sofia saying that the brigands wish the liberation of Miss Stone to take place upon of Miss Stone to take place upon Turkish territory, and that the Turkish government will not consent to this arrangement, unless it be ad-vised of the time and place of the passage of the brigands across the frontier. The Turkish government also requires that a neutral escort accompany the brigands.

Schley Arrives at Louisville. Louisville, Ky., Jan. 29.—Rear Admiral Schley, who under the cha-peronage of the board of trade and the Knights Templar, will be Louis-ville's guest until Friday, arrived here last evening. He was greeted by an admiral's salute, and a shout-ing crowd of many hundreds at the amounting to \$10,025. German was arrested several weeks ago on the charge of embezzling the bank's funds. At that time it was alleged that a shortage of several thousand dollars had been discovered in his are long ovation.

The Qualified Critic.

Big School Girl-Ain't you got no gram mar yet?
Little School Girl-Nope, not till next

year.
"Why, gracious; I've took grammar two hull years a'ready!"—Detroit Free Press.

Miles of Potatoes.

Everybody knows that the John A. Salzer Seed Co., La Crosse, Wis., are the largest seed potato growers in the world, so when their President, Henry A. Salzer, recently surchased 21,000 acres more of ideal potato land, all wondered what for, Well, it is for potatoes—miles and miles of potatoes.

A great many men have managed to attain fame by hanging to the tail gate of a crisis.—Washington Post.

To Cure a Cold in One Day

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All iruggists refund money if it fails to cure. 25c. It is very annoying that fortune will not call by appointment.—Puck.

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

Why don't you let folks advise you? They enjoy it.—Washington (Ia.) Democrat.

PUTNAM FADELESS DYES color silk, wool or cotton perfectly at one boiling.

wool or cotton perfectly at one boiling.

A woman's fickleness is only exceeded by her constancy.—Chicago Daily News.

MRS. HULDA JAKEMAN

Wife of President Jakeman of Elders of the Mormon Church. Salt Lake City, Utah, Recom-mends Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound For Woman's Periodic Pains.

" DEAR MRS. knew of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound I dreaded the approach of the time for my menstrual period, as it would mean a couple of



MRS. HULDA JAKEMAN.

days in bed with intense pain and suffering. I was under the physicians care for over a year without any relief, when my attention was called to Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound by several of our Mormon women who had been cured through its use. I began its systematic use and imhad been cured through its use.
I began its systematic use and improved gradually in health, and after the use of six bottles my health was completely restored, and for over two years I have had neither ache or pain. You have a truly wonderful remedy for women. Very sincerely yours, Mrs. Huld Jakeman, Salt LakeCity, Utah."

\$5000 forfet! flabous testimonial is not genuine.

Just as surely as Mrs. Jake-man was cured just so surely will Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound cure every woman suffering from any form of female ills.

Mrs. Pinkham advises sick women free. Address, Lynn, Mass.

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Genuine

Carter's Little Liver Pills.

Must Bear Signature of

Breut Sood

See Pac-Simile Wrapper Below. Very small and as easy to take as sugar.

CARTER'S FOR HEADACHE. FOR BILLIUUSMESS.
FOR TORPID LIVER.
FOR CONSTIPATION.
FOR SALLOW SKIN. FOR THE COMPLEXION Price Purely Vegetable. Sure Wood

CURE SICK HEADACHE.

OUT THEY GO TO NORTH DAKOTA.

160 ACRE FREE HOMESTEADS ndjoining. Price \$4.50 to \$7.50 per nere. We will sell in large or small tracts; splendid for stock raising or general farming. FORM COLONIES. GO NOW. DON'T WAIT UNTIL SPRING. HUSTLERS," WM. H. BROWN & CO.

Our agents make \$25 to \$100 per week seiling WHITE LEAD. You can do so; no experience necessary. As staple as sugar.

Write PREMIUM WHITE LEAD CO., 122 North 7th St., St. Louis, Mo

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