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The Job department of the PRESS is complete 1 infords facilities for doing the best class of the PARTICULAR ATTENTION PAID TO LAW INTING.

paper will be discontinued until arrear-are paid, except of the option of the pub-Papers sent out of the county must be paid for in advance.

One of the magazines published, some years ago, an article describing a most interesting experi-

Ideal for Amment made with bitious Girls. 1,400 school children. The pupils, who were both boys and girls and ranged in age from seven years to 16, were asked to answer in writing two questions: "What person of whom you have ever heard would you most like to resemble? Why?" The papers, as was expected, revealed many amusing misapprehensions. "I want to be like a king. Because he don't tell lies or do bad things." "I would like to be like my father. Because he can do what he wants." "I would like to be like Queen Elizabeth. The reason why I would like to be like her is because she was kind to everybody." The answers just given are fair specimens from the lower grades. As the children grow older two things are noticeable: the effect of historic instruction, Washington or Lincoln being the chosen ideal of 40 per cent, of the children over ten, and the significant increase in qualities which accompany an active life. The children desire to be brave, free, to have adventures and to go to war. "Robinson Crusoe," a boy of 12 writes, "Because he had no expenses to pay, and I would love to be near the Indians, and a person would be more apt to discover something." The most striking thing in these answers, however, according to the view of the Youth's Companion, is the increase in masculine ideals among the girls. Sixty-seven per cent. of the older girls emphasize characteristics as desirable which 30 years ago would have been considered distinctly unfeminine; such, for example, as intellectual ability, desire for freedom, adventure, fame, leadership, discovery, invention. One girl of 13 states the case fairly: "I believe that I would rather resemble a man than a woman, because the deeds of women, although sometimes great, self-sacrificing and brave, sink into insignificance when compared with the valorous deeds of men." Such a result is natural when we remember that American history presents only male characters and deals almost exclusively with conquest and war. The girls are merely seeking the best that they have been taught to know. Yet is there not need just here for a teaching, whether at home or at school, of deeper insight which shall reveal the other side of the picture? The deeds of pioneer women, no less "valorous" than their husbands and sons; the silent heroism of mothers and wives who knew the agony of war but not its glory; the faith that kept even step with the long labors of inventors;

The ordering of great numbers of locomotives and freight cars and the frequent Railroad on western rail-Mortgages.

roads show that the roads have been wearing themselves out hauling prosperity around and that as it seems to be going to keep up, a fresh set of tools is necessary to keep on hauling it. For a time, according to the St. Louis Globe-Democrat, some of the lines were so overwhelmed with business that they were unable to care for it with the antiquated and rusty apparatus still left over from hard times. They have had to get new machinery. For awhile this means more mortgages, but nobody seems to be afraid of a mortgage except a farmer and a man on a salary. It was never known to worry a railroad. There is no walking the floor over a \$60,000,000 mortgage; which shows it is better for a corporation to do business than an individual. A corporation can't worry. If it does break up, it goes to the courts and gets some kind of a writ or order that nobody understands but the lawyers and goes right on doing business. This is the beauty of the subdivision of re-speciality. It is a lesson in coopera-custs. Subjustion and the based embination and the beneficence sition on railro, ve hope this lucid disqui-

understand it.

#### CALAMITY SUITS THEM.

Democrats Have Nothing to Hope For Unless It Be Financial Disaster.

There is an intimation that the strike of the anthracite miners is to be renewed in 1904, so as to affect the presidential canvass. A strike, it is said, was contemplated for this year, but it has been put off for 12 months. Of course, the possibility of a big labor disturbance next year is something which will give comfort to the democratic politicians. It may be presumed, indeed, that those personages will use their influence to stave off to 1904 all labor conflicts which have any chance to come in the present year, or which are threatening. Nothing in the general business or political situation as it now exists has the slightest promise of success for the democrats, says the St. Louis Globe-Democrat. So far as any democratic poli-tician can see at this time, President Roosevelt's majority in 1904 will be at least as large as President McKinley's was in 1900.

A labor disturbance on a large scale, however, would change the situation, as the democrats believe. It was the Homestead strike of 1892 that hit the republi cans in that year, and defeated Harrison for reelection. Other causes—the belief that prosperity was fixed anyhow and that democratic success could not affect it, and the desire which many people always have for a change of some sort-had some influence on the campaign, but democrats as well as republicans concede that the Homestead labor conflict had much to do with Cleveland's election in that year. The strike began in the summer, just after the national conventions had been held, and it lasted for over four months. The Pennsylvania militia were called out, the leaders of the strikers were arrested on a charge of treason against the state and the whole country was excited. The strike was at length called off, but not till long after it had been lost. It was not till November 20 that the affair ended, and that was two weeks after the election had taken place. The republican plurality in Pennsylvania in that year was reduced to 63,000, largely on account of the labor troubles. Cleveland carried the republican states of Illinois and Wisconsin, and cut Harrison's lead in Ohio almost

to the vanishing point. Manifestly, if the democratic bosses can bring on an anthracite strike in 1904 they will be encouraged to make an active canvass. But let them not assume that even if there should be a strike they would win the election. The anthracite strike in 1902 was the most serious labor conflict which has occurred in the United States in many years, but it did not have the political effect which the democrats hoped and which some republicans feared. The republicans carried congress in that year by a large majority. dent Roosevelt showed himself to be such a friend to both sides in the conflict that his plan of a truce and arbitration was adopted. A settlement was reached whereby work was resumed, and though the prices of coal were sent up to the highest figure touched in many years, the republican party was not perceptibly in-The president, indeed, by his arbitration scheme, made new friends among the miners as well as among the people in general which stand a chance to help the party in 1904. As the democrats' interest in bringing a labor conflict next year is known, the republican chieftains may be relied on to use their influence, for the sake of the country as well as that of the party, to avert it. The calamity which the democrats desire for partisan purposes stands an excellent

#### chance to be headed off. CURRENT COMMENT.

The democratic newspapers which are advocating the nomination of Gen. Miles for president have evidently for gotten what happened to the Dewey candidacy.-Detroit Free Press (Dem.)

The Atlanta Constitution wants Mr. Bryan to "talk sense when he talks politics-or quiet down and go home.' The Constitution should not demand the love that in all times has made high impossibilities of Mr. Bryan.-N. Y.

taught to claim these as their rightful TAlthough President Roosevelt's views on the tariff have been well heritage? To be a woman of courage known, it has remained for the Philaand honor and clear brain and pure heart, this should be an ideal great delphia Ledger to discover that he is "a great supporter of the infant industry. enough to satisfy the most ambitious -Des Moines Register and Leader.

Democratic aspirants for the presidency seem to consider it the proper thing to be advised by William Jennings Bryan. But perhaps what they want to learn from that gentleman is how to ear up under defeat.—Chicago Inted Ocean.

The growth of trade in the Philippine Islands is the best proof of the con-tinued improvement in the situation there The exports for the ten months ending April 30 aggregated \$26,699,872, as compared with \$19,367,482 for the corresponding period ending in 1902. The largest item in the export table is hemp of which over \$17,000,000 were exported in the last ten months. This makes the outlook for the future promising.-Philadelphia Press.

Bryan's New Team. Our beloved Bryan has bought a \$1,200 team of horses, bearing the somewhat objectionable names of Roosevelt and Pabst. Of course it is not to be thought for a moment that Mr. Bryan will permit these names to be associated with any undertaking in which he is directly concerned, and we understand that already he has changed them to Clark and Thompson in compliment to the democratic judiciary of North Carolina and Illinois, and as significant of the trend of political thought. As a pair of chestnuts it was thought that Bryan might decide on the names Cleveland and Hill, but while he recognizes the appropriateness, he cannot anto one. R Don't fight the trusts; get inating his live stock on the farm with inating his live stock on the farm with such seditious and traitorous appellaby all those who ads will be appreciated tions. Principle above all things .-Chicago Pos'

#### NATIONAL PROGRESS.

Protection Meets with Favor in Japa as a Means of Promoting Prosperity.

Japan has been trying protection and eems to like it. That country is making great advancement in the ways of eivilization, and naturally wants to stand among progressive people. To do so it must develop its own resources, and this can be done only through proper encouragement. Japan a few years ago discovered that it was buying abroad a large number of articles which its foremost statesmen and economists were satisfied it could produce at home. For instance, in 1898 Japan imported \$1,474,168 worth of watches. It concluded to try the effect of higher tariff rates on many products, believing the result would be to stimulate home development. The result has justified its judgment. In 1902 its imports of watches, for instance, were but \$116,670. It had increased the duty on watches from five per cent., the former rate, to 30 per cent. Effect-the Japanese began to manufacture watches and importations of those articles fell off.

But, while this has been the case, says the Troy Ttmes, the general result of the higher tariff has been to increase, not to diminish, Japan's foreign trade generally. In this respect its experience has strikingly similar to that of United States, which under the protection" has seen its the "high manufactures attain unprecedented proportions, surpassing those of any other nation, while its exports and imports have reached prodigious figures. The absurd free trade contention that protection shuts the doors of other nations against a protected country has been so often disproved of late by the stories from Germany and Japan and the remarkable commercial advance of the United States that it would seem to be pretty near time to retire that worn-out as-

Japan is increasing both its exports crease in each case has been made since higher protection has been secured. Here are a few figures which are significant as indicating the drift: For the first four months of the present year the imports of Japan were about \$14,000,000 in excess of those of the same period last year, and the exports were \$3,000,-000 greater. For the same four months the imports of the United States exceeded those of the like period last year by \$47,000,000, while the exports for the four months of 1903 were \$54,-000,000 more than in 1902. Japan is following the protection trail, and it finds in the United States a very encouraging example

#### PREPARING FOR NEXT YEAR.

The Democracy Looking Forward to Labor Troubles to Help Them Along.

Undoubtedly the intimation in a dispatch from Pottsville, Pa., that the strike of the anthracite coal miners may be renewed next year, during the presidential election, was inspired by democratic suggestion or advice. great quarrel between capital and labor next year would establish conditions in which the democratic politicians would revel, says the Cleveland Leader.

That it would be accompanied by political complications nobody can doubt, for it is intimated that the leaders of the miners are figuring on political assistance to help them win a victory. Such a strike, occurring next year, would surely put President Roosevelt in an annoying position. He would, of course, be asked to use his good offices to bring about a settlement of the controversy, and whichever side he took he would run the risk of incurring the ill will of those on the other side. On the other hand, his democratic opponent. not being in public office, could play the demagogue to his heart's content, without annoying complications.

Nothing would probably please the democrats better next year than a strike of the anthracite coal miners. But the leaders of the miners, if they have any sense of gratitude, will prevent one if it lies within their power to do so. They have every reason to be grateful to Theodore Roosevelt. Last year, in his efforts to restore industrial peace in the anthracite region, he violated all precedent by calling the repre sentatives of capital and labor to the white house for a conference, and he put his hand into the strike situation so firmly and with such good effect that the long struggle was brought to a close with honor and credit to labor.

### Mr. Bryan Complimented.

We have little admiration for bolters as Mr. Bryan professes to have. In our philosophy, the man who thinks himself better, and greater, and more virtuous than his party is a tiresome prig, and when the man happens to be a beneficiary of the party he is an ingrate to boot. But the spectacle of Mr. Bryan, with an entourage of mouthing mountebanks, proclaiming himself the only true prophet and denouncing all who disagree with him as renegades is a little too much for our patience and composure. He will do well to remember that he has already been twice overwhelmingly defeated. and to consider that modesty will be-come him somewhat better than this fantastic arrogance.-Washington Post

Where Gorman Stands. Democrats profess to wonder why republicans are pleased whenever the possibility of Senator Gorman of Maryland receiving the presidential nomina-tion is hinted at. Why should they not be pleased? With the recollection of the part which the senator bore in the "perfidy and dishonor" tariff programme of 1894, with the insatiate hos-'tility of the Bryan faction and a great many more elements of weakness in his candidacy, the republicans regard him as "easy."—Troy Times.

and tea of contents of weakness in his candidacy, the republicans regard him as "easy."—Troy Times. as "easy."-Troy Times.

#### VICTIMS OF GRAFTERS.

Government Ferreting Out Frauds Perpetrated on Indians—Land Sales Annulled.

Washington, Aug. 28.—The determination of Secretary Hitchcock to send to Indian Territory a man not onnected with the department of the interior to investigate conditions there is understood to be for the purpose of supplementing the work of the secretary himself and of other representatives of the department in that territory. Since early last spring the secretary has been giving a large share of his personal attention to the situation in the territory and a number of the inspectors and other officials of the department have been engaged in the effort to ferret out frauds and protect the interest of the Indian. terests of the Indians

The secretary made a tour of the territory in May, largely for the purpose of making inquiry regarding reports that had come to him of efforts to deprive the Indians of their rich landed inheritances, and the re-sult of this personal investigation was to confirm the report that there was a persistent effort to secure the Indian lands at prices far below their real value.

As a consequence of this inquiry he nade a radical revision of the regulations for the sale of the alloted lands, and the developments since that change was made indicate that he has saved the Indians a large percentage over what would have been paid them if the overland regulations. paid them if the original regulations had stood.

The new rules require that all Indian lands which are for sale shall be advertised and appraised by a competent official. The secretary has ancelled all sales made prior to the ime that the new regulations took effect. There were 429 of these deeds calling for an aggregate payment of \$369,000. All these deeds, with the checks, have been returned to the purchasers and the prices received on inherited lands indicate that under the new regulations the prices paid will exceed the old prices by from 13 to 125 per cent.

Persistent efforts to secure conand its imports, just as the United trol of the lands through the lease States is doing, and the greatest in-processes have been discovered. In one case the secretary found during his stay in Indian Territory that clerks in the office of an Indian agent had taken on themselves the responsibility for denying a hearing to their national attorney, who represented some 14,000 Indians. The secretary immediately denounced this transaction as an abuse of official authority and provided for the punishment of the persons engaged in it.

A favorite method for securing the ases is to have the Indians approached by merchants, who by offer ing their wares in exchange can se-cure the most favorable terms from them, and the understanding is quite general that when control of a piece of land is once secured by means of leasing it will be held by some means leasing it will be neid by some means until it can be purchased at the lessee's own figures. The secretary is giving his careful attention to this problem and is already, even under the present law, finding means to protect the Indians against some of the most flagrant abuses of the leasing system. Being informed of Lon Dillon's wonderful mile, sent the following telegram: "George K. Billings, Readville, Mass.: I congratulate you on the wonderful performance of your mare. Cresceus transfers the crown to good hands."

Readville, Mass., Aug. 27.—With the ing system.

The secretary realizes that while there may be shortcomings on the part of some of the government officials, there are on the other hand many men not employed by the government of the secretary of the secretary techniques. many men not employed by the government who have grievances against these officials and are disposed to make all the trouble for them they can. These men he designates as "grafters," and the feeling in the department is that any official who may oppose their designs is certain to be made the subject of the hardest entance. the harshest censure by tuem. The secretary announces his determina-tion to protect officials who are doing their duty against the scheme of all

Several officials who already have been detected in questionable trans-actions have been dismissed, while the resignations of others have been requested.

### THE MIMIC WAR.

Shots Exchanged Between Forts and Battleship—Seventeen Ships Sunk—Long Island Captured.

Portland, Me., Aug. 26.—At 1:15 this morning a large vessel, evidently a battleship, came into range, and was fired upon with one round from Forts Williams and Levett, and three rounds from Fort McKinley. The yestel returned the fire of both the Kestel Re rounds from Fort McKinley. The vessel returned the fire of both the Fort Williams and Fort Levett batteries.

Portland, Me., Aug. 27.—At 10 o'clock last night the war maneuvers had again developed into a watching and waiting game for the defending forces, just as before the mimic war was declared. A demonstration

was declared. A demonstration claimed by the army to be a day attack and by the navy a night attack, was made by the fleet early in the morning. The attack was repulsed with a theoretical loss of several ves-

els to the fleet.
Portland, Me., Aug. 28.—The events In the war game yesterday were considered the most important since the hostile fleet first appeared off Portland. The navy made a grand coup in the capture of Long Island in the forenoon, while the army made a spectacular play in the destruction of all the 17 opposing ships that attacked the coast defenses in the afternoon. The navy, however, seems to have had a little the better of it for, strange as it may seem, the capture ortant than the destruction of the 17 vessels.

### A Mysterious Sickness.

Washington, Aug. 28.—A report as been made to the health officer of the district of the mysterious illess of 30 inmates of the Industrial once, near Washington. Recently Hone, near Washington. Recently 50 of the children in this institution suffered a similar illness. The examination then made failed to disclose the cause of the sickness. The children were given for breakfast Wednesday oatmeal, bread and butter and tea or coffee, and some of the

## RECORD IS BROKEN

Lou Dillon Trots a Mile in Two Minutes.

The Most Wonderful Event in Trot-ting History of the World Takes Place at Readville, Mass.— Elastic Pointer Wins a \$5,000 Prize.

Readville, Mass., Aug. 25 .- Before & great crowd of spectators at Readville yesterday and with track and weather conditions perfect, Lou Dillon trotted a mile in two minutes, a new world's reard new world's record.

So that no breeze might interfere, Millard Sanders, driver of the great mare, brought out the daughter of Sidney Dillon for the attempt early

in the day.

For pacemakers there were two running horses hitched to road carts. Peggy from Paris, driven by "Doc"
Tanner, and Carrie Nation, driven by
Scott McCoy.

The first score was fruitless, Lou
Dillor reclaims by the first score was fruitless.

Dillon making a break just before reaching the wire. On the second at-tempt, however, the word was given, though Starting Judge Walker rang his bell, but Tanner nodded for him to say "go" and, turning to Sanders, called to him to come along. Tanner kept Peggy from Paris directly in front of the peerless chestnut trotter, while McCoy lay at her wheel. this way the trio went to the quarter pole in 301/4 seconds.

With never a skip Lou Dillon went so smooth-gaited down the back stretch as to lead those not timing the mile to believe that her speed was not alarmingly fast. The half was clicked off in 1:00%. Around the turn to the three-quarters pole the clip quickened, the third quarter believe in the clip quickened, the third quarter below in the clip that half and the clip that half are the clip in 20% seconds reclined that half are the clip in 20% seconds reclined that half are the clip in 20% seconds reclined that half are the clip in 20% seconds reclined that her clip in 20% seconds reclined that her clip in 20% seconds reclined to 2

was drove in 29 seconds, thus making the mile in the wonderful time of two minutes.

When Sanders jogged the back to the wire, those who had witnessed the performance leaped to their feet and sent forth cheer after cheer. Lou Dillon apparently was as fresh as though she had only been

out for a jogging exercise.

Favorites won all the four racing events. "Scott" Hudson drove two of events, "Scott" Hudson drove two of the winners, Nervala and Dillon Boy. "Budd" Doble pulled off the Blue Hill stake of \$5,000 with Kinney Lou, while Curry had no trouble in win-ning with Al Bock. It as announced that on Friday Major Delmar will go against the gelding record for trotters, 2:03¼, held by The Abbot. Toledo, Aug. 25.—George Ketcham, owner and driver of Cresceus, upon

owner and driver of Cresceus, upon being informed of Lou Dillon's won-derful mile, sent the following tele-gram: "George K. Billings, Read-ville, Mass.: I congratulate you on

Readville, Mass., Aug. 27.—With the track so muddy next to the pole that racing had to be done in the clean outside of the course, the second day's program of the grand circuit meeting at Readville was decided before a large crowd. The principal attraction was the \$5,000 Norfolk stake for pacers eligible to the 2.24 class last spring

"Nick" Hubinger's blind stallion "Nick" Hubinger's blind stallion Elastic Pointer, brother of Star Pointer, was made favorite and won the first heat. The talent got a bad scare in the second heat when Jack Curry made a rousing finish with Pan Michael, nipping out Pointer right at the wire. Elastic Pointer came back gamely, however, taking the two following heats.

Promise was backed heavily to win the 2:12 trot. After taking the opening heat he dropped the next two, "Scott" Hudson having the winnner in Belle Kuser.

In the 2:10 trot, the Roman, a warm favorite, was not a factor af-Shots Exchanged Between Forts and ter the first heat, which Jim Ferry

Readville, Mass., Aug. 28.—About 12,000 persons attended the grand circuit races at Readville yesterday. The conditions were not perfect for extremely fast time. Billy Buck was the favorite for the Massachusetts \$15,000 stake for 2:12 trotters and won the race.

won the race.

The judges suspended Scott Hudson ten days for laying Hawthorne up. Alta McDonald was also given ten days' suspension for laying Kamares up in the initial heat of the 2:20 trot. Queen Wilkes won the

Another New York horse to win was Mazetto in the 2:16 trot. He and Jay McGregor had a duel for five heats

"Lou" McDonald paraded the best 5-year-old out this year in Sadie Mac. She trotted to the half the first heat of her race in 1:04½, the second quarter in 31¼ seconds, fairly walking the last 50 yards and winning in

Dan Patch paced each of the first three quarters of his mile in exactly 2017 seconds and the final one in 291/2 seconds, making the mile in 2:001/2.

### A Probably Fatal Explosion.

St. Louis, Aug. 25.—While railroad men were trying to place a derailed freight car on the track near Union station yesterday a torch was accidentally brought in contact with a bursted pipe from which gas was escaping, resulting in an explosion that will probably cause the death of Engineer Bouquett, and seriously ured Switchmen Harding and Hunt. The men were thrown high into the air by the force of the explosion and the derailed car, loaded with wheat was destroyed by the fire which fol

#### The Question Answered.

The Question Answered.

Estill Springs, Tenn., Aug. 24th.—Many questions are being asked of Mr. C. D. Holi of this place-in regard to his wonderful recovery. For two years he has been down with his back. He was so very bad that he could not even lace his shoes, and from this condition he suddenly appeared well and strong as ever.

It is no wonder therefore that his friends are asking him "How did you do it?"

He tells them all: "Dodd's Kidney Pills did it," and adds "This remedy is a genuine good medicine and one that I can heartily recommend to everybody.

"Everyone around here knows how very bad I was. I was so weak in my back that I couldn't do anything that needed stooping or bending over, and three boxes of Dodd's Kidney Pills made me as you see, as well as ever I was."

"They certainly had a wonderful effect on my case."

People who tell you they would be great.

People who tell you they would be great readers if they had the time are not lying aboutit. They are simply mistaken.—Wash-ington (Ia.) Democrat.

Empire State Express in Foot-Ball.

Empire State Express in Foot-Ball.

The New York Central's Empire State-Express is recognized as the swiftest and surest train operated by America's greatest railroad, and considered the very best means to cover the ground in the time required. It is for this reason that the Harvard University football team named their best and surestplay of the season of 1902 the 'Empire State Express,' for they believed it to be the most reliable play in their programme. It was successful throughout the season until it met Yale's "20th Century Limited" play, which was just as swift, saic and sure, but had longer endurance and was "limited" only by the size of the field. The names of the rival teams very correctly describe the difference in the famous trains, the "Empire State" running only from New York to Buffalo, while the "20th Century Limited" makes the 396 miles between New York and Chicago in twenty hours every day of the year. Great is the New York Central and great are the trains it operates—swift, safe and reliable.—From the Brooklyn Standard Union.

The mind that is much elevated and insoversity, is generally abject and base.—Epi-

#### An Historic Old Railroad Engine

An Historic Old Railroad Engine.

The Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis Railway is distributing free of charge an attractive little booklet entitled "The Story of the 'General," which contains an exceedingly interesting account of the raid of Capt. James J. Andrews and men during the Civil War. It is profusely illustrated.

The "General" has been sent to Chattanooga, Tenn., By the N., C. & St. L. R.; and is there to remain permanently. It can be seen at any time by travelers passing: through Chattanooga over this railway. Write to W. L. DANLEY, G. P. A., N., C. & St. L. Ry, Nashville, Tenn. Mentioning this paper.

"Jack told me that I was not like other girls." "That's what he tells all of us. He's read somewhere that all women are differ-ent."—Louisville Times.

The Summer Bath.

Nothing is more refreshing or invigorating in summer than a daily bath. Usesoft, tepid water and good soap. Ivory soap is ideal for the bath; it is pure, lathers quickly and leaves the skin soft and white. The bath should be taken early in the morning, or just before retiring at night. FIERNOR P. BARKER ing at night. ELEANOR R. PARKER.

Nothing in the world is more haughty than a man of moderate capacity when once raised to power.—Wessenburg.

#### There's Something Doing

on the line of the M., K. & T. R'y, and we shall be glad to send you attractive pamphlets which convey to you the possibilities for money-making, on receipt of two-cent stamp for postage. Address, "KATY," Suite C, St. Louis, Mo.

One cannot always be a hero, but one can always be a man.—Goethe.

Opium and Liquor Habits Cured. Book free. B. M. Woolley, M. D., Atlanta, G.

Good manners and good morals are sworn friends and fast allies.—Bartol.

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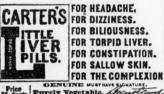
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