THE GREAT SPECIALIST ON TREATING WEAK AND DISEASED HEARTS, FRANKLIN MILES, M. D., LL. B.

Who Will Send $2.50 Worth of Special Treatment and New Book Free.

To demonstrate the remarkable curative powers of his new and complete Special Personal Treatments for heart disease, short breath, pain in the side, oppression in the chest, irregular pulse, palpitation, smothering spells, puffing of the ankles or dropsy, Dr. Miles, will send, free, to every afflicted person, $2.50 worth of treatment. The worst cases soon relieved.

They are the result of 28 years of extensive research and remarkable success in treating the various ailments of the heart, stomach and nerves, which so often complicate each case. So astonishing are the results of his treatment that he does not hesitate to offer all afflicted persons a two-pound Trial Treatment free.

Certainly nothing could be more generous. Few physicians have such confidence in their treatments. There is no reason why all afflicted persons should not avail themselves of this liberal offer, as they may never have such an opportunity again. Delays are dangerous. No death comes more suddenly than that from heart disease.

Mr. J. B. Hann, 119 W. Maryland St., Indianapolis, Ind., cured after 2 physicians failed. Mrs. Elvina Sonders, Decatur, Neb. After 10 failed. Mr. P. W. Runyan, Spencer, Iowa, after 3 failed. Mr. L. A. Prout, Lisbon Falls, Me., after 11 failed. Mrs. Mary Deifart, Greenville, Pa., after 5 failed. Other cures from your state sent on request. Many cured after 5 to 15 physicians and professors had pronounced them "incurable."

Send to Dr. Franklin Miles, Dept. H., 280 to 290 Main St., Elkhart, Indiana, at once, for Heart Book, Examination chart, Opinion and Free Treatment. Describe your disease. 11

OLD SOLDIER IN RIDING TEST

Dr. J. A. Throckmorton Will Try to Beat Record Made by Roosevelt.

Dr. J. A. Throckmorton of Sidney, O., is completing arrangements to make a 120 mile horseback ride in eighteen hours, thereby hoping to beat the record twenty-one made by President Roosevelt in covering ninety-eight miles in the same length of time. It is the intention of Dr. Throckmorton, who is an old soldier, to utilize six horses on the trip. The doctor is past sixty years of age.

He will first ride from Sidney to Dayton, a distance of forty miles, and return and then ride to Troy, twenty miles distance, and return, making a total of 120 miles.

Dr. Throckmorton is a lover of fine horses and always has a couple of Kentucky thoroughbreds in his stables for riding purposes. He served in the war, acting as scout in the Union army.

THE HORSEMAN.

In Holland horses are fed the following ration in having great success: Oats, 13 pounds; hay, 6.6 pounds; straw, 8.8 pounds.

Grease Heel In Horses.

A breeder gives the following remedy for grease heel in horses: Wash the parts with strong soapsuds, then use a mixture of carbolic acid, one ounce; glycerin, two ounces; olive oil, eight ounces. In case this does not stop the itching dissolve a half ounce of sugar of lead in a half pint of soft water and use twice a day.

Selecting the Stallion.

Nothing could be more absurdly than the false economical policy practiced by so many mare owners in their selection of the stallion. It should be borne in mind that "like begets like," and in order to produce the best one must breed to the best. There can be no conference placed on the occasional chance occurrence of a nick which results in a superior offspring from an ordinary parentage. It takes but a perusal of the market quotations to convince anyone that there is money in horses if they are of the right sort.

Exercise For Horses.

More horses are injured by enforced idleness than by work. Days that horses are not at work they should run in the yard. Their hair may not lie quite as close and even be a little longer, but they will keep healthier and be in much better shape for the season's work for having their regular exercise every day either in the harness or out in the yard.

Mares Nursing Foals.

A breeder considers the following the best ration for mares nursing foals: Oats and bran in equal bulk, with about one-fourth in bulk of corn added, make a good ration for a mare in milk. This should always be moistened before feeding. The idea is to give a ration that not only increases the flow of milk, but materially enriches it.

Blindness in Horses.

The walk or step of a blind horse is always uncertain and unequal, so that he does not set down his feet boldly when led by hand. Another sign by which you may know a horse that has lost his sight is that when he hears any one enter the stable he will prick up his ears and move them backward and forward. The reason is that a vigorous horse, having lost his sight, mistrusts everything and is continually in alarm at the least noise he hears.

Advertiser News, $1.00 the year

DAIRY BREEDS AND FEEDS.

Experiments at the Wisconsin Station Show What can be Done by the Dairyman when the Cows are Properly Fed and Cared for. The Dairy Herd at the Station has been established about Ten Years. Complete Records have been Kept for the production of milk and butter fat, and almost every kind of experiment has been tested in feeding and management. The herd of thirty represents the leading breeds, including Jerseys, Holsteins, Ayrshires and Brown Swiss.

The Holstein cow Johanna last year as well as the preceding year ranked first in net profit yielded over and above the cost of her feed. She gave

A GREAT HOLSTEIN YIELDER.

milk 337 days during the year and produced 13,186.2 pounds of milk and 477.96 pounds of butter fat. The average fat content of her milk for the year being 3.62 per cent.

The Jersey cow Macella ranked second in net profit yielded during the past year, receiving credit for a production of 7,782.1 pounds of milk and 442.36 pounds of fat (average fat content, 5.68 per cent); value of products, $123.04; cost of feed, $43.03; net profit, $80.01. This cow ranked third among the cows in the herd during the preceding year, with a production of 6,973 pounds of milk, 411.51 pounds of fat (average fat content, 5.90 per cent) and a net profit of $81.87.

The Guernsey cows Margaret and Muriel and the Ayrshire cow Christiana rank third, fourth and fifth respectively, with net profits for the year as $76.80, $76.39 and $66.21, their production for the year ranging from 6,792.8 to 9,037.4 pounds of milk and from 366.58 to 413.54 pounds of butter fat, with the cost of feed eaten about the same for all three cows, ranging from $37.85 to $39.90.

Grain was fed as many times daily as the cow produced pounds of butter fat during the week, or one-fourth to one-third as many times daily as the amount of milk given, according to its quality. The grain mixture was three parts wheat bran, four parts cornmeal, three parts distillers' grains. Besides the grain, the cows had wheat ensilage and hay they would eat, the amount varying from twenty-five to forty-five pounds of ensilage and four to six pounds of hay. Each cow is carefully watched and the rations varied, according to need. In summer, besides pasturage, more or less grain is fed to nearly all the cows and some green corn when the pastures begin to dry up.

The station is in line with many dairy farmers when it concludes that cows which freshen in the fall and early winter are more profitable than those which freshen earlier or later. Another tendency is to feed wider rations—that is, to feed a larger proportion of foods containing starch and fat. This change seems to be in line with much recent experiment station work and is a measure of practical economy, because most of the staple fodder crops of the farm favor a wide ration. The Wisconsin station has not put results into shape along this line, but asserts that feeding experiments show that rations made up mainly of farm products, when fed to the right kind of cows, produce large, profitable yields.

Foot Lameness in Horses.

A. S. Alexander, Ill., explodes the old idea that a horse can become "chest foundered." He says that such cases are those suffering from chronic founder (laminitis), which affects the feet and not the chest. In old standing cases of foot lameness the chest muscles may waste away in sympathy, and that fact has led to the "chest founder" idea. Such a horse should be shod with wide webbed, flat bar shoes, put on over a dressing of tar and oakum and a thick leather sole. Then clip off the hair and blister the hoof with cerements of fore feet with a mixture of one dram of biniodide of mercury and two ounces of cerate of cantharides rubbed in for fifteen minutes. Wash blister off in forty-eight hours, then apply lard daily. Blister every three or four weeks.

Extra Milking Unprofitable.

Experiments made recently by the Vermont experiment station show that when milked three times a day each cow gave the most and poorest milk in the morning, less of the richest milk at noon and the least of a medium quality at night. The fat content only fluctuated—the several solids not fat remaining unaltered. The trials seemed to indicate that as a regular farm practice there is not enough to be gained from an extra milking to repay its cost. As a temporary means of increasing the flow it may prove of use.

Dirt For Horses.

In reply to the question, "Will dirt hurt horses?—I notice that mine eat considerable of it now and then," a breeder says: "No. It is advisable to allow the horse to eat all the dirt he wants. In fact, it is a good idea to occasionally throw a chunk of turf into the feed box."

Sugar Beets and Pumpkins for Cows.

When the dairyman is unable to provide silage for his cows the balanced ration should include something besides hay. Dried cull beet pulp especially fit cattle. This is important for the dairyman and profitable for growing and fattening stock.

For this purpose pumpkins are largely grown for late fall feed, but they cannot be kept far into the winter. Following these there is no vegetable that equals the sugar beet, especially in the delightful flavor and richness that it imparts to milk, and an allowance of even three or four a day to each cow, chopped into convenient bits and fed in connection with hay, is eaten with avidity and conduces to health as well as enjoyment for the animals.

Next to the sugar beets and even easier to grow are the mangels, raised exclusively for stock, and in European countries forming a large part of the food, a practice that might be most profitably imitated in America, where the grain crops have lately greatly advanced in price.

Scours in Pigs.

For two or three years we had some trouble with our young Berkshire pigs at weaning time, says a breeder. Frequently the best of each litter would have white scours. For several years we have had no trouble along this line, simply by giving a slight laxative of wheat middlings, fed dry in a creep while the young pigs were still on the dam. Since we began this dry feed we have had no trouble. I think that the difficulty comes in most cases by giving a wet feed, but where dry feed is used no trouble occurs. We always feed warm, soaked corn at the same time. After they are weaned they are fed twice a day just what they will clean up nicely.

Cleaning Dairy Utensils.

The proper way of washing milk utensils is something that is often neglected. All milk should be rinsed from the surface of the tin before it comes in contact with the boiling water, as the heat will cook the milk on the tin, forming a coating very difficult to remove. If this coating is not removed it furnishes food and a place for bacterial growth. This is especially true in localities that are damp. After rinsing the vessels free from milk they may be washed in hot water. There should be added to the water some good cleansing compound. Some of the so called washing powders are not good, for a grease of some kind is used in their makeup. If a good powder cannot be obtained ordinary commercial sal soda and a little borax can be used. It is always important to wash milk utensils as soon as possible after their contents are emptied. If left to stand two or three hours some of the milk dries, and then the more hot water is put on it the closer it sticks. Always wash milk pails and cans first with cold water.

A MILK CAN WASHER.

THE DAIRYMAN.

Provide good milk pails. There are a great number of patent milk pails on the market that prevent filth from falling into the milk. Strainer top pails are quite extensively used and are very effective in keeping out foreign matter.

Regularity in Work of Dairy.

Too much importance cannot be attached to the regularity in all dairy work. The cow is a creature of habits. The more regular the attention given her the better work she will do in the dairy. Teach the boys to be kind and gentle to the cows, to feed them properly and with regularity. Try to make the cows contented as possible. Gentle treatment, good feeding and regularity are the three requirements in handling dairy cows.

Remedy For Cowpox.

Oxide of zinc ointment rubbed on the cow's bag morning and night is a very good remedy for cowpox. The disease is carried from cow to cow on the hands of the milker. So when the disease is in the herd the milkers should wash their hands carefully after milking each cow. Do not use the milk from affected cows until they are cured.

For Kicking Cows.

To cure cows of kicking when being milked a dairyman says a remedy which has proved effectual without a single exception is simply clean lard. About fifteen or twenty minutes before the cow is milked the first time the lard should be applied to the teats, and when through milking wipe the teats perfectly dry with a soft, dry cloth and apply the lard again. This was usually found necessary for about five or six milkings. Many milkers have a bad habit of wetting their fingers when milking, and when the teats of young cows are left in this condition, especially in winter time, they get sore. On the other hand, lard heals or takes away the soreness that is so natural, caused by the action of rough, hard hands upon the teats that are not accustomed to the milking process.

Glimpses of Geronimo, Crowned of Indian Leaders.

TERROR OF THE SOUTHWEST

Always Left Trail of Bloodshed and Devastation After His Raids—Crowned War Chief at Sixteen—Incident He Regarded as a Great Joke—His Feats of Endurance.

As the chief of the warring Apache Indians of the southwestern territories in pioneer days Geronimo, who recently died at Fort Sill, in Lawton, Okla., gained a reputation for cruelty and cunning never surpassed by that of any other American Indian chief. For more than twenty years he and his men were the terror of the United States, always leaving a trail of bloodshed and devastation. The old chief, who was nearly ninety years of age, was captured many times, but always got away again until his final capture in 1886 by a small command of infantry scouts under Captain H. W. Lawton (later major general) and Assistant Surgeon Leonard Wood.

The capture was made in the summer after a long and very trying campaign of many months, in which Lawton and Wood gained a reputation which will be long remembered in the annals of the army. In the early years of his imprisonment he made several attempts to escape.

Geronimo was a Chiricahua Apache, the son of Chal-lo-Row of Mangus-Colorado, the war chief of the Warm Spring Apaches, whose career of murder and devastation through Arizona, New Mexico and northern Mexico in his day almost equaled that of his terrible son. According to stories told by the old Indian during his last days, he was crowned war chief of his tribe at the early age of sixteen. For many years he followed the lead of old Cochise, the hereditary chief of the Apaches, who died in 1875 and was succeeded by Natchez, his son, who, however, was soon displaced by Geronimo with his superior cunning for the Indian method of warfare.

After trailing the band led by Geronimo for more than ten years General Crook would probably have captured him in 1875 had he not been transferred to duty among the Utes just as success seemed to be near at hand. For seven years after this the situation in the southwest was the worst ever faced by the settlers. Crook was sent back in 1883. A large body of troops was placed at his disposal, and in a month he had succeeded in driving Geronimo back to his reservation, capturing him and his men on the Mexican border.

In 1885 Geronimo broke out again and this time was surrounded by Crook in the Canon de los Embidos. But the Indians succeeded in slipping away, and Crook was removed and Nelson A. Miles placed in command. Miles had already gained a reputation as an Indian fighter, and, while he did not exactly cut the field wires behind him to prevent interference from Washington, stories are told of the frequent disregard of troublesome messages.

Lawton and Wood were placed in command of the scouts late in the summer of 1885. They asked permission to take a picked body of men into the hostile territory and endeavor to run down Geronimo. General Miles finally sent them off with many misgivings. There followed months of privation and hardships which were never forgotten by the men who went with the two young officers. They were gone nearly a year, General Miles often not knowing even where they were or whether or not they had been captured by the enemy. On the night of Aug. 20, 1886, the general was sitting at the telegraph instrument in the office at Wilcox, Ariz., waiting for dispatches, when the key clicked and the news that Geronimo and his men had been surrounded at the junction of the San Bernardino and Balsche rivers, near the Mexican border. Miles hastened there and met the chief on his way north under guard of Lawton. The old warrior was surrounded by about 400 bucks, squaws, papooses and dogs. They had little else than their blankets and tent poles. The people of the west demanded that he be not allowed to go back to the reservation. He and his bucks were accordingly sent to Fort Pickens and the squaws and papooses to Fort Marion, Fla. It was finally decided to keep Geronimo confined as a prisoner of war. His desire to go back to the west was so painful, however, that he was transferred to Fort Sill, where he spent the remainder of his days.

General Wood tells an interesting anecdote of an incident which occurred one afternoon when he was guarding the old chief while Lawton went in search of his command, the location of which he had lost soon after the surrender:

About 3 o'clock in the afternoon the old Indian came to me and asked to see my rifle. It was a Hotchkiss, and he said he had never seen its mechanism. When he asked me for the gun and some ammunition I must confess I felt a little nervous, for I thought it might be a device to get hold of one of our weapons. I made no objection, however, and let him have it, showing him how to use it. He fired at a mark, just missing one of his own men who was passing. This he regarded as a great joke, rolling on the ground and laughing heartily and shouting, "Good gun!"

Some of Geronimo's feats of endurance were remarkable. Once he rode 500 miles on horseback without rest to escape troops that pressed him closely. Again he ran forty miles in a day and eluded capture. Soon after he and his followers covered 1,200 miles, killed fifty persons and got off.

NEED VINOL

it strengthens and vitalizes

Vinol tones up the digestive organs, aids assimilation, enriches the blood, and rejuvenates every organ in the body. In this natural manner Vinol replaces weakness with strength.

We are positive it will benefit every old person who will give it a trial. If it doesn't we will refund their money.

J. D. CHEESMAN, Andover, N. Y.

VLADIMIR'S HOT REBUKE

How the Grand Duke Flew Into a Frenzy of Rage at the Czar.

Grand Duke Vladimir Alexandrovitch, who recently died in St. Petersburg, was the oldest uncle of the present czar. He was born in St. Petersburg April 10, 1847. He was at one time commander in chief of the Russian army at St. Petersburg, and when on Jan. 22, 1905, otherwise known as "bloody Sunday," the strikers of St. Petersburg undertook to present to the czar a petition for the redress of their wrongs, instead of meeting the czar, they had to deal with Grand Duke Vladimir. The dispatches from St. Petersburg at that time intimated that he was responsible for the shooting down of 500 or more of the rioters.

Grand Duke Vladimir lived in almost constant fear of assassination, and since the events of "bloody Sunday" various plots, against him have been discovered.

If all reports out of St. Petersburg are not false, Vladimir never hesitated to tell the czar he lacked the backbone necessary to a Romanoff. Indeed, it was reported that at a council when the czar favored increasing the pay of mail and telegraph employees who had struck Vladimir flew into a frenzy of rage.

Seizing the czar by the shoulder, his uncle shouted:

"No concessions! No concessions! You will destroy us all!"

Then he thrust from him his sovereign with such violence that the czar fell.

Press Clippings For Roosevelt.

President Roosevelt is soon to receive 2,000 press clippings on the world cruise of the United States fleet. These, which fill two volumes 12 by 14 inches, are the gift of a Chicago adviser, who does such work for a fee. More than a year ago this admirer instructed a clipping company of Chicago to gather all editorial comments on the tour. The books are handsomely bound in black morocco.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

Jell-O DESSERTS

Can be prepared from the seven choice flavors in a hundred different ways, each so distinct from any other that a new JELL-O dessert can be served every day.

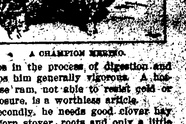
A JELL-O Dessert can be made in a minute and only costs 10 cents.

Seven delicious flavors: Strawberry, Raspberry, Cherry, Lemon, Chocolate, Orange and Peach.

Sold by all grocers.

Illustrated Recipe Book, free.

The Genesee Pure Food Co., Le Roy, N. Y.



A CHAMPION MEMBER.

helps in the process of digestion and keeps him generally vigorous. A hog-house ram, not able to resist cold or exposure, is a worthless article.

Secondly, he needs good clover hay or corn stover, roots and only a little grain. Such feeds serve to maintain without fattening him. He has little to do the rest of the winter but to make wool, and, while he should not be starved, he certainly need not be stuffed. What he needs after the breeding season are about the things the ewes are getting.

Probably the easiest and best way to take care of him is to turn him to the ewes and let him enjoy their company as well as their food and exercise, since all will soon be bred.

Separator Helps.

The milk will separate best when it is yet a little warm. It is better that it be warm from the cow than that it should be left to get cold and then be warmed on the fire.

The separator can do better work on a perfectly level base. It should be tried with the level occasionally, for the continual use of it is apt to get it to lean.

It is well to run a little lukewarm water through the separator just before letting the milk through. This will warm and wet the disks and all the inside working parts where the milk goes and will prevent the cream from adhering to them.

Handling a Vicious Bull.

The safest way to handle an ugly bull is to first blindfold him. Nothing takes the conceit out of a bull so quick as to deprive him of sight. It is a question whether a man is justified in keeping a bull that is known to be ugly, but sometimes animals that are otherwise very valuable get cross, and it is not always policy to turn them over to the butcher. By building a strong bull pen with convenience for handling such an animal he may be kept for two or three years in comparative safety.

French Wireless Torpedo.

A torpedo controlled by wireless, invented by an engineer named Gabet, was successfully launched on the river outside of the Creuzot works the other day at Chalons-sur-Saone, France. The torpedo is said to be ten times more powerful than the Whitehead machine. It is thirty feet long, weighs 8,000 pounds and carries a charge of explosive weighing 1,800 pounds.

Notice to Creditors.

In pursuance of an order of Hon. Eloa Reynolds, Surrogate of the County of Allegany, notice is hereby given to all persons having claim against the estate of Patrick D. Lynch late of the Town of Andover, N. Y., deceased, to present the same with proper vouchers thereof to the estate, at the Law Office of Crayton I. Earley, at the Village of Andover, N. Y. on or before the 10th day of August, 1909

Dated, January 20, 1909.

George Lynch
William Lynch
Executors.

Don't Use a Scarecrow

To Drive Away the Mail Order Wolf

You can drive him out quickly if you use the mail order houses' own weapon—advertising. Mail order concerns are spending thousands of dollars every week in order to get trade from the home merchants. Do you think for a minute they would keep it up if they didn't get the business? Don't take it for granted that every one within a radius of 25 miles knows what you have to sell, and what your prices are. Nine times out of ten your prices are lower, but the customer is influenced by the up-to-date advertising of the mail order house. Every article you advertise should be *described* and *priced*. You must tell your story in an interesting way, and when you want to reach the buyers of this community use the columns of this paper.

CHAFF FOR PLEASURE YACHTS

Balloon Ordered by New York Yachtsmen Will Be Equipped With Several Aeronautic Devices—Other Radical Departures—Machine to Hold Four People and Cost $11,000.

That the time is rapidly approaching when the popular mode of pleasure touring will be aerial flights over the land instead of by motor cars on dusty highways received practical confirmation recently when an order was given by a member of the New York Yacht club to Captain Thomas F. Baldwin for a dirigible airship. It is required to carry three passengers besides the operator, and its maximum speed will be twenty miles an hour. The machine will cost about $11,000 and will be finished in June.

This new pleasure airship, while constructed on the general lines of the government dirigible built by Captain Baldwin last year and accepted by the war department after the tests at Fort Myer, will embody many improvements in the nature of "refinements in detail," as the automobilists say. Captain Baldwin has learned a few things, he says, from his past experience in building airships, and as this new creation is designed chiefly for pleasure he has worked out some interesting features, which will make the machine unique in its class.

The thing that will first attract the attention of the average observer will be the novel arrangement of the motor and the passenger quarters. The motor, a twenty horsepower Curtiss motor, water cooled and of four cylinders, will be covered with an aluminum hood, with the operator in front and the passenger quarters. The motor, a twenty horsepower Curtiss motor, water cooled and of four cylinders, will be covered with an aluminum hood, with the operator in front and the passenger quarters. The engine will also be equipped with a muffler. Both of these are entirely new departures in dirigibles.

Still another radical departure will be the arrangement of the passenger quarters, which will be directly behind the motor, resembling the cockpit of an open launch power boat. The cockpit will be inclosed by a railing, around which will be upholstered seats for the three passengers, the operator occupying a seat in front at the wheel of the motor. Here, again, Captain Baldwin has devised a simple scheme for the operation of the machine that is far in advance of the method adopted in the government dirigible. One man will be able to manage the big airship, the wheel guiding the horizontal, left and right movements, while a lever conveniently arranged on the right hand side of the operator controls the vertical direction in rising to greater altitudes or descending.

The radical nature of these improvements may be better appreciated by contrasting this new machine with that of the government dirigible No. 1. There, the hand industry will be discouraged, and Taft will make his speech brief. The country will not lack for those cynics who will hail both shortcomings as improvements.

The inauguration will be held this year without the quadrennial squabble between the supreme court and the diplomatic corps as to which shall take precedence. Now that this has put in appearance everything is as it should be, and the ball can go merrily on. That and the "beauty squad" of male chrysanthemums selected to escort the new president ought to assure a waiting world that this inauguration is going to be pulled off right.

Start of Inauguration Habit.

The inauguration habit has now got to be an old thing with us and has never lacked for those willing to play the star role. It started with General G. Washington 120 years ago, who was supposed to get the job on the 4th of March, but showed his provincial wisdom by deferring it until he could have decent weather on April 30. Washington was sworn in the first time in New York in the region that is now Wall street. It is startling how respectable localities may degenerate. Wall street has made some presidents since then. If political wisacres are to be credited, but has never seen any of these actually take the oath of office.

The second time the Father of His Country passed through the inaugural ordeal was in Philadelphia, which also saw that of John Adams. Adams afterward complained that he only played second fiddle at his own dance, as the people made Washington the hero of the occasion. Any one can understand the envy who has ever taken Adams' true size. Four years later, when Jefferson came into power, Adams discourteously ran away, which made him seem smaller than ever.

The man that took up the story about Thomas Jefferson riding to the capitol and hitching his horse to the palings belonged to the shorter and uglier family. Nature fakers are not the only sort. There are also history fakers. It was an Englishman who wrote the horse episode of Jefferson's inauguration, and he said he saw it with his own eyes, although it was afterward proved that he was nowhere near Washington at the time. Jefferson really marched to the capitol on foot with a number of his friends. His second inauguration was without special incident, as were those of Madison.

First Outdoor Inaugural.

James Monroe was the first president inaugurated in the open air, and there was due to a squabble between the house and senate as to which should conduct the ceremony. They compromised by erecting a platform midway between. Some later inaugurations were held indoors, but with Jackson the outdoor feature became permanent. When "Old Hickory" went in the boys from the back counties came in droves to liven the occasion and walked all over the White House furniture to show their joy. Remembering these devastating experiences, the second Jackson installation was more subdued. Van Buren's inauguration into office was more generally attended than any that went before. The nation was growing, and the railroad was coming into vogue.

In some aspects the inauguration of William Henry Harrison was the most spectacular ever seen in Washington. Log cabin floats were conspicuous in the parade. Although sixty-eight years old and despite the fact that the weather was worse than the usual March 4 brand, the old warrior insisted on riding a white charger on a long and circuitous route. Nor would he put on an overcoat. The result was a cold that ended his life in a little more than a month. There was nothing especially notable in the inaugurals of Polk, Taylor, Pierce and Buchanan.

The first inauguration of Abraham Lincoln took place under the impending shadow of civil war. Though there was little outward sign of the approaching storm, except the presence of the military and the precautions to protect Lincoln's life, yet everybody felt the tension and feared the outcome. The second inauguration of the martyr president came under happier auspices. The war was ending. The noteworthy feature was Mr. Lincoln's address. It was one of the shortest and altogether the greatest of all the inaugurals.

Prodigious Cheering For Grant.

With the induction into office of Ulysses S. Grant the inaugural ceremony as it is known in our day properly came into vogue. The change from the old way did not consist in the forms of the ceremony itself, which remained substantially as before, but in the number of marching organizations, the military display, the great crowds, the enthusiasm and the payment of fabulous sums for positions of vantage along Pennsylvania avenue. The function was marred by good the Washington weather and disagreeable, and by President Johnson, who did the John Adams act by absenting himself. The cheering for Grant was prodigious. For him peace indeed had "her victories no less renowned than war." On the second inauguration of the old hero the mercury was but 4 degrees above zero

Inaugurations of the Past

Special Incidents That Marked the Installation of Former Presidents of the United States—How the Taft Inaugural Bids Fair to Be the Biggest Success of Its Kind.

WHEN WASHINGTON WAS FIRST SWORN IN, AT NEW YORK.

By JAMES A. EDGERTON.

IT is not every man that gets a chance to be inaugurated president of the United States or even to see the thing pulled off by somebody else, so it is not surprising that when one does receive a call to go through this process of initiation he and his friends and the onlookers want a run for their money and try to make the occasion worth while. The Taft inauguration will be all that and more. In fact, it will outdo anything in its line, making the induction of all past presidents seem like those "near" performances that fall of reaching the mark. There will be more troops, more ceremony and more solemnity than ever before. The only features that will be cut short are music and oratory, but nothing else will be discouraged, and Taft will make his speech brief. The country will not lack for those cynics who will hail both shortcomings as improvements.

The inauguration will be held this year without the quadrennial squabble between the supreme court and the diplomatic corps as to which shall take precedence. Now that this has put in appearance everything is as it should be, and the ball can go merrily on. That and the "beauty squad" of male chrysanthemums selected to escort the new president ought to assure a waiting world that this inauguration is going to be pulled off right.

Start of Inauguration Habit.

The inauguration habit has now got to be an old thing with us and has never lacked for those willing to play the star role. It started with General G. Washington 120 years ago, who was supposed to get the job on the 4th of March, but showed his provincial wisdom by deferring it until he could have decent weather on April 30. Washington was sworn in the first time in New York in the region that is now Wall street. It is startling how respectable localities may degenerate. Wall street has made some presidents since then, if political wisacres are to be credited, but has never seen any of these actually take the oath of office.

The second time the Father of His Country passed through the inaugural ordeal was in Philadelphia, which also saw that of John Adams. Adams afterward complained that he only played second fiddle at his own dance, as the people made Washington the hero of the occasion. Any one can understand the envy who has ever taken Adams' true size. Four years later, when Jefferson came into power, Adams discourteously ran away, which made him seem smaller than ever.

The man that took up the story about Thomas Jefferson riding to the capitol and hitching his horse to the palings belonged to the shorter and uglier family. Nature fakers are not the only sort. There are also history fakers. It was an Englishman who wrote the horse episode of Jefferson's inauguration, and he said he saw it with his own eyes, although it was afterward proved that he was nowhere near Washington at the time. Jefferson really marched to the capitol on foot with a number of his friends. His second inauguration was without special incident, as were those of Madison.

First Outdoor Inaugural.

James Monroe was the first president inaugurated in the open air, and there was due to a squabble between the house and senate as to which should conduct the ceremony. They compromised by erecting a platform midway between. Some later inaugurations were held indoors, but with Jackson the outdoor feature became permanent. When "Old Hickory" went in the boys from the back counties came in droves to liven the occasion and walked all over the White House furniture to show their joy. Remembering these devastating experiences, the second Jackson installation was more subdued. Van Buren's inauguration into office was more generally attended than any that went before. The nation was growing, and the railroad was coming into vogue.

In some aspects the inauguration of William Henry Harrison was the most spectacular ever seen in Washington. Log cabin floats were conspicuous in the parade. Although sixty-eight years old and despite the fact that the weather was worse than the usual March 4 brand, the old warrior insisted on riding a white charger on a long and circuitous route. Nor would he put on an overcoat. The result was a cold that ended his life in a little more than a month. There was nothing especially notable in the inaugurals of Polk, Taylor, Pierce and Buchanan.

The first inauguration of Abraham Lincoln took place under the impending shadow of civil war. Though there was little outward sign of the approaching storm, except the presence of the military and the precautions to protect Lincoln's life, yet everybody felt the tension and feared the outcome. The second inauguration of the martyr president came under happier auspices. The war was ending. The noteworthy feature was Mr. Lincoln's address. It was one of the shortest and altogether the greatest of all the inaugurals.

Prodigious Cheering For Grant.

With the induction into office of Ulysses S. Grant the inaugural ceremony as it is known in our day properly came into vogue. The change from the old way did not consist in the forms of the ceremony itself, which remained substantially as before, but in the number of marching organizations, the military display, the great crowds, the enthusiasm and the payment of fabulous sums for positions of vantage along Pennsylvania avenue. The function was marred by good the Washington weather and disagreeable, and by President Johnson, who did the John Adams act by absenting himself. The cheering for Grant was prodigious. For him peace indeed had "her victories no less renowned than war." On the second inauguration of the old hero the mercury was but 4 degrees above zero

One Million Dollars for a Good Stomach

THIS OFFER SHOULD BE A WARNING TO EVERY MAN AND WOMAN.

The newspapers have had much to say relative to a famous millionaires' dinner of a million dollars for a new stomach.

This great multi-millionaire was too busy to worry about the condition of his stomach. He allowed his dyspepsia run from bad to worse until in the end it became incurable.

His misfortune serves as a warning to others.

Everyone who suffers with dyspepsia for a few years will give everything he owns for a new stomach.

Dyspepsia is caused by an abnormal state of gastric juices. There is no other cause, mistake. The absence of this destroys the function of the gastric fluids. They lose their power to digest food.

We are now able to supply the missing element—to restore to the gastric juices their digestive power, and to make the stomach strong and well.

We know that Rexall Dyspepsia Tablets will positively and permanently cure disordered stomachs, indigestion and dyspepsia.

We want you to try them and will return your money if you are not more than satisfied with the result.

Price, 25 cents, only at our store, or by mail.

J. D. Cheesman, Andover, N. Y.

Found Frozen in the Ice.

On Friday Patrolman Murdock of Hornell found the body of Caroline A. Wilson frozen in the ice in Canacadea River, in Hornell. Deceased disappeared from her home on Monday, during the blizzard that prevailed a short time that day. The coroner granted a certificate of accidental death.

C. B. Kulger, the Jeweler, 1060 Virginia Ave., Indianapolis, Ind., writes, "I was so weak from kidney trouble that I could hardly walk a hundred feet. Four bottles of Foley's Kidney Remedy cleared my complexion, cured my backache and the irregularities disappeared, and I can now attend to business every day, and recommended Foley's Kidney Remedy to all sufferers, as it cured me after the doctors and other remedies had failed."

Brundage & Rogers.

Auto on Runners.

A Hornell man has invented and placed in commission an automobile which goes on runners. Now if the inventor can invent a couple of months of sleighing his first invention will be better appreciated.

Foley's Honey and Tar clears the air passages, stops the irritation in the throat, soothes the inflamed membranes, and the most obstinate cough disappears. Sore and inflamed lungs are healed and strengthened, and the cold is expelled from the system. Refuse any but the genuine in the yellow package.

Brundage & Rogers.

Over William Howard Taft the skies

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