Booth, the Warrior of Peace

Remarkable Qualities of the Salvation Army's Founder and Chief, Whose Last and Greatest Project Is to Be a University of Humanity—Orator of Rare Powers, a Dynamo In Breeches and an Autocrat For Good.

BY JAMES A. EDGERTON.

BOOTH, the Warrior of Peace, is the universal consort General William Booth, the founder and head of the Salvation Army, is the grandest old man in the world. Some sixty years ago, when he began work in his native city of Nottingham, England, he was jeered, insulted and made a target for decayed vegetables and eggs. Now, at the age of eighty, he has nearly 3,000,000 converts, operates in 58 countries, has all sorts of branch-bureaus for social betterment, is blessed where he once was reviled, respected where he was held in contempt, is received by kings and presidents with honor and by the poor with ovations and looks over a world that he has conquered by his armies of peace.

For many weeks General Booth's followers and friends throughout the earth have been planning popular demonstrations for his eightieth birthday, April 10, and for the announcement on that day of his last and greatest project, that of a University of Humanity, which will train students for salvation work. This institution will have branches in various cities in all lands, New York and Chicago among the number.

He is still vigorous, is in active charge of his immense establishment even to details, works from fifteen to eighteen hours a day and says he expects to live to be 150.

However long General Booth lives, it is safe to say that his gospel of "soap, soup and salvation" will go on indefinitely and his drumbeat, will still be heard around the world. He believes in ministering to bodies as well as souls and in making men happy here as well as hereafter. His creed is that the way to regenerate society is to regenerate the individuals composing society. With political movements of any kind he has nothing to do. His appeal is to the individual unit, and he uses co-operation only as a means to that end.

In person General Booth is tall—over six feet—and spare. He has a piercing eye, a nose like the beak of an eagle, a high, though retreating forehead, white hair and a whitish beard. He is an orator of rare powers, being a master of appeal, denunciation, invective, fiery exhortation, homely wisdom and anecdote. He is as ready with the pen as with the spoken word, a thing not common among orators. To this unusual combination he adds such powers as an organizer and leader that General Wolseley, once head of the British army, said that Booth would have made a great military commander. A man that can talk, write and command can move the world, provided he has sufficient faith, purpose and concentration. Booth has all these and several other things—for example, boundless energy. He works all the time and demands that others do the same. He has no room for a lazy man.

No Respectable People Wanted.

Be it known that among his other qualities Booth-Booth possesses a temper. With all his kindliness he is a stern autocrat and can lash with the tongue lash people if they do not toe the mark. He is not a soft-soul. Like all those accused of being futuists, all those charged with nervous force, all those who do things, he is not complacent. Some one described Daniel Webster as a "steam engine in breeches." Booth is a dynamo in breeches. When on a motor tour of England at the age of seventy-nine, making more speeches in a day than most evangelists make in a week, his constant command to his chauffeur was "Faster." He probably broke speed laws, but if so he did it to the glory of God.

He is not a conventional man. In his early work he held his meetings in cheap theaters and dance halls and once over the door put up the legend, "No Respectable People Admitted Here." When asked where he would draw his recruits he answered, "From the dance halls and saloons." And he did. He was like the master of the feast that sent out into the byways and hedges for his guests. His mission was to the one lost sheep and not to the ninety and nine. Booth gives his hand and heart to the unfortunate, the outcast and the sinners. He may go after them with drums or with soap, or with beds and meal tickets, or with "the manless land for the landless man," or with doggerel songs set to dance halls airs, or with the other unconventional ways familiar to Salvation Army usage, but he goes after them. That is the great point.

General Booth's beau ideal and patron saint is John Wesley. There is much in common between the two—both religious reformers, both breaking away from old conventional customs, both preaching in the open air and using methods denounced as sensational, both appealing to the poor, the sinful and the suffering; both doing a prodigious amount of work, not only as preachers, but as writers and organizers; both looking personally after the movements they founded even to minute details, both starting a great new movement in religion, both forced at and held in contempt in the beginning, but gaining the golden opinion of mankind in the end.

Bombarded by Dead Cats.

The father of William Booth was a builder. The family belonged to the Established church, but at the age of fifteen the future head of the Salvation Army happened by a Methodist chapel, was attracted to enter and almost instantly experienced conversion. In his ardent way he demanded immediately to be set at work and was sent out to induce the mill men to come to church. In the open spaces about the shops the boy enthusiast appealed to his grimy hearers in impassioned sentences, but to the accompaniment of hoots, dead cats and rotten vegetables. These he resented not at all, but led as many men as would go to the chapel and sat with them during service.

It was a prophetic beginning of a career that was to be spent among the poor and to an accompaniment of misunderstanding and abuse.

In those days of extreme youth a young man of such ardent temperament, he was on fire to carry the gospel to the "ruined and lost," and so scoffing, indifference, hatred, or actual danger could deter him. He continued his open air preaching even while pursuing an education and while employed at clerical work during the day. He was warned by the doctors that his health would not stand the strain and that if he did not desist his life would pay the penalty, but he hesitated not at all. Even when a comrade fell at his side dead from overwork on. He received a private education from a Methodist tutor and was ordained to the ministry in the New Connection church at the age of twenty-three. Three years later he was married to Catherine Mumford, the remarkable woman who was after ward to win the world's love as the "mother of the army." As long as Booth could act as a traveling evangelist he was content to remain in the regular ministry, but when the conference required him to settle down to the ordinary circuit work he resigned. A certain dramatic scene in connection with that resignation is yet recalled. In the gallery at the conference sat a young man, and when the decision was reached that Mr. Booth was to give up his evangelical work the assembled ministers were not a little startled to hear a clear voice ring from above, "Never!" It meant the cutting off of a secure livelihood and facing the world without a dollar, not an easy thing for a woman to do, especially since there were already little mouths to feed, but the noblest causes have often been built on the heroism of women.

Life Often Endangered.

Out of the ministry and also out of a livelihood Booth began preaching in an old tent in a Quaker burying ground. The tent, which was donated, was ripped to pieces in a storm, after which meetings were held in cheap halls, in parks or in byways and alleyways. The work was in the worst section of London. Whitechapel, and the young preacher's life was often endangered by the hostile mob. The cause throve on persecution, however, and in 1865 in a literally God forsaken part of the great city called Mile End Waste the Salvation Army was started. It was not at first called by that name, but was known as the Christian mission. Booth had a happy faculty of coining phrases and in 1877 penned the line, "The Christian mission is a volunteer army." Then he erased the word "volunteer" and in place thereof wrote "salvation." The name stuck and was the real inception of the army as it exists today. There was no preconcerted plan of adopting it, but rather a spontaneous growth. In a short time the leaders were called "captain." Booth himself became the "general," a uniform was adopted, drums, bugles and marching columns were brought into requisition, and a new era was started in religious propaganda among the poor.

In 1879 the War Cry was started, which now, with kindred publications of the army, is printed in twenty-one languages and circulates over a million copies a week. In 1880 the cause took on international scope by invading America. The next year it was carried into France. In 1885 the purity crusade was started for the protection of young girls. In 1886 General Booth made his first trip to the United States and Canada, holding 200 meetings in three months. In 1890 appeared his famous book, "In Darkest England and the Way Out." During the same year was founded the celebrated Hadleigh Farm colony, a system which the army has extended over the earth. Then India was invaded, and the Indian banking system was inaugurated to protect the poor from extortionate rates of interest. There followed the establishment of homes and employment for Armenian refugees, the naval and military league to work among soldiers and sailors throughout the world, homes for fallen women, shelters for waifs and strays, prison gate homes for ex-convicts, servants' homes, hospitals, factories and workshops, bureaus for temporary and permanent employment, poor men's lawyer department, bureaus for tracing lost and missing friends, food depots and shelters for the destitute, free beds and finally the anti-suicide department.

A Universal Traveler.

Whatever may be thought of the religious methods of the Salvation Army, its social work merits and receives universal praise. Behind all these beneficent activities stands the prophetic figure of William Booth. Autocrat he may be, but if so he is an autocrat for good and one who has done more to spread self reliance and self respect among those who most needed both these qualities than any other man of his time.

Not only his institution, but the man himself, is known in well nigh every land beneath the sun. In the prosecution of his work he has been a universal traveler, having traversed America and Europe many times and having visited Africa, Australasia, India and even Japan. The dream of his life was to stand in the Holy Land, which he did some years ago, and his venerable figure seemed like one that had stepped out of the Old Testament and had returned home.

General Booth lives the simple life. He eats no meats, his food staples being tea and toast, vegetables in season and rice. He sleeps little, has no recreations and works even when traveling. While immense funds come into his hands, they are all turned over to the army, as he requires little for himself.

This is the war-cry of peace. The evangelist who tries his in deeds, who carries the gospel to the poor. Take him all in all, I know of no more inspiring figure in modern times.

GENERAL WILLIAM BOOTH AT HIS DESK AND ON A MOTOR PREACHING TOUR—BUILDING WITH SIGN "POPULAR PRICES," IN MILE END WASTE SECTION OF LONDON, THE ARMY'S BIRTHPLACE.

Remedy of Farmer Cure Offers to Be Pointed Out on Business.

A signer noticed in Chicago immigrants while they are on their way to the United States was determined upon by the Jewish Hebrew Sheltering and Immigrant Aid society in New York, a department of the Connecticut church at the age of addresses in the immigrants' native languages as well as by moving pictures will point out the advantages of life in the American cities and the advantages of life on the farms.

Besides this, the society will have agents in every big American and European city, who will endeavor to turn the tide of immigration toward land cultivation.

Diamonds in Peanut Patch.

Having come to Arkansas to raise peanuts, a young Ohio man has given up his original plans and is digging diamonds out of his former peanut patch instead, says a Murfreesboro (Ark.) dispatch. Thus a plant peanuts and harvest diamonds was the luck of W. A. Gilchet of Sandusky. Gilcher's farm is in the midst of the diamond fields.

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.

Seed Corn

WE HAVE AS FINE A LINE OF SEED CORN AS WAS EVER OFFERED FOR SALE IN ANDOVER. LET US SHOW YOU AND QUOTE PRICES.

Rollins & Conley

Warehouse on Centre St. Office at Conley's Scale Office

Which Means Death

How many readers have heard of this terrible disease? It prevails in the Congo district. It is caused by the bite of the tsetse fly. When it bites the victim the sleeping symptoms begin and finally the sufferer sleeps with death occurs.

Contrast this with the peaceful, balmy sleep of health. Is there anything more wearing than to lie awake at night, tossing about, nervous, with cold feet, hot head and never knowing what else? Short of letting the tsetse fly bite us we would do almost anything for relief. How can we prevent it? Mr. George Hayes, of Union City, Pa., writes: "I had lost my appetite, was all run-down, could not sleep nights. I had tried everything without relief. Vinol was recommended, and to my surprise, it helped me at once; gave me a splendid appetite, and now I sleep soundly."

What Vinol did for Mr. Hayes, it will do for every run-down, nervous and overworked person who cannot sleep.

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

Get up-to-date commercial work at the "News" office.

Oysters and Oyster Stew Served Every Saturday Evening

FRESH BAKED BREAD, COOKIES, CAKES, PIES, ETC.

and a full line of Baked Stuff usually found in an up-to-date Bakery

The Bennett Bakery

Lunch Counter in Connection — Ice Cream and Soda Water

Bakery closed every evening at 9:30 excepting Saturday.

All Kinds of Field and Garden Seeds.

WE WILL SELL YOU CLOVER AND TIMOTHY SEEDS FOR THE NEXT 10 DAYS AT LOWER PRICES THAN THEY CAN BE SOLD LATER IN THE SEASON.

WE ALSO HAVE A FULL LINE OF GARDEN SEEDS IN BULK AND PACKAGES. OUR SEEDS ARE NEW AND OF THE BEST QUALITY.

WE ARE SELLING ONION SETTS VERY CHEAP NOW. BRING IN YOUR ORDERS FOR SEEDS, YOU WILL SOON NEED THEM.

ONLY THE BEST GRADES OF TIMOTHY AND CLOVER SOLD HERE.

O. E. VARS

BABCOCK & DAVIDSON

FOUR DAYS—Thursday, Friday, Saturday and Monday, April 22-26

Our Buyer Has Just Returned from New York with a Large Purchase of Suits and Coats at Greatly Reduced Prices

If you haven't bought a Suit or coat yet, here is a splendid chance. Our Ready to Wear business has been so large that we are obliged to replenish our stock. This we have done so advantageously that many of these special offerings are less than the former wholesaleprice.

While the sale lasts four days, remember many of the best values go first.

Lot I
Ladies Coats made of hard twist Covert, satin lined throughout, new styles Worth $750 to $850. Sale Price $5.59

Lot II
Better grade coats of hard twisted covert, nobby styles 30 to 34 inches long, satin lined Sale Price $7.98

Lot III
Ladies Suits, new styles, all wool Panama, jacket satin lined worth $13.50 to $ 15.00 Sale Price $9.98

Lot IV
Finer grades in Tailored Suits, the regular price of which is $18.00 to $20.00 Sale Price $13.79

Line of $5.50 to $6.00 Panama Dress Skirts, Black, Blue and Brown $4.98

During this sale you can have your choice of any $1.25 waist in the store at 89c

Our regular $7.50 Raincoat, strictly waterproof, in gray mixtures—during this sale $5.98

Line of Silk Petticoats, with dust ruffle, regular price $5.00 Sale Price $3.98

118 Main St. Babcock & Davidson Hornell, N. Y.

MANY MATTERS

Words To Freed The Soul.

"Your son has Consumption. His case is hopeless." These appalling words were spoken to Geo. E. Brown a leading merchant of Springfield, N. Y., by two expert doctors—one a lung specialist. Then was shown the wonderful power of Dr. King's New Discovery. "After three weeks use," writes Mr. Brown, "he was as well as ever. I would not take all the money in the world for what it did for my boy." Infallible for Coughs and Colds, its the latest, surest cure for deep seated lung diseases on earth. 50c. and $1.00. Guarantee satisfaction. Trial bottle free.

Brundage Drug Co

The Governor Will Continue The Fight

Governor Hughes is not a quitter and especially when he thinks he is in the right.

He will carry his case before the supreme tribunal—the people and enlist them in the war. Those who oppose the measure advocated by the governor want to be sure they are right.

We often wonder how a person can be persuaded into taking anything but Foley's Honey and Tar for coughs, colds and lung trouble. Do not be fooled into accepting "own make" or other substitutes. The genuine contains no harmful drugs and is in a yellow package.

Brundage & Rogers

Memorial Day at Woodhull

Hon. Fred Robbins, of Hornell, has been engaged to deliver the Decoration Day address at Woodhull. Atty. Robbins is an eloquent speaker.

Foley's Honey and Tar is a safeguard against serious results from spring colds, which inflame the lungs and develop into pneumonia. Avoid counterfeits by insisting upon having the genuie Foley's Honey and Tar which contains no harmful drugs.

Brundage & Rogers.

The Hired Man on the Farm

The hired man on the farm is better off today in every sense than the ordinary city or village clerk, says an exchange. He gets on an average about $25 a month with board and washing, which is little if any less than the average clerk receives who must hire his board and washing. The clerk works fully as many hours a day, and has little time for recreation. With the abundant opportunities for spending money in the city or village, the farm hand has a long advantage in a financial way. Hardly any farmer laid of reasonable good habits fails to finish up his season's work with less than $100 in cold cash to his credit, while the clerk and his creditors are both lucky if he does not owe a hundred. The same reasoning applies to the factory employe and many other urban bread winners. Yet the young men hasten from the farm and it is a difficult problem to know how to keep them at home to till the soil.

Mr. F. G. Fritts, Oneonta, N. Y., writes: "My little girl was greatly benefitted by taking Foley's Orino Laxative, and I think it is the best remedy for constipation and liver trouble." Foley's Orino Laxative, is best for women and children, as it is mild, pleasant and effective, and is a splendid spring medicine, as it cleanses the system and clears the complexion.

Brundage & Rogers

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

If you have backache and urinary troubles you should take Foley's Kidney Remedy to strengthen and build up the kidneys so they will act properly, as a serious kidney trouble may develop.

Brundage & Rogers

New Type just added to our Job room

THE SENATE AFTER HEARING DECIDES AGAINST THE BILL

MAN-GREEN BILL BY A VOTE OF 33 TO 14.

Albany, April 20.—The senate has taken action on the Hinman-Green direct primary bill which kills the bill for this session. After a hearing on Wednesday, at which a considerable number of those who advocated the bill went exhaustively into the subject, the committee on judiciary decided by a vote of 10 to 1 to report it adversely. Senator Hinman, who introduced the bill, was the only member of the committee who favored it. The same method was followed in the senate as in the house of reporting the bill to the open senate and then, after a debate, acting on the report of the committee. The vote in the senate was 33 against the measure and 14 in favor of it.

Speeches in the Senate.

When the question of adopting the report was before the senate a number of speeches were made. Senator Raines, the president pro tem., made a detailed argument against it. He took up the speeches which Governor Hughes has made in advocacy of the bill at some length. In the course of his remarks he quoted from the governor as follows:

"Under a pseudo representative convention system experience shows that to the main parties are delivered into the hands of a few who make it their business to control delegates and dictate nominations, so that a few, by the use of present machinery conveniently adapted to their purposes, are able to a large degree virtually to appoint public officers and by exercising this power to fortify themselves for its further use."

Senator Raines said he could come to no other conclusion than that Governor Hughes had in mind the last state convention, because in a speech made in New York city Senator Davenport had said:

"The delegate system has not ceased to be in many ways representative of anybody except a few. No more perfect illustration of this indictment of the present system will ever be afforded than that furnished by the last Republican convention at Saratoga."

Who Are the Men?

Senator Raines then inquired who were the men in the last state convention who must be retired for thus having perverted the party machinery to improper purposes.

"We find," said he, "in this list the name of two ex-governors, two United States senators, two ex-congressmen, seven state officers, nineteen state senators, twenty-three ex-senators, thirty-two members of assembly, eleven ex-members, ten judges, three delegates at large to the national convention and of very many men who have rendered honorable service to the state and who have, as they are entitled to have, the confidence of the people in their several localities. I do not think it will be out of place to mention just a few names of those who afford that perfect illustration of the indictment of the present system, the most perfect that can ever be afforded," as stated by the senator from the Thirty-sixth. Elihu Root, Stewart L. Woodford, E. H. Butler, F. C. Stevens, John A. Sleicher, Cornelius V. Collins, and among the very worst—Eugene M. Travis, Josiah T. Newcomb, George B. Agnew, Victor M. Allen, Charles F. Hewett, Orlando Hubbs, J. M. Wainwright and one other perhaps not quite so bad, C. M. Hamilton.

"These are some of the men who are so wantonly charged with making it their business to control delegates and direct nominations for their own purposes. When the advocates of this bill attack the system of caucuses and conventions they must have dismissed from their consideration the records of all the past and have disregarded the present situation as well.

"To this day there has been no change in the system of nominating candidates except as to developing safeguards against possible abuses. Let each of you senators turn to your own localities. Can you recall no list of honored men whose advancement has been promoted by our old time, honored, simple and effective manner of conducting political affairs through the action of the people at caucuses and conventions?

"I go to my own county and recall the names of the Granges, of Jackson; of the Spencers, of Governor Clark, of Judge Folger, of Senator Lapham and of many others less known to fame who have served the people honorably in their stations. I look to Cayuga, and there was Seward, long the storm center of political activity. There is Sereno E. Payne supported by two ex-governors, two United States senators, two ex-congressmen, seven state officers, nineteen state senators, twenty-three ex-senators, thirty-two members of assembly, eleven ex-members, ten judges, three delegates at large to the national convention and of very many men who have rendered honorable service to the state and who have, as they are entitled to have, the confidence of the people in their several localities. I do not think it will be out of place to mention just a few names of those who afford that perfect illustration of the indictment of the present system, the most perfect that can ever be afforded," as stated by the senator from the Thirty-sixth. Elihu Root, Stewart L. Woodford, E. H. Butler, F. C. Stevens, John A. Sleicher, Cornelius V. Collins, and among the very worst—Eugene M. Travis, Josiah T. Newcomb, George B. Agnew, Victor M. Allen, Charles F. Hewett, Orlando Hubbs, J. M. Wainwright and one other perhaps not quite so bad, C. M. Hamilton.

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Proportional Representation.

Proportional representation was been suggested. Senator Mealy of Rochester offered a concurrent resolution providing for the appointment of a commission of eleven to investigate the operation of the system of proportional representation in Belgium, and the so-called direct primary laws for the nomination of candidates for elective offices in Belgium as well as to the advisability of this state regulating the conduct of party nominations and conventions and generally into all matters pertaining to the election law for the purpose of determining what amendments to the present laws governing primaries to elections are needed. Three of the commissioners are to be appointed by the governor, three by the president of the senate and five by the speaker of the assembly. The commission is authorized to sit during the recess of the legislature and to report its recommendations to the legislature not later than Feb. 1, 1910. An appropriation of $20,000 is provided for the expenses of the commission. The resolution was referred to the finance committee.

Greater New York Charter.

The proposed charter for Greater New York will not be passed at this session. The administrative code which was to accompany the charter has not yet been placed before the legislature, and in its absence the members of both houses hesitate to enact such an important statute.

A resolution calling for a joint committee to investigate as to the workings of the proposed new charter was introduced in the assembly, and it is expected that such a committee will be appointed without delay.

Telegraph and Telephones.

Another resolution calls for an inquiry as to the advisability of including telephone and telegraph companies under the jurisdiction of the public service commission. It was developed during the discussion on this bill that in the country there is considerable objection by those who are interested in the small telephone companies which have lines, particularly in rural districts connecting the farmers' houses, to placing these companies under the public service boards.

Joseph H. Choate appeared at a hearing and made an appeal against harassing by legislation the business interests of the state. He contended that the public service commission had already gone beyond the power presumed to be vested in a subordinate body. He declared that it had attempted to do so much that the result had been it had accomplished little good.

As the matter has been recommended by Governor Hughes and in some sections of the state there is a strong sentiment of including under the commission these corporations, the legislature is disposed to go very carefully into the needs of supervision as well as the ability of the commission to handle additional work, and for this reason the proposed investigation appealed to them.

No Excise Legislation.

The senate committee on taxation and retrenchment and the assembly excise committee gave a joint hearing on the local option bill for cities introduced by Senator Brackett and Assemblyman Gray. The opponents of the measure spent four hours denouncing it. Ten ministers were among the number. It is believed that there is no chance for the passage of the measure.

The same is true of the bill proposed by the committee of fourteen, which would open saloons legally in New York city on Sunday between the hours of 1 and 11 p. m., so that it is apparent that there will be no excise legislation of consequence at this session.

The senate finance committee has reported favorably the bill of Senator Allen giving civil war veterans over sixty-two years of age a pension of $6 per month if they have been residents of the state three years previous to applying for the pension and who entered the civil war from this state. The question has been before the legislature for some years. This year it has the backing of the state department of the G. A. R. It is estimated that the cost to the state of this pension bill would be about $2,000,000 a year, and the people at the next fall election must vote on a proposition to issue $2,000,000 in state bonds to pay for these pensions the first year.

New Laws.

Governor Hughes has signed Mr Boshart's bill, which defines the term of adulterated cream in the state agricultural law. It means cream containing less than 18 per cent of milk fat or cream to which any substance whatsoever has been added.

He has also signed Mr. McGregor's bill, which authorizes the state armory

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Civil Service Examinations in the State and County Service

The State Civil Service Commission will hold examinations on May 1st 1909, for the following positions: Appraisers of Street Railway Property, Public Service Commission, First District, $1200 to $1800; Assistant Bacteriologist, State Department of Health, $1500; Assistant Physician, Rome State Custodial Asylum, $600 and maintenance; Estimate Clerk, State Department of Highways, $1500; Examiner, State Education Department, $720 to $1200; Head Literary Teacher, State School for the blind, Batavia, $900; Inspector, State Board of Charities, $900 to 1200; Steward, St. Lawrence State Hospital, $1500 and $2000 and maintenance; Superintendent, Fire Island State Park, $1200 and house; Technical Assistant, State Department of Agriculture, $800 to $1200.

The last day for filing applications for these positions is April 24th. Full information and application form for any of these examinations may be obtained from the State Civil Service Commission, Albany, N. Y. The Commission requests the use of a postal card in applying for forms.

The examinations for the various groups of Examiner, State Education Department, will be held May 1st, 7th and 15th.

Albany, April 7, 1909.

Freak Calf.

The WhitesvilleNews of last week contains the following:

"A freak calf was born at this place the first of the week. The animal has no tail and no eyes but is as frisky as the ordinary calf. The animal is the property of Mr. Jones who resides in the lower part of the village".

Up Before The Bar.

N. H. Brown, an attorney, of Pittsfield, Vt., writes: "We have used Dr. King's New Life Pills for years and find them such a good family medicine we wouldn't be without them." For Chills, Constipation Biliousness or sick Headache they work wonders, 25c.

Brundage Drug Co.

STOMACH TROUBLES

CAUSES CONSTIPATION.

The post mortem statistics of the big New York hospitals show that some cases of consumption are due to unchecked dyspepsia, especially when the victim was predisposed to tuberculosis.

Dyspepsia wears out the body and brain, the weakened, irritable stomach is unable to digest food, the body does not receive the required nourishment, constipation ensues and the victim becomes thin, weak and haggard. As a result, the body becomes a fertile field for the germs of the disease to lodge and flourish.

Therefore, the person who permits dyspepsia to progress unhindered is guilty of contributing toward the development of one of the most insidious and fatal diseases known to mankind.

Dyspepsia is curable if properly treated The J. D. Cheesman Drug Co sell a remedy which they positively guarantee will cure indigestion or dyspepsia or they will pay for all the medicine used during the trial. This remedy is an absolutely new medical discovery and has been named Rexall Dyspepsia Tablets. Certainly no offer could be more fair, and the offer of the J. D. Cheeseman Drug Co. is proof positive that Rexall Dyspepsia Tablets are dependable and infallible remedy. Inasmuch as the medicine will cost you nothing if it does not benefit you we urge you who are suffering with indigestion or dyspepsia to try this remedy. A twenty-five cent box of Rexall Dyspepsia Tablets contains enough medicine for fifteen days' treatment. Remember Rexall Dyspepsia Tablets are only sold in Andover by the J. D. Cheesman Drug Company.

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

Right kind of printing—News office.

Anticipating the arrival of Ex-President Roosevelt and his party, a new code for hunting and trailing is promulgated as follows:

The traveler, the explorer, or correspondent will be allowed to call a certain well known characteristic of the Fauna Naturalists, of which, on the whole continent of Africa, there is only one group.

If, in traversing one's way through the thornbush, one finds an empty Bull Durham pouch, it is a sure sign that a certain eminent Faunal Naturalist has been that way. Moreover, it is a sure sign that he has entertained the native chiefs and wise men, for the Colonel himself does not smoke.

In making one's way across the lonely veldt, if one finds, beside a recent camp fire, the countenance of a dog, on a tobacco pouch, (empty), this too is to be considered a sign that the Colonel has passed that way but indicates that, instead of Bull Durham, he has decided to offer his guests "Dog's head."

The finding of an empty can, marked Turtoise Shell Mixture," is to be regarded as an infallible sign that Secretary Kermit Roosevelt has passed that way. The presence of the secretary, as is well known, indicates the close proximity of Colonel Roosevelt himself.

It is not absolutely necessary, however, to depend on mere keenness of eyesight. A hunter with a delicate well trained sense of smell—too well trained that he can recognize the fragrance of Cameron pocket salice will know at once when this sign indicates. The instance that fairy fragrance is wafted to his senses, the well informed trailer will know that, somewhere up the wind is Secretary Kermit-and somewhere near Secretary Kermit, is hunter Roosevelt.

Secretary Kermit, in fact, is about the best equipped smoker in East Africa.

Hunter Roosevelt does not smoke at all. But Son Kermit has been a smoker for the last five years, and the Colonel's watchful eye sees no harmful effects from it.

Be a Booster

If your harp has been hanging from the weeping willow, take it down, tune it up and be joyful. Sing the "Boosters' Song" morning, noon and night. Get in the midst of things. Be a booster. They are the folks who are happy, who are full of health and who gather in most of the shekels.

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