A REST ROOM.

Useful Institution Has Been Started in a Small Town

APPRECIATED BY TRADERS.

Merchants Regard a Club in Sunnyside, Wash., Started by Women as a Good Business Investment—Not a Money Making Scheme.

Travelers for commercial houses, farmers and their families coming into town to trade and others while shopping wohld no doubt often appreciate some place where they could rest and talk over business matters or arrange a deal. To supply this need an experiment has been tried and proved successful. It is regarded as a good business investment, and what Sunnyside, Wash., a small town of about 1,200 in the fertile Yakima valley, has done can be at least attempted by other towns.

Yakima valley is settled quite thickly, and, while there are many large ranches, the majority are small ranches—twenty, forty or eighty acres—and are tributary to Sunnyside, so a great many people drive there to trade. If it happens to be windy or dusty the visitors present a disheveled and almost demoralized appearance and would like some convenient room where they could retouch their toilet and restore that harmonious and chic complexness so dear to both men and women.

The necessity existed, and a few energetic women saw it and determined to do something, but they had not a penny to start with. Anyway, they started. The Public Rest Room club sprang into existence. There is a president, secretary and treasurer and an executive board. The president is a hustling, capable woman. A room in the business portion of Sunnyside was rented. The first rent for month was donated to offset the expense of putting the room in order; it was papered and made as cozy as possible. Tables, stoves, floor coverings, rockers and other chairs, cots and other furniture and fixings were donated or loaned, many of them not entirely new. The telephone was also donated. Bread, pies and cakes were freely given for sale and a present of about fifty potato sacks, which were sold at 5 cents each. So Sunnyside had a place where men, women and children could come in and enjoy a warm fire, a rocking chair, papers, books and magazines. There is no charge for any of these comforts, but a box for free will offerings stands on the table.

Men know where to find their wives when they are through shopping. Friends make appointments to meet each other at the rest room.

The club is not a money making scheme, as no one gets a cent but the matron. There is also a library of about 500 books, including the latest and best. The merchants contribute monthly 25 cents and upward, which more than pays the rent, and any surplus is used to add another comfort to the rooms. During the one year of its life about 4,000 visits were paid to the rest room, and the merchants look upon it as a good business investment. The new quarters have four rooms—library, dining room, kitchen and a room for ladies and babies.

How Parks Add to City Values.

A committee appointed to investigate on the question of how much, in its judgment, the present assessed value of the entire property of Madison, Wis., has been increased by the work done by the Madison Park and Pleasure Drive association and the city by securing parks and drives, both inside the city and beyond its limits, has decided that from 10 to 15 per cent of the increase is due to the establishment of the parks and drives.

HOME BOOSTING HINTS.

Optimism spells outlook. There is no outlook for the pessimist who sits down and complains because things are not coming his way. What he needs to do is to get up and go out and rank things his way by the scruff of their necks.

Trade at home and keep the home cash in circulation right around home. A bargain that dries up the lifeblood of the community by transfusing the blood to some other place is not so much of a bargain as it appears to the unthinking person.

Energize! That's a mighty forceful word, one of the most forceful in the whole unabridged dictionary. If you energize you will make things hum, and by making things hum you will do the things you want to do. This applies to individuals as well as to towns or communities collectively.

Every individual is a unit as well as a spoke in the wheel. If some individuals want to turn one way and others want to turn other ways, how is the wheel going to move? Think of your community as a wheel and turn with it—forward, not backward. If the wheel is now turning backward, face about all your spokes and change the direction.

Small town people sometimes fall into the habit of running down their own place in conversation. This is almost as bad as saying you wish you had married another woman instead of your wife. If you said that and your wife heard of it, probably you would have a chance to get another woman. But you'll never have much of a chance to get another town until you improve the one you're in so that you'll love it for its own sake. Be kind to your home place and it will be kind to you.

COMMERCE FOR FARMERS.

Legislation in Australia Makes the Dairy Business Profitable.

It may interest American farmers to know that in Australia the government has come to the aid of agriculture in a satisfactory manner, particularly true of dairy farming. The provincial government maintains a cold storage plant at each dairy station and cold storage plant in all the west. A few years ago the farmers of southern Alberta became dissatisfied with the private creameries in the province and asked the government to take charge of the business. The government is especially solicitous for the prosperity of farmers, and the public policy has no purpose that precedes their best interest. Therefore the request was taken up and government creameries took the place of the old private concerns.

These creameries are equipped upon the most modern plans, and, being conducted with no thought of profit, but solely in the interests of the farmers, their operation has been of enormous benefit. They are called "co-operative" and really are just exactly that. A chain of them has been established through the country sufficient and efficient to serve the whole farming community. They are subject to the control of their patrons, through boards of directors, and under government management.

Most of the patrons separate their milk at home by means of hand separators and take their cream to the government stations, say three or four times a week. There it is carefully tested, weighed and credited up. At the end of each month each patron gets credit for the equivalent of his cream in butter and receives a cash advance equal to 10 cents a pound. Sixty days or sixty days later a check for the balance is sent him from the department of agriculture direct—that is to say, the government actually takes his cream, makes his butter and pays him the market rate in cash and the government check. This is neither paternalism nor socialism. It is a farmers' government, doing business with and for the farmers. In other words, it is simply business, and good business at that, for all concerned. The average price paid at government creameries in 1908 was 25.43 cents.

Of course these creameries have to be maintained, and this is accomplished by making a charge of 4 cents a pound. One cent of this goes to a fund for the purchase of buildings and machinery, of which the farmers become owners to the extent of their contributions.

All this would mean little if it did not secure the best market advantages for everybody concerned, but it does mean that and in a fuller sense than could be secured through any other process. The government has consolidated the market and conducts the sales, all in behalf of the producers. The butter is sold through government agencies, principally heretofore in British Columbia and the Yukon district, but of late in growing quantities to Japan. A large export trade in butter from southern Alberta has sprung up in the Japanese market.

Profit in Geese.

There is no fowl that will respond to treatment so fruitfully and profitably as the waterfowl. It will mature just as rapidly away from streams as near them. A generous supply of drinking water is all that is required. There are many places on a farm that are worthless for cultivation that could be utilized with excellent results for goose raising. Many farmers are realizing this fact and adding to their incomes annually. The care and attention necessary for raising geese are very small when compared with the returns, and the cost of food is also proportionately small in comparison with the cost of food used for other birds bred for market. A goose on range will gather the largest portion of its food, consisting of grasses, insects and other animal and vegetable matter to be found in the fields and brooks.

The goose occupies the same place among poultry that sheep do among live stock and if cared for are just as

A PAIR OF TOULOUSE GEESE.

profitable in proportion. It is just as necessary to pluck the feathers from the goose as it is to shear the wool from the sheep, and the product has a great demand.

The Toulouse is one of the largest breeds of geese and is very profitable, as it attains an enormous size and when fattened brings a high price in the market. It is a fairly good layer, averaging about forty eggs in a season. Some persons labor under the delusion that geese do not lay until they are two years old or if they do their eggs are not fertile. The eggs from Toulouse and White Chinese geese hatch almost as readily as do eggs from older geese. As long as geese have plenty of grass they will need very little, if any, feed, except during the laying season, when they should be fed liberally on some mash food. Geese prefer bulky food.

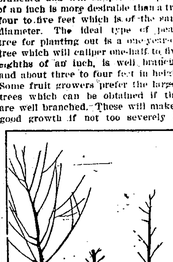
Farm and Garden

PEACH TREE PLANTING.

Selecting Trees For the Orchard the First Season.

An interesting bulletin on peach growing has been issued by the New Jersey experiment station at New Brunswick. The bulletin contains excellent advice to peach growers.

The bulletin says that a tree three to four feet in height which is well branched and will camper at a distance of an inch is more desirable than a tree four feet in height which is of the same diameter. The ideal type of peach tree for planting out is a one-year-old tree which will camper one-half to five eighths of an inch, is well branched and about three to four feet in height. Some fruit growers prefer the larger trees which can be obtained if they are well branched. These will make a good growth if not too severely injured when dug. The large trees have a more extended root system in the nursery row, and a larger proportion of this is broken off when the trees are dug than is the case with the smaller trees.



PRUNING PEACH TREES—NO. 2, CORRECT; NO. 3, TOO HIGH.

On the other hand, one should not buy the smaller grades of trees which measure one to two feet in height unless they are to be planted upon especially good soil, as they often fail to make a satisfactory growth, and it generally means an extra year of cultivation before they come into bearing. And, although a smaller proportion of the root system of small trees is broken when they are dug in the nursery, they are somewhat more likely to be injured from becoming dry in transit than larger trees, as the roots are very small and quickly dried out. In general, then, trees of a medium grade are better to purchase. First class trees should not only be of the proper size, but free from scale, root galls, borers and peach yellows.

As for pruning trees before planting, the following advice is given:

Two to two and one-half feet above the bud is about the proper height to

PEACH TREE READY FOR GOOD SHAPE.

"cut back" peach trees for planting. Good trees can be formed when cut back to eighteen inches, but nothing more severe than this is not to be recommended. Trees headed three feet and higher are at a disadvantage from the beginning and in exposed locations are liable to be whipped about and loosened from the soil by the wind. If the trees are well branched and of medium to large grades the side branches should be cut back to about three inch stubs rather than cutting the trees to a whip, as the buds upon the well developed side branches are usually stronger than the buds upon the trunk and will make a better start. The lighter grades of trees with only weak side branches will of necessity be pruned to whips. At the same time that the top is cut back all injured and broken roots should be cut smooth. Peach trees grown upon deep soils sometimes have long taproots. These can be cut back to six or eight inches without injuring the trees, and it makes the setting much easier.

The first cut taken from this bulletin shows method of pruning the trees before planting. The center tree is right. Lower cut shows a good growth on such a tree the first season.

Average Farm Crops.

The farmers of the north Atlantic states during the last census year each produced about $384 worth of farm crops, while the average south Atlantic states farmer made only $484, though the southern farmer averaged 108 acres per farm and the northern farmer only 96 acres.

Feeding the Calf.

As soon as the calf is old enough to drink skimmed milk make some porridge of flour and oatmeal with the hulls sifted out or else rub rolled oats in the hands and stir them. Cook thoroughly and pour in cold milk; it is just right.

AFRICAN JUNGLE TRIP

Mrs. Hellmann's Experiences on Route Roosevelt Will Take.

ADVENTURE WITH ELEPHANTS

American Woman Traveler Tells of Being Chased by Large Herd—Greeted by Lions at Railway Station—Says Ex-President Has Little to Fear in Africa.

An American woman, Mrs. Frederic Hellmann, the wife of a mining engineer, has already taken the trip across Africa which ex-President Roosevelt will also follow. She not only experienced no ill effects from the journey, but enjoyed it thoroughly. She is the first American woman to have undertaken this trip.

Mrs. Hellman made the journey from Mombasa across the East African protectorate and Uganda to Gondoboro in 1907-8 with her husband and two of his friends. They met with no mishaps in the jungle but once. Mrs. Hellmann was chased by a herd of wild elephants. She says there were 200 in the herd. She also had a slight attack of tropical fever, from which, however, she speedily recovered.

"Mr. Roosevelt and his party will be quite safe in Africa," Mrs. Hellmann said the other night. "Really there is very little danger if ordinary precautions are taken by the travelers. Wild animals of all kinds are dangerous if you come upon them unawares. For instance, if a hunter is tracking a buck in the tall grass, which is often fifteen feet high, a lion may be stalking the same game and becomes angry and turns on the hunter unexpectedly. In the opinion of all the big game hunters I met in East Africa the native buffalo is the most dangerous of the big game and the rhinoceros comes next. Lions will keep out of the way of hunters, as a rule, unless they are interfered with in their pursuit of game, but if wounded they will attack a man.

"This was really my second trip to East Africa. Four years ago I went as far as Lake Victoria on the railroad from Mombasa, accompanied by a woman companion. One night we were on the train going to Nairobi when the conductor knocked at the door of our compartment about 2 o'clock and asked us to close the windows, as the next station was reported to be full of lions. I have forgotten the name of the place, but it was not far from Voi. We closed the windows hurriedly, and when the train stopped we could hear the lions roaring so close it seemed as if they were outside the windows of the car. We could hardly sleep that night. Nearly next night and shot five lions in the station yard from the top of the water tank. This time we saw the tracks of lions, but did not see any of the animals.

"It was in the country between Numuli and Gondokoro that we had our adventure with the elephants. Our party had been warned by some of the government officials we met at Nairobi, on Lake Albert, that there was a herd of from 200 to 300 female elephants and totos (little ones) on the road, and they advised us to give the herd the right of way on the road if we met it. They also advised us to carry torches made of long grass on the road from Numuli to Gondokoro to keep the elephants from trampling on us in the dark.

"The first day we left camp at 3 o'clock in the morning with lighted torches, and less than a mile away we espied a herd of elephants numbering, it seemed to me, fully 300. We could see the great cloud of dust they stirred up as they passed ahead of us.

"We lost sight of the herd in a short time, but while I was waiting under the shade of some trees for the rear guard of our little caravan to come up I heard a far off crackling sound and saw this great herd of elephants advancing rapidly toward us. Without look at the animals, I shouted to my companion and, grasping my short skirts firmly in my hand, ran down the path to meet the rest of our party. But the elephant herd turned aside.

"The mosquitoes are very bad on the trail from Entibbe to Gondokoro, and nothing will keep them out. You have to brush them off your hands, and they sooner or later inoculate you with the germ of the tropical fever, which is common in that part of Africa. All our party had it in turn. I was laid up for two days with a temperature of 103, and the next day I got up and walked twelve miles."

The most deadly disease in East Africa was the sleeping sickness, which had carried off 200,000 natives, Mrs. Hellmann said, from the shores of Lake Victoria in the last five years.

With regard to the daily marches through the jungle along the narrow paths, Mrs. Hellmann said that the early morning hours, from 6 to 8 o'clock, were delightful, but that after that the heat became unbearable. The marches from camp to camp were from twelve to twenty-two miles a day.

When questioned about camp equipment in East Africa Mrs. Hellmann said she had all the comforts of a home.—New York Times.

Prediction About Taft.

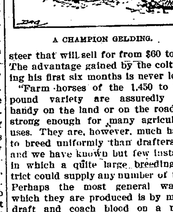
Don't look for any more strenuosity from the White House. Taft men are not inclined to great exertion. There will be no more setting patterns of horseback riding for newspaper officials.—Hastings (Mich.) Journal

VALUE OF GOOD STOCK

Why They Are the Most Profitable Horses For Farmers to Breed.

Replying to a correspondent regarding the value of drafters for farmers, the Breeder's Gazette, Chicago, says:

"The Journal has contended for years that the drafter is the most profitable horse for the farmer to breed. Reasons for this have often been stated. Well-bred animals are salable for cash from weaning time to maturity. There is a good demand for them at all ages, and the return for the grain fed is much larger than when the same amount of food is used to make beef, mutton or pork. Not only is this true, but the mare earns her keep by her labor in the harness. The whole thing may be stated in abbreviated form thus: A well bred draft foal five or six or seven months old will sell at weaning time for from $60 to $75 or more. Up to that time he has cost, say, a very little grain. A steer that will bring the same gross price will take twenty months or more to make the weight, and it takes quite an investment at present prices of grain to make a



A CHAMPION GELDING.

steer that will sell from $60 to $75. The advantage gained by the colt during his first six months is never lost.

"Farm horses of the 1,450 to 1,500 pound variety are assuredly very profitable. They are in the road and strong enough for many agricultural uses. They are, however, much harder to breed uniformly than drafters are, and we have known but few instances in which a quite large breeding district could supply any number of them. Perhaps the most general way in which they are produced is by mixing light mares with good blood on a strong foundation, but that entails crossing to an extent that is apt to result in disappointment.

"We believe it will pay far better to use heavy mares on the farm and by pling cross upon cross of one breed attain a point where the stock is practically pure bred. When this is done there is no difficulty in fixing a breeding sire and dam a degree of uniformity may be achieved which will be realizable in dollars and cents. There is an added profit nowadays in using good big drafty mares on the farm. Tillage cannot be too thorough. Most of the implement makers are putting out lines of heavy farm machinery, and it takes a lot of horsefleah to handle it properly. Add to this that competent labor is both scarce and dear, and it pays always to have team power enough on hand so that one man may do at one riding what formerly was accomplished by two or three men with little horses and the lighter type of farm machinery formerly in use."

Packing and Shipping Wool.

In preparing wool for shipment always put it up in a good, clean condition, says a Kansas sheep breeder. Use wool twine and wrap the fleece carefully. Reject all undergrade. Don't attempt to sell refuse for wool. Use a wool box. This gives a fleece a compact and tidy appearance. I have heard that some object to the wool box, but I cannot understand why. Turn the outside of the fleece in, and when the fleece is tied let it appear to be tidily wrapped.

Always ship with tags carefully fastened to the package containing the wool. Let the tags not only give the name of the party to whom you ship, but also your name as shipper. Send a letter at the time of shipment stating the number of packages of wool you ship and the weight of same.

If one will go into a large wool house and see the condition of some fleeces and note the trouble arising from improper shipping he would appreciate the wisdom of the few suggestions that I have made.

Regular Feeding.

Experienced dairymen understand what regularity in feed and attention to stock mean. To run your animal to its full capacity no overfeeding or underfeeding must be practiced in it. Animals left to themselves will take food and water at regular hours and intervals, and the wise feeder will give his rations in the same manner.

MEN

do not like fluffy or wishy-washy floating islands desserts.

They want something good to eat—like

Jell-O

7 flavors, at all grocers. 10 cents.

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

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Tickle Me, Jr.

is a black stallion, five years, weight 1,190 lbs.

Will stand for service the coming season as follows:

Hornell, Wednesdays

Park Hotel Barn

Canisteo, Thursdays

Stanley Ploss Barn

Greenwood, Saturday

Other days at the stables of the undersigned.

Price $10.

JOHN SWARTS

R. F. D. 1 ANDOVER, N. Y.

Buffalo & Susquehanna Railroad

Passenger Schedule

Effective Sunday, Nov. 29th, 1908.

Train No. 340 leaves Geneseo at 7:55 a. m., Wellsville 8:22 a.m., daily except Sunday, for all points North, arriving at Buffalo at 11:50.

Train No. 342 leaves Wellsville at 359 P. M., daily, for points north, arriving at Buffalo at 7:10, P. M.

Train No. 343 leaves Buffalo at 8:40 A. M. Wellsville 12:15 P. M., daily, for Galeton, Austin, Coudersport, Annonia, Addison and intermediate points.

Train No. 345 leaves Buffalo 3:15 P. M., Wellsville 6:40 P. M., daily except Sunday for Galeton and intermediate points.

Train No. 342 connects at Keshena with P. R. R. Train No. 202, arriving in Rochester at 8:15 P. M., connects at Crystal Lake with P. R. R. train No. 6 arriving in Rochester at 7:40 P. M., daily except Sunday.

Train No. 343 connects at Crystal Lake daily except Sunday, with N. Y. & P. train No. 5, leaving Rochester at 1:30 A. M. Connects at Keshena with P. R. R. train No. 203, leaving Rochester at 8:00 A. M., daily except Sunday.

Legislature Completes Its Business for the Year.

IMPORTANT BILLS PASSED.

Special Commissions to Investigate the Work of the Public Service Commissions and the Advisability of Enacting Direct Primary Law—New Law for the Legislation of Automobiles and a Tax to Go to the Highway Fund—Speaker Wadsworth Summarizes the Work of the Session, Which Included the Enactment of Many Measures of General Interest—Laws in the Interests of Agriculture—The Adirondack Forests—Those Who Labor in Factories and the Public Health.

Albany, May 3.—The legislature adjourned April 30. In the closing days of the session most of the really important measures were taken up and passed, although some which were of consequence to localities failed.

To Investigate Direct Primaries.

On the day before the session closed the senate passed the resolution providing for the appointment of commissions to examine into the practical working of the direct primaries in other states, with instructions to report to the next legislature. This was advocated by Senator Raines as the best method of securing information which may be available for all citizens on this matter, which Governor Hughes has so strongly favored, but which the present legislature did not think was demanded by the people generally.

The commission which will examine into this matter will be appointed by Governor Hughes, Lieutenant Governor White and Speaker Wadsworth, and the resolution carries an appropriation of $20,000 to meet the expenses of the commission. When the resolution was before the senate Senator Raines declared that already advocates of direct nominations had undertaken a propaganda to keep the subject alive until the next legislative session.

"We want sworn statements to oppose bare assertion and glittering generalities," said he. "I hope Senator Hinman and Senator Davenport will be on this committee, so there will be no doubt in their minds about the honesty and thoroughness of this investigation. What we want is the facts."

The senate also adopted the Merritt resolution providing for the appointment of a joint committee of the senate and assembly to examine into the methods of financial administration and conduct of all institutions, societies or associations in the state which are supported either wholly or in part by state money or which report officially to the state and into the functions of state departments concerned in the management of such institutions, the methods of making purchases, etc.

Public Service Commissions.

Another commission to investigate the advisability of placing telegraph and telephone companies under the jurisdiction of the public service commission was also authorized. This was to meet the recommendation of Governor Hughes that these corporations be placed on the same footing as traffic and lighting companies. During the time that this resolution was under discussion a great deal was said as to the ability of the commissions as organized to successfully undertake any greater work than that now imposed upon them by the ordinary public service commissions law. It is likely that the commission will investigate fully during the summer as to how the public service commissions are handling the tremendous business which they already have and if there is need of further legislation to render them effective. Undoubtedly the commission will so recommend to the next legislature.

Commenting on the accomplishments of the legislative session of 1909, James W. Wadsworth, Jr., speaker of the assembly, said today:

A persistent effort has been made to create the impression that the legislature of 1909 has studiously failed to respond to the recommendations of the governor. To correct this impression and for the purpose of furnishing accurate information to the public as to the more prominent accomplishments of the session just closing, a somewhat hasty perusal of the record has been made by me. As a result it is found that, in addition to the vast amount of routine or special business to the legislature, or have been introduced and passed through both houses under the well conceived impression that they will meet with his approval. The list of these enactments is furnished below, and a perusal of them, both as to their importance and their number indicates very clearly that the legislature has worked with diligence and alacrity to the great majority of the governor's recommendations. Indeed, it may be said, I think with truth, that no governor has ever so closely shaped the structure of a goodly percentage of his recommendations that Governor Hughes.

Some of the Measures Enacted.

Measures enacted during the session included the following:

1. A bill negotiating the location and establishment of tuberculosis hospitals.

2. A constitutional amendment passed for the second time equalizing the salaries of the judges of the court of appeals.

3. A constitutional amendment passed for the second time equalizing the salaries of the justices of the supreme court and doing away with the much criticised lump sum expense item in the future.

4. A bill amending the insurance law by modifying some of its provisions, in order that New York insurance companies may compete more successfully with companies organized in other states.

5. A bill providing for the liquidation of insurance companies under the direction of the superintendent of insurance.

6. A bill reorganizing the state board of pharmacy.

7. A new motor vehicle law, including provisions for an annual license fee, which is expected to bring in a large revenue to the state to aid in the maintenance of improved roads.

8. Important amendments to the game law, which, among other things, provide for better fire protection for the forests.

9. An act abolishing the office of conservation commissioner and transferring the duties of that commission to the health officer of the port of New York, by which a considerable saving is effected.

10. An act providing for a thorough investigation of the conditions of the unemployed in the state and of the problem of employers' liability.

11. An important amendment to the agricultural law to prevent the importation of diseased animals into the state of New York.

12. An important amendment to the labor law by enumerating the dangerous occupations in which children shall not be employed.

13. Provision has been made for the further enlargement of the state fair establishment at Syracuse.

14. Provision has been made by liberal appropriations for increased facilities at the State College of Agriculture and the State Veterinary college at Cornell university; also for the agricultural schools at Alfred, Morrisville and Canton; also improvements are provided for at the Geneva experimental station.

15. Liberal appropriations have been made in behalf of the Hudson-Fulton celebration and the Champlain tercentenary.

16. A bill providing for the establishment and government of a new state institution known as Letchworth Village.

17. Also for the establishment of a prison at Comstock to take care of the excess prison population.

18. An amendment to the constitution, passed for the second time and now to be submitted to the people, exempting from the debt limit provisions bonds issued for the construction of subways and docks, a measure which, it is confidently believed, will result in securing additional subways and dock facilities for the city of New York.

19. Also an important amendment to the rapid transit act through which a better opportunity will be afforded to the city of New York and the public service commission to build with private capital in the extension of the subway system.

20. A referendum bill which, if approved by the people, will result in an extension of the state's inland waterways through Cayuga and Seneca lakes.

21. A referendum bill which, if approved by the people, will secure for veterans of the civil war a pension, the money for which is to be raised by direct state tax.

22. An important amendment to the franchise tax law to better enable the enforcement of the payment of taxes.

23. The creation of a forest preserve in the highlands of the Hudson.

24. An appropriation for the further purchase of land in the Adirondack park.

25. Important amendments to the New York charter emanating from the Cassidy investigating committee.

26. Important amendments to the public service commissions law. (Passed the assembly.)

27. A bill to minute the commissioner of health to prevent the pollution of streams of the state. (Passed the assembly.)

Lived 152 Years.

Wm. Parr—England's oldest man—married the third time at 120, worked in the fields till 132 and lived 20 years longer. People should be youthful at 80. James Wright, of Spurlock, Ky., shows how he remains young. "I feel just like a 16-year-old boy," he writes, "after taking six bottles of Electric Bitters. For thirty years Kidney trouble made life a burden, but the first bottle of this wonderful medicine convinced me I had found the greatest cure on earth." They're grand to make weak, sickly rundown or old people. Try them. 50 cents at

Brundage Drug Co.

Runaway Horse

On Saturday afternoon the horse of William Slocum, of Jasper, was hitched to a telephone pole in the village. The Greenwood bank and became frightened and broke loose and ran down Main street at a lively gait. At the Kinney hotel it broke loose from the carriage and continued its flight to Jasper. It seems it was a western horse and does not want to pat its head and it would not stand for such familiarities.

Rev. I. W. Williamson's Letter

Rev. I. W. Williamson, Huntington, W. Va., writes: "This is to certify that I used Foley's Kidney Remedy for my kidney trouble and I feel free from trouble and am free to say that it will do all that you claim for it." Foley's Kidney Remedy has restored health and strength to thousands of weak, run down people. Contains no harmful drugs and is pleasant to take

Brundage & Rogers.

Bad Break in the Standard Oil Pipe

On Wednesday night of last week one of the big pipes of the Standard Oil Company broke near Norton Hollow Crossing and the out pouring oil added materially to the volume of the flood that was surging down the valley. The discovery was not made until considerable oil had been poured on the troubled waters. The line has a capacity of 18000 bbls. per day, consequently the loss must have been considerable.

Kills To Stop The Fiend.

The worst foe for 12 years of John Deye, of Gladwin, Mich., was a running ulcer. He paid doctors over $400.00 without benefit. Then Bucklen's Arnica Salve killed the ulcer and cured him. Cures Fever-Sores, Boils, Felons, Eczema, Salt Rheum. Infallible for Piles, Burns, Scalds, Cuts, Corns. 25 cents. at

Brundage Drug Co.

DINNER TO ROOSEVELT.

Elaborate Menu Designed as Souvenir For Farewell on Hamburg.

A farewell dinner to ex-President Roosevelt was given on the Hamburg on the evening before the ship recently reached Naples. The menu card was specially designed as a souvenir. On the front cover is a portrait of Mr. Roosevelt, with his signature in facsimile. The third cover contains two designs symbolic of Africa, one showing a crouching lion and the other a native with drawn bow. The first inside page contains, as a frontispiece, a reproduction of the steamer Hamburg leaving New York. The outer cover shows a new photograph of the former president, with his autograph and the monogram of the line. The title page, printed in gold, shows the head of a hippopotamus just above the water, with open jaws.

The next page contains the menu, printed in German and English.

On another page is a sextet welcoming Colonel Roosevelt to Africa. Stretched across that continent are a hippo, a giraffe, a lion, a gorilla and an elephant, all in evening clothes, singing "Waiting for You."

Across the bottom of both pages is a row of prancing Teddy bears.

DON'T BE BALD

If there is any vitality in the hair roots Rexall '93' Hair Tonic will positively grow new hair and cure baldness. We want you to try this preparation at our risk. We'll return the money you paid us if you are not entirely satisfied. Two sizes, 50c. and $1.00 The Rexall Store. J. D. Cheesman.

ARBOR DAY OBSERVANCE.

Value of Improvement Societies Co-operating With Schools.

Improvement societies should co-operate with schools in the proper observance of Arbor day. The combined advantages of such co-operation might be that the trees planted by the children as part of the school program, and often when they are not needed, would be placed in more appropriate positions and where competent judgment would decide. More consideration should be given to the question of location, for it is certain that no tree should be planted without due regard to the surroundings and necessities of the premises.

Comparatively few people have the knowledge sufficient to properly place shade trees, but if well conducted societies either have competent judges among their members or are in touch with those who know. The proper spirit of co-operation could accomplish much in the proper observance of Arbor day, and good practical results would cause our federal officials to modify their statement that "much of our Arbor day planting is worse than useless."

Tree Planting Time.

The season for street tree planting is at hand, and it is well to remember that the best trees are young, thrifty specimens from one to three feet high. Under no circumstances plant any below the minimum mentioned, and those over three feet high should be carefully examined, and if crooked or gnarled and appearing a stunted do not take them even without price; they are not worth the planting.

A Card

This is to certify that all druggist are authorized to refund your money if Foley's Honey and Tar fails to cure your cough or cold. It stops the cough, heals the lungs and prevents pneumonia and consumption. Contains no opiates. The genuine is in a yellow package.

Brundage & Rogers.

Controlling Billboards.

Several effective means are known which if taken advantage of will materially aid in controlling the obnoxious billboard. Many billboards are found in every one of our principal cities that are erected without permission of the property owner. The following four plans may be used to approach the matter: (1) By police power; (2) by taxation; (3) by prosecution for trespass; (4) by ignoring the advertiser or advertised article.

Up-to-date type for up-to-date work in our job department.

The NEWS for $1.00 the year.

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means MAGAZINES free

How to Get Library Slips

Library Slips are packed with household products. A Library Slip also appears in each issue of this paper. Cut it out and save it with those packed with the following products:

Armour's Beef Brands as follows: Pork and Beans—Pig's Feet—Tongue—Sliced Dried Beef—Corned Beef Hash—Corned Beef—Roast Beef—Brisket Beef—Ox Tongue—Lunch Tongue—Vienna Sausage—Luncheon Sausage—Sausage Meat—Hamburger Steak—Roast Mutton—Chicken Tamale—Hot Tamale—Chile Con Carne—Potted and Deviled Ham and Tongue—Potted Beef—Potted and Deviled Chicken and Turkey—Skinned Lambs' Tongue—Boned Chicken—Veal Loaf—Ham Loaf—Beef Loaf—Chicken Loaf.

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Banner Lye (Disinfectant)
Banner Chloride of Lime
Banner Dry Ammonia
Beneshor's (Royal Dutch) Cocoa
Beardsley's Acme Peanut Butter
Chief's Shredded Codfish
Beardsley's Star Boneless Herring
Imperial Baking Powder "Bright's Test"
Fanham's (Original Shred) Coconut
Force, Korn Kinks, H-O Oatmeal and all H-O Products

German-American Coffee and Teas
Golden Egg Macaroni, Noodles, Spaghetti, etc.
Heide's Honore Pastilles and Jujubes
Jell-O Ice Cream Powder
Meerson's Talcum Powder
My Wife's Salad Dressing
Store Such Mixed Nuts
Pabst Extract The "Best" Tonic
Pompeian Massage Cream
Pro-phy-lactic Tooth Brushes
Pumice (a glycerine pumice) Soap
Scrub-E-Z (Scouring Soap)
Sunny Monday Laundry Soap
"3 in One" Oil (100 household uses)

How to Gather Library Slips Quickly

Library Slips clipped from this paper and those obtained with household products may be combined. One Full Library Slip equals one cent and fractional Library Slips equal fractions of one cent. Add fractions to make Full Library Slips. One hundred Full Library Slips equal $1.00.

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Library Slips are accepted in full payment for subscription to this newspaper or for subscriptions to standard magazines. They also buy books. Catalog for a two-cent stamp. Bring Orders and Library Slips to the office of this Newspaper.

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