SANITARY RULES AND REGULATIONS

FOLLOWING ARE THE RULES AND REGULATIONS ADOPTED ORDINANCES OF THE VILLAGE BOARD OF HEALTH.

Section 1. NUISANCES DEFINED.—Whatever is dangerous to human life or health; whatever building, or part of either, thereof, improperly constructed or not provided with adequate means of ingress and egress, or is not, sufficiently supported, ventilated, sewered, drained, lighted or cleaned, and whatever renders soil, air, water or food impure or unwholesome, are declared to be nuisances and to be illegal; and every person having aided in creating or contributing to the same, or who may suffer, permit, continue or retain any of them, shall be deemed guilty of a violation of this ordinance, and shall also be liable for the expense of the abatement or remedy required.

Section 2. PRIVIES, CESS POOLS, ETC.—No privy-pit, cesspool or reservoir into which any privy, water closet, stable, sink or other receptable of refuse or sewage is deposited, shall be constructed or maintained in any situation or in any manner where by, through leakage, discharge, or overflow of its contents, it may cause pollution of the soil near or about habitations, or of any well, spring or other source of water used for drinking or culinary purposes, nor shall the over flow from any such reservoir or receptable be permitted to discharge into any public place in any manner whereby danger to health may be caused. And every such pit, reservoir or receptacle shall be cleaned and the contents thereof removed at such times and under such precautions as the board of health may prescribe. Violation of any of the provisions of this ordinance shall subject the offending party to a penalty of $2.00 for each day's continuance of the nuisance after due notice to abate it from an authorized officer.

Section 3. SEWERS, DRAINS, ETC.—All house-sewers or drains for the conveyance of deleterious or offensive matters shall be water-tight, and the plans and methods of their construction shall be subject to the approval of the board of health. In streets or avenues where public sewers are or shall be constructed, the board of health may order house-connections to be made therewith.

Section 4. HOUSE REFUSE, GARBAGE, ETC.—No house-refuse, offal, garbage, dead animals, decaying vegetable matter, or organic waste substance of any kind, shall be thrown upon any street, road or public place, and no putrid or decaying animal or vegetable matter shall be kept in any house, cellar or adjoining outbuilding for more than twenty-four hours. Violation of any of the provisions of this ordinance shall subject the offending party to a penalty of $5. for each days continuance after due notice.

Section 5. FILLED IN OR MARE LAND.—No sunken places shall be filled, nor made land constructed, with any materials containing an admixture of purtrescible animal or vegetable matter, under a penalty of $5.00 for each cartload, or part therof, of such materials deposited.

Section 6. NOXIOUS TRADES.—No person or company shall erect or maintain any manufactory or place of business dangerous to life or detrimental to health, or where unwholesome, offensive or deleterious odors, gas, smoke, deposit or exhalations are generated, without the permit of the board of health, and all such establishments shall be kept clean and wholesome so as not to be offensive or prejudicial to public health; nor shall any offensive or deleterious waste substance, gas-tar, sludge, refuse or injurious matter be allowed to accumulate upon the premises, or be thrown or allowed to run into any public waters, stream, water-course, street or public place. And every person or company conducting such manufacture or business shall use the best approved and all reasonable means to prevent the escape of smoke, gases and odors, and to protect the health and safety of all operatives employed therein. Any violation of any of the provisions of this ordinance shall subject the offending party to a penalty of $25.00 for each offense.

Section 7. UNWHOLESOME FOOD.—No meat, fish, bird, fruit, or vegetables, milk or anything for human food or drink, not being then fresh or properly preserved, sound, wholesome and safe for such use; nor any flesh of any animal which died by disease, or which was at the time of its death in a sickly or unwholesome condition; nor the carcass or meat of any calf which was at the date of its death less than four weeks old, or of any lamb which was at the date of its death less than eight weeks old, or of any pig which was at the date of its death less than five weeks old shall be brought within the limits of this municipality, nor offered or held for sale therein, any violation of any of the provisions of this ordinance shall subject the offending party to a penalty of $10.00 and by the seizure and destruction of such unsound, unwholesome, immature food substances.

Section 8. SLAUGHTER HOUSES, MARKETS, ETC.—No person or persons without the consent of the Board of Health shall build or use any slaughter house within the limits of this municipality, or kill or slaughter any cattle, sheep and swine within the limits of the corporation of the Village of Andover, or within any room or building within said municipality, and the preparation and keeping of all meat, fish, birds or other animal food shall be in the manner best adapted to secure and continue their wholesomeness as food; and every butcher or other person owning, keeping or occupying any shop, room, building or market where meats, fish, fowls, birds or other animal food is kept for public sale or traffic, and whether room, building or market and their yards and appurtenances to be thoroughly cleaned and purified daily after the hour of six, carbolic refuse and unwholesome and offensive matter to be removed therefrom at least once every twenty-four hours and shall also at all times keep all woodwork, counters and floors in any such building, place, or premises thoroughly painted and whitewashed. This regulation shall not apply to the killing of any cattle, sheep and swine in any such municipality, or any inhabitant thereof for meat for private use.

Any violation of any of the provisions of this ordinance shall subject the offending party to a penalty of $10.00 for each days continuance or repetition of the offense.

Section 9. NOTIFICATION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE.—Every householder or head of family in a house wherein any case of infectious, or communicable disease may occur shall report the same to the board of health or to the health officer within twelve hours from the time of his first knowledge of the nature of such disease; and, until instructions are received from the said board of the health officer, shall not permit any clothing or other article which may have been exposed to infection to be removed from the house; nor shall any person leave the house or residence elsewhere without the consent of the said board or health officer.

Every physician who may be called to attend a case of infectious or contagious disease shall, as soon as he discovers the nature thereof, deliver a written report specifying the name and residence of the patient, the nature of the disease, and any other facts relating thereto, which he may deem important to the public health, and in cases of tuberculosis to include in such report such information as is provided by section 32 of the public health law and affix the date and sign his name thereto, and shall transmit the same to the board of health within twelve hours as above provided. The diseases to be thus promptly reported are: Asiatic cholera, yellow fever, typhus and typhoid fevers, small-pox, scarlet fever, measles diptheria, tuberculosis and membranous croup. Any violation of this ordinance shall subject the offending party to a penalty of $25.00.

Section 10. IMPORTATION OF INFECTED PERSONS OR THINGS.—No person or article liable to propagate a dangerous disease shall be brought within the limits of this municipality unless by the special permit and direction of the board of health; and any one having knowledge that such person or article has been brought within such limits shall immediately notify the said board thereof. Any violation of any of the provisions of this ordinance shall subject the offending party to a penalty of not to exceed $25.00.

Section 11. EXPOSURE OF INFECTED PERSONS OR THINGS.—No person shall, within the limits of this municipality, unless by permit of the board of health, carry or remove from one building to another, any patient affected with any contagious or infectious disease; nor shall any person, by any exposure of any individual so affected, or of the body of such individual, or of any article capable of conveying contagion or infection, or by any negligent act connected with the care or custody thereof, or by a needless exposure of himself or herself, cause or contribute to the spread of disease from any such individual or dead body. Any violation of any of the provisions of this ordinance shall subject the offending party to a penalty of $10.00

Section 12. FUNERALS AFTER INFECTIOUS DISEASES.—There shall not be a public or church funeral of any person who has died of Asiatic cholera, small-pox, typhus fever, diptheria, membranceous croup, scarlet fever or measles, without the permit of the board of health therefor: and the family of the deceased shall in all cases limit the attendance to as few as possible, and take all precautions possible to prevent the exposure of other persons to contagion or infection. Any violation of any of the provisions of this ordinance shall subject the offending party to a penalty of $50.

Section 13. INFECTIOUS DISEASES OF ANIMALS.—No animal affected with an infectious or contagious disease shall be brought or kept within the limits of this municipality, except by the permission of the board of health; and the bodies of animals dead of such disease or killed on account thereof, shall not be buried within five hundred feet of any residence, nor disposed of otherwise than as the said board or its health officer shall direct. Any violation of any of the provisions of this ordinance shall subject the offending party to a penalty of $10.00.

Section 14. REPORTS OF MARRIAGES AND BIRTHS.—It shall be the duty of the groom in every marriage, or the clergyman or magistrate performing the ceremony and of the parents or custodian of every child born, and the physician or midwife who attended at the birth of such child, to make sure that the prescribed report of such marriage or birth is presented to the board of health or its registering officer within thirty days, under a penalty of $10.00 for failure to do so; and for each ten days of continued neglect to present such report, after the expiration of the first thirty days, an additional penalty of $1.00 shall be incurred.

Section 15. It shall be the duty of the physician or mid-wife in attendance at every birth to write out and sign, upon the form prescribed by the state department of health, the certificate of such birth, and make sure that said certificate is returned to the local board of health, or person designated by it to receive it within thirty days of such birth. Any violation of the provisions of this ordinance shall subject the offending party to a penalty of $10.00.

Section 16. CERTIFICATES OF DEATH AND BURIAL PERMITS.—Every undertaker or other person who may have charge of the funeral of any dead person, shall procure a properly filled out certificate of the death and its probable cause, to verify, together with the form prescribed by the state department of health, and shall present the same to the designated officer or member of the board of health and obtain a burial or transit permit therefor upon at least twenty-four hours before the time appointed for such funeral; and he shall not remove any dead body until such burial or transit permit shall have been procured. Any violation of any of the provisions of this ordinance shall subject the offending party to a penalty of $10.00

Section 17. It shall be the duty of the physician last in attendance upon any person who may die within the limits of the jurisdiction of this board of health, to write out and sign without delay, upon the form prescribed by the state department of health, a medical certificate of the death and send it to or leave it with the family of the deceased, or hand or send it to the undertaker in charge of the remains. In case an inquest has been required by law, the coroner shall fill out the said certificate, and if no inquest has been required by law and no physician has been in attendance, the certificate shall be filled out, setting forth the probable or believed cause of death, by some reputable person known to the officer issuing the burial or transit permit, and the said person shall also make affidavit to the facts set forth in the certificate, which affidavit must be attached to the certificate. Any violation of the provisions of this ordinance shall subject the offending party to a penalty of $10.00.

Section 18. SEXTONS, CEMETERY KEEPERS, ETC.—Every person who acts as a sexton, or undertaker, or cemetery keeper, within the limits of this municipality, or has the charge or care of any tomb, vault, burying ground or other place for the reception of the dead, or where the bodies of any human beings are deposited, shall so conduct his business and so care for any such place above named as to avoid detriment or danger to public health: and every person undertaking preparations for the burial of a body dead from contagious or infectious disease as herein before enumerated shall adopt such precautions as the board of health may prescribe to prevent the spread of such disease. Any violation of any of the provisions of this ordinance shall subject the offending party to a penalty of $10.00.

Section 19. DUTIES AND POWERS OF HEALTH OFFICER.—The health officer is directed and empowered to execute and enforce all sanitary regulations of general application now or hereafter to be published by this board; also to enter upon or within any premises where conditions dangerous to the public health are known or believed to exist, and to examine into the nature of complaints made by any of the inhabitants concerning sources of danger or injury to health, and he shall observe accurate records of his official actions and report the same at the next meeting of the board. He is also empowered and whenever in his judgment danger to public health shall arise requiring special regulations in any special application, he shall forthwith notify the president of the board of health, who shall thereupon convene the board to take such action as may be necessary and proper.

Section 20. SPITTING, ETC.—Spitting on the floor of the Auditorium or in any other place in the Village of Andover, N. Y., is hereby prohibited. Any violation of the provisions of this ordinance shall subject the offending party to a penalty of $5.

Section 21. PENALTIES.—Every person who willfully violates or refuses to comply with, any provision of this ordinance, order, regulation or resolution of the board of health of this municipality will be liable to the action, penalty, fine and punishment provided and declared in the public health law.

Section 22. The foregoing ordinances and sanitary regulations shall take effect immediately upon their publication and posting as required by law, and all ordinances and sanitary regulations heretofore adopted which are inconsistent with the foregoing ordinances and regulations are hereby repealed.

The foregoing sanitary regulations were duly adopted by the Board of Health of the Village of Andover, N. Y., at a meeting of said Board, June 22, 1909.

J. Harvey Backus, Clerk.

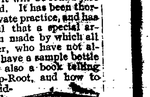
Artillery Against Air Craft.

"The balloons and airships have made it necessary for artillerymen to work out a new set of mathematical tables for firing at air craft," writes Newton Forest in Harper's Weekly. In the defense against aerial attack the firing of the gun must necessarily be of the high angle kind, and the weapon must be capable of rapid training in a wide arc. Such a weapon has been designed and manufactured by the Krupp works at Essen, says the author, and has been placed at the disposal of the German war office. The fieldpiece is of 2½ caliber and fires a nine pound shell with a velocity of 2,000 feet per second, and there is also a weapon designed for fortifications or shipboard.

Wheels a Plenty

Almost everyone knows of Swamp-Root, the great kidney remedy.

The usefulness and success of Swamp-Root are beyond question. It is a most healthy, healing, and strengthening medicine. It stands the highest for its wonderful cures of the most distressing cases, and is recommended by physicians, in their private practice, for every case where a kidney, liver, bladder and every part of the urinary passages, ailment exists. It is not recommended for everything but if you have kidney, liver or bladder trouble, it will be found just the remedy you need. If has been thoroughly tested in private practice, and has proved so successful that a special arrangement has been made by which all druggists in this paper, who have not already tried it, may have a sample bottle sent free by mail, also a book telling more about Swamp-Root, and how to find out if you have kidney or bladder trouble. When writing mention reading this generous offer in this paper and send your address to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y. The regular fifty-cent and one-dollar size bottles are sold by all druggists. Don't make any mistake but remember the name, Swamp-Root, Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, and the address, Binghamton, N. Y., on every bottle.



NO MORE WALKING IN THE FIELD.

against side slipping, used simply as trailers, to which the plow, cultivator, harrow or farm wagon is hitched, the same as though coupled to the small wheels used on the rear of the ordinary tongue when plowing with a team.

The power plant is built in a stiff steel frame, mounted rigidly to the main axle, and is composed of two cylinder opposed engine of standard make, rated at twenty-four horsepower. The cost of the new invention is $1,000.

Starting a Balky Horse.

There is most always one horse in every lot that refuses to budge when time is called. A horseman who has had experience says: "We have seen a bad case conquered by the driver getting out of the wagon and patting the animal on the head for a minute. Then he picked up a stone, lifted a foot of the refractory animal's feet from the ground and gave each nail a light tap and a smart tap on the frog. Then he dropped the foot quickly, jumped into the wagon and told the horse to go, and he did."

FOLEY'S KIDNEY CURE
Makes Kidneys and Bladder Right

YOUR HEALTH AND ACCIDENT INSURANCE IS CARRIED IN THE Continental Casualty Co. Chicago IS ABSOLUTE PROTECTION IN CASE OF DISABILITY FOUNDED IN 1885. CAPITAL $300,000 PERFECTION POLICIES SOLD ON ANNUAL OR MONTHLY PREMIUMS ARE PERFECT — AND COMPLETE — INTERESTING LITERATURE FREE ADDRESS H. G. B. ALEXANDER, PRES. 1208 MICHIGAN AV. CHICAGO

W. H. SNYDER, District Mgr.
64 Main St., Hornell, N. Y.

CITATION

The People of the State of New York

To Charity L. Burdick, Julia A. Brown, Elmer Davis, J. W. Burdick, Bertha Potter, Minnie Leonard, Nellie Burdick, Celinda Kirk, Alice Johnson, Florence Becker, Pharos Burdick Erastus Burdick, Flora A. Brewster, Cora Belle Brewster, Alice Brewster, Luther P. Brewster, Mrs. Elijah Bledsoe, Lillian B. Clark, Henry Lee and Mead Lee being all the heirs at law, next of kin, devisees, legatees and creditors of Sarah A. Slocum late of the Town of Andover in Allegany County, deceased, GREETING.

You, and each of you, are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of Allegany County, at his office in Belmont, N. Y., in said county, on the 30th day of July 1909; at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the judicial settlement of the accounts of Jesse S. Phillips, executor and trustee under the Last Will and Testament of said deceased.

(And if any of the above named persons interested, be under the age of twenty-one years, they are required to appear by their guardian if they have one, or if they have none, to appear and apply for a special guardian to be appointed, or in the event of their neglect or failure to do so, a special guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate, to represent and act for them in proceeding.)

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, we have caused the Seal of Office, of our said Surrogate, to be here unto affixed.

Witness, Hon. Elba Reynolds, Surrogate of said County, at Belmont, N. Y., the 7 day of June in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred nine.

[L. S.] Elba Reynolds,
30 Surrogate

THE OLD RELIABLE

LARGER, STRONGER and BETTER than ever.

The Tompkins Co., rates for this year are lower than ever before, making this the cheapest and safest Insurance Co., doing gusiness in Allegany Co.

The Company has over $115,000.00 with which to pay losses. Let me quote you rates and tell you some of the things you are missing if not insured with us.

Adress or phone

E. O. Reynolds, Alfred, N. Y.

J. M. Greene, Independence, N. Y.

Insurance

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF INSURANCE ON EFFECTS OF AMENDMENTS ON LIFE INSURANCE.

Superintendent of Insurance William H. Hotchkiss has transmitted to Governor Charles E. Hughes a report prepared by the Department's auditor J. H. Woodward, on the effect on the business of life insurance of the so-called Armstrong amendments to the New York insurance law. This report shows that, while there was a notable falling off during the past three years in the business of New York companies, such falling off was due primarily to the disclosures of the investigation, and not to the amendments themselves, and such companies are now rapidly recovering.

An abstract of the report prepared by the State Insurance Department follows:

report was suggested by a resolution

The investigation resulting in the adopted by the New York State Assembly at its recent session, calling upon the Insurance department for a concise statement of gains or losses in the total amount of insurance in force in companies doing business in New York, seven of them being companies of other states. This resolution never reached the department officially; therefore, the information called for by it was not given at the time. The department is now able to furnish such information, not only as to these ten companies, but as to all the thirty-four life companies doing business in the state, and based upon figures resulting from the audit of their annual statements of December 31, 1908. Annexed to the report are tables, based upon these statements, giving the official figures of increase or decrease, as well as total insurance in force in each of the New York companies, or second class, of the New York companies, or second class, of the foreign companies doing business in New York, $5,651,000; Other state companies, $ 846,000.

New of revived insurances; New York companies, $500,000,000; Other state companies $904,000,000.

Terminations by death and maturity; New York companies, $92,000,000. Other state companies, $65,000,000. All others; New York companies $409,000,000. Other state companies, $289,000,000. Total New York companies $512,000,000. Other state companies, $354,000,000.

The report shows that these losses from terminations, while large now, were much larger in 1906 and 1907. The report, therefore, concludes that the falling off in the business of New York companies during the past three years is a natural result of the investigation which brought out the disclosures, having to do particularly with such companies, that followed.

Another cause which the report emphasizes is that, prior to the investigation, practically all of the large New York companies were peculiarly deferred-dividend companies, i. e., were writing the class of policies which was most criticised by the investigation. These agents, having been restricted to urge this class of business, have not yet been able to re-adjust their arguments and activities to the annual-dividend and simpler forms of policies now required by law. In this connection the report says: "Of the eight New York companies which decreased their insurance in force, all, with the exception of two small companies which suffered for other reasons, had been and not deferred-dividend companies. Of the three companies of other states showing a decrease in insurance in force, all had more deferred-dividend than annual-dividend business on their books, while of the eighteen companies of other states showed gains, all but five—one of which has always been practically a non-participating company—had more annual-dividend than deferred-dividend insurance on their books, and, in the aggregate, many times as much. It is a fair general conclusion, from the above facts, that an important reason why the New York state companies have decreased in insurance in force is because, as a class, they were deferred-dividend companies. Similarly, we may conclude that companies of other states have increased in insurance in force, not necessarily because they happened to be incorporated elsewhere than in New York, but because, as a class, they foresaw, years ago, the nemesis which must sooner or later overtake any business involving virtual promises which are not fulfilled, and acted accordingly."

While thus recognizing the falling off in the New York companies and the causes therefor, the report brings out the fact that, while the New York companies went backward $126,000,000 in business in force in 1906, a decrease in 1908 was but $2,000,000; showing a gradual recovery from the effects of the facts brought out by the investigation.

Apparently in answer to recent public discussion as to the limitation to $150,000,000 of new business enforced by the Armstrong amendments, the report gives the percentages of new business written to new business permitted of each of the thirty-four companies, clearly indicating that but one New York company was, by any possibility, affected by such limitation, and that, had the law applied to non-state companies doing business in New York, not one of them would have been within striking distance of such limitation. It also may be observed from the figures furnished that the New York company thus perhaps affected by the amendment is the same company which shows terminations, other than by death or maturity, in excess of $140,000,000.

The so-called "fresh blood" fallacy is also discussed in the report, which concludes that it is error to suppose "that fresh blood' is an inherent necessity for the success of any well conducted life insurance company. While a normal growth in insurance in force is in most cases desirable, an institution which cannot mature all the risks on its books without a single fresh recruit is mathematically insolvent, and can hope to save itself only by infringing on the equitable rights of future members."

As indicating the large increase in assets by the New York companies, even since the investigation, attention is called to the fact that, while in 1905, four companies had surplus, contingency reserve, or so-called surplus, from other sources than surrendered, is very much greater:

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FRUIT JAR FREE

WE WANT TO PROVE TO EVERY FAMILY AT OUR EXPENSE THAT OUR E. Z. SEAL FRUIT JARS ARE ABSOLUTELY THE BEST JARS MADE AND ARE JUST WHAT YOU HAVE BEEN LOOKING FOR.

Atlas E. Z. Seal jars are made of glass especially prepared to stand great heat. Extra Strong at top where greatest strain comes. Easily emptied and cleaned.

All you have to do is to cut out this advertisement and present it to your grocer and he will give you, absolutely FREE of cost, one full sized quart ATLAS E.Z. Seal Fruit Jar.

COUPON 67.

Sign coupon plainly in ink, cut out this advertisment, and present to your regular grocer within ten days, and he will give you absolutely free one Quart Size E. Z. SEAL ATLAS FRUIT JAR. Each family is entitled to redeem but one coupon.

WARNING! Any person giving or accepting any thing except a Hazel-Atlas quart E. Z. Seal Fruit Jar in exchange for this coupon, or a fruit jar which does not have the name "ATLAS E. Z. SEAL" blown in the jar, or in any way using this coupon for fraudulent purposes, will be prosecuted to the full extent of the law.

When properly signed this coupon will be redeemed to your dealer by his jobber or by us in cash at 7 cents each.

All coupons must be presented by retail trade for redemption within 30 days from date.

Name .....
Street .....
City .....
State .....
Grocer .....

If for any reason your grocer should not have a supply of Hazel Atlas E Z. Zeal Fruit Jars on hand when you present your coupon, leave it with him and he will deliver as soon as he gets another supply.

DON'T NEGLECT THIS OFFER FOR IT WILL NOT APPEAR AGAIN. DON'T WAIT.

The Hazel-Atlas Glass Co., WHEELING, WEST VA.

Mother Gray's Sweet Powders for Children

Successfully used by Mother Gray, nurse in the Children's Home in New York, Cure Feverishness, Bad Stomach, Teething Disorders, move and regulate the Bowels and Destroy Worms. Over 10,000 testimonials. They never fail. At all Druggists, 25c. Sample FREE. Address, Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

Giving Away Her Millions

Mrs. Sage Gives Away Money Faster Than Rockefeller can make it.

The touch of Midas never wrought such piles of gold as Mrs. Russell Sage, widow of the "king of Wall Street," has yet been forced to give to humanity in the next five years. By July 1, 1914, if she is living then, she will have only a small competency, and the world's people will have her, $65,000,000 fortune, one of the grandest ever built.

Men like Carnegie and Rockefeller never dreamed of giving away so much money in their lives, but a woman, and this woman, in doing it Mrs. Sage's ideas about saving have just been made known through her plan to insure the lives of workingmen without profit. The figures staggered Miles Dawson, a life insurance expert, who was hired by Mrs. Sage to make her plans.

He told her such a scheme never was thought of. "It will cost you $70,000,000, Mrs. Sage, but you can start the system," he told her.

"Never mind," was her answer. "I'm going to give $65,000,000 away in five years."

So Expert Dawson engaged Dr. Lee K. Frankel, the Hebrew philanthropist, to assist him, and their figures have staggered New York.

Besides such an undertaking as Mrs. Sage's latest, her previous benefactions stand small, though beyond the belief of the average rich man.

Last year alone she gave away $13,875,000.

Since the first of the year this amount has been increased by millions, and her gifts to churches and charity amount to $25,000 a day.

Every time the old clock in Mrs. Sage's Long Island mansion ticks it costs her $2.98. Every time the chimes ring out an hour she is more than $1,000 poorer than before.

Every minute means $173.61 given to alleviate some suffering, to make somebody happier.

By the time the day is passed $25,000 has gone from the coffers that Sage amassed in Wall street.

John D. Rockfeller, who has built the biggest fortune in the world's history, accumulated his money at the average rate of 26 cents a second. Henry H. Rogers got his money at the rate of 15 cents a second, and Andrew Carnegie's wealth came to him at 20 cents a second rate.

Yet Mrs. Sage, GIVING AWAY money more than 10 times as fast as Rockefeller made it, is resolved she is not giving away money fast enough!

Her friends say Mrs. Sage, the most quiet and lovable of women, has what they call a "new England conscience." It is out of her old Sage' hoard.

Throughout all her philanthropy there appears the desire, not so much to relieve poverty and suffering as to remove the CAUSES of these things, so the money that Russell Sage started to pile up will be piling up health and comfort for all the people long after Russell Sage is forgotten.

It Can't Be Beat.

The best of all teachers is experience. C. M. Harden, of Silver City, North Carolina, says: "I find Electric Bitters does all that's claimed for it. For stomach, Liver and Kidney troubles it can't be beat. I have tried it and find it a most excellent medicine." Mr. Harden is right; it's the best of all medicines also for weakness, lame back, and all run down conditions. Best too for chills and malaria. Sold under guarantee at Brundage & Rogers drug Store. 50c.

Fatherly Advice.

"Dad," said the country youth who had just graduated from the district school, "I have long cherished a desire to go on the stage and have at last decided, with your permission, to"—

"My boy," interrupted the old granger, "all the world's a stage. You hitch the mules to the big red plow and transfer the outfit to the ten acre lot behind the barn, where you can enact the star role in that beautiful drama entitled 'Down on the Farm.'"—Chicago News.

Delay in commencing treatment for a slight irregularity that could have been cured quickly by Foley's Kidney Remedy may result in a serious kidney disease. Foley's Kidney Remedy builds up the worn out tissues and strengthens these organs.

Brundage & Rogers

Be Consistent.

Newspaper men, as a rule, have but two things to sell—space and subscription—and it would be just as consistent to ask your grocer for a dozen oranges "just to fill up" as to ask the editor for a dozen lines in his paper just to boost your business with the idea that you are doing a kindness in helping "fill up" space. Try getting a free dinner at the hotel just to make a show of business for the house.—Whitesville News.

The Remedy That Does.

"Dr. King's New Discovery is the remedy that does the healing others promise but fail to perform," says Mrs. E. R. Pierson, of Johnsonburg, Pa." It is curing colds of throat and lung trouble of long standing, that other treatments relieved only temporarily. New Discovery is doing me so much good that I feel confident its continued use for a reasonable length of time will restore me to perfect health." This renowned cough and cold remedy and throat and lung healer is sold at Brundage & Rogers drug store. 50c. and $1.00. Trial bottle free.

The Optimist.

"Well, it's come at last, Mary. The cost of living's going down sure. Congress has reduced the tariff on airships, natures, oakwood tables and Japanese kites."—Puck.

Foley's Honey and Tar not only stops chronic coughs that weaken the constitution and develop into consumption, but heals and strengthens the lungs. It affords comfort and relief in the worst cases of chronic bronchitis, astama, hay fever and lung trouble.

Brundage & Rogers

Mother Finds Relief

To a girl without money, Boston is the most hospitable of big cities, says Lucy Green in Man's Home Companion by her own experience. She was a girl, she knows. Miss Green, who is only seventeen years old, landed at the Station shabbily dressed, with $5.00 in her pocket, lonely and forlorn. She was cheered by the kindness of the station matron, Mrs. Porter, who guided her to Franklin House. Lucy Green has high words of praise for this hotel for working girls. It is as far as possible removed from the ordinary working girls' boarding-house, has many conveniences, generally lacking in second-class hotels, such as drop-lights in the bedrooms, and private parlors for the use of the patrons. The food is good, the rooms large, yet the board is only $4.00 a week.

From there she went to the Young Women's Christian Association to look for work. Here she almost lost her breath on being offered a position with the Association itself.

In the course of her travels, Miss Green went to New York, Philadelphia, Boston and Chicago. She tells an interesting story. In conclusion she says:

"In conclusion I simply wish to say that I honestly believe that I took and act very much like the vast majority of girls seeking work in large cities. I believe that I made no great appeal to the sympathies of the charitably inclined than other girls do. Therefore I am justified in claiming that what I did in all three of these cities any girl possessed of ordinary intelligence and a willingness to work can do—find immediate work and shelter that will lead to better things, to business and social advancement and to contentment in the wage earning field."

Best the World Affords.

It gives me unbounded pleasure to recommend Bucklen's Arnica Salve," says J. W. Jenkins, of Chapel Hill, N. C. "I am convinced it's the best salve the world affords. It cured a felon on my thumb, and it is quickest to heal every sore, burn or wound to which it is applied. 25c. at Brundage & Rogers' drug store.

Two Preventives Against Moths

Take one fourth of an ounce each of ground cloves and caraway seed, one ounce of dried salt, one half pound of lavender flowers free from the stalk and one half ounce each of dried thyme and mint. Mix well together, and put in cambric or silk bags. These scent bags, if placed among clothes, will preserve them from moths and give a pleasant odor.

If you are troubled with moths in the house, try putting blotting paper well saturated with turpentine in the drawers, among the furs and bedclothes, or wherever there is any danger of the moths working their depredations; it can even be put along the edges of carpets. Turpentine is the best preventive of moths I have discovered.—Woman's Home Companion for May.

Delay in taking Foley's Kidney Remedy if you have backache, kidney or bladder trouble, fastens the disease upon you and makes a cure more difficult. Commence taking Foley's Kidney Remedy today and you will soon be well. Why risk a serious malady?

Brundage & Rogers

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62 ACRE FARM IN ELM VALLEY FOR SALE RIGHT

We offer for sale a productive farm of 62 acres located in Elm Valley, 5 miles from Wellsville, N. Y., and 4 miles from Andover, N. Y., on R. F. D. Smooth hill land, 50 acres under cultivation, balance in pasture and timber. Farm is well watered; good orchard of 200 trees. Barn 40x50 with good basement. No house on farm. School on farm, one mile to church, cheese factory and condensory 3 miles to railroad station. Possession Nov. 1, 1909. Price $2,500. Terms $1,500 cash, time on balance.

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