Work with Modern Gretch by the Forestry Department.

The forestry bureau of the forestry section of the country to hear that the hard woods of the east are to be experimented with on the Pacific coast. The United States forest service is now introducing a number of the eastern varieties into the hard woods California and will this year experiment with chestnut, hickory, basswood, red oak and yellow poplar or tulip trees. Small patches of these trees will be planted near the forest ranger cabins on the national forests, and if these do well larger plantations on a commercial scale will soon be established on wider areas.

There are over 125 different species of trees in California, a number of which produce some of the most valuable varieties of lumber in the country. Although considerably over one-half of the species are hardwood or broad leaved trees, yet, with the exception of the exotic eucalyptus, there is not a single species of hard wood being ranking in commercial importance with the leading eastern hard woods. Climatic conditions in many parts of California are unboubtedly favorable for the growth of a number of the valuable hard woods, and the absence of these trees is due mostly to unfavorable factors of seed distribution.

If the experiments are successful a valuable asset will have been added to the forest resources of California which should prove of special benefit to the local furniture and vehicle industries. Chestnut and red oak are highly esteemed for furniture.

A Novel Mission Stand Table.

The stand table shown in the illustration will be found a welcome addition to the list of odd pieces of furniture that are usually found in any home. The construction of the stand is easily within the mechanical possibilities of almost any man or boy who has a few tools. The uses that will be found for the table will be many, such, for instance, as a reading table, lunch stand, smoking table, etc., and when stained a light green it makes a very pretty flower or porch stand. Any lumber may be used, but it

A BOY CAN MAKE IT.

should be well seasoned. Stain the stand any color that suits your fancy and smooth lightly with fine sandpaper and give it one or two coats of varnish.

The lumber should be from one to one and a quarter inches thick, the top and the shelf from twenty to twenty-four inches square. The legs are three inches wide and thirty inches long. Fasten the stand together with finishing nails and set the nails below the surface of the wood. After applying the stain fill the holes with putty colored with the stain used on the stand. Make all corners and edges straight and square. Shape the shelf as shown with a small compass saw. When the stand has been all fastened together smooth the sharp corners very lightly with the sandpaper, barely taking off the sharp corner. Thin cleats should be nailed or screwed to the underside of the top and shelf. A similar table built of oak would cost from $6 to $10 at your home furniture dealer's.

Ensilage Hints.

Three tons of silage are generally counted equal in feeding to one ton of hay. A yield of fifteen tons of corn per acre is considered a fair one.

A silo is not an expensive structure. One hundred dollars will hold eighty tons can be built inside of a barn for $75.

Good silage depends on the stage of maturity of the corn, the air tightness of the silo and carefully filling the silo so that the silage will settle evenly.

An animal will consume about a cubic foot of silage (thirty to forty pounds) daily. This can be used as a basis for estimating the size of the silo needed.

Build the silo twice as high as it is in distance across. Make it air tight and strong enough to resist the lateral pressure, often amounting to several hundred pounds per square foot at the bottom.

Useful Little Contrivances.

If paint is strained before using it will cover more surface and wear better.

To drill a hole through glass use a steel drill with a lubricant composed of turpentine and camphor.

A fine wax for best rugs is to lay them on an old bed spring, and the dust beaten out will fall through the springs.

If you have a timber two-man saw and only one person to use it you can make it saw well by stiffening it with a bow. A hickory sapling with slits sawed in each end which go over the blade and fasten at the ends is best and applied.

Shingled roofs will last several years longer if the shingles are soaked in linseed oil. Even sprinkling them with linseed oil will help. If you notice the shingles on an old roof near the chimney and compare them with other parts of the roof you will appreciate the value of this.

DENVER'S RUBBISH CAN.

Sanitary and Useful Appliance for Keeping Refuse Within Bounds.

To help in keeping a town clean receptacles should be provided for loose papers and refuse. Denver uses a rubbish can, the invention of its highway commissioner. Sam Bailey. This can itself is a very simple affair and measures thirty-six inches high with sides of nineteen inches each. The height makes it easy for foot passengers to drop in their waste as they pass. Adjustable feet are under each corner, so the can, which is designed to be attached to a street post, may be permitted to adjust itself to the pitch of that post or to the slant of the walk. Thus it may be kept always in a primly upright position. Within the can is a large sack, fastened to hooks on the top, but swinging clear of the walk. This sack is hung on hooks directly under the removable top, so arranged that when the top is down and locked the sack cannot be removed. The movable top is really a hopper through which the waste passes to the receptacle sack within. This sack can be removed only when the hopper top is unlocked and put to one side. This is to prevent any but those authorized from removing the sacks or any contents of the contents. Of course as the hopper is kept open to facilitate the depositing of rubbish it is within the possibilities that the curious may inspect the contents or a part of them.

The sanitary idea is carried out by having perforations in the bottom of the sack to permit the escape of moisture, and this, together with the arrangement for the free circulation of air through the can, which has an open bottom, keeps the contents as nearly dry as possible. An objection urged that, the can being very inflammable, danger would be incurred because of the throwing of cigars and cigarette stubs in among the rubbish has not been upheld by experience. But once was this happened in Denver, and even then the presence of the can was an added safety, for it kept the fire within bounds, so that no damage resulted to anything but the contents of the can and the pouch.

CLEANING UP CAMPAIGN.

Why It Pays to Get the Support of the School Children.

The summer cleaning season is bringing its usual good results on every hand. The various neighborhood improvement societies are active. Trees have been planted. Vacant lots have been cleared of the winter accumulations. Individual citizens have been advised and encouraged regarding betterments about the home. The men of the street cleaning department are making their semiannual visit to the outlying districts. Gutters are being scraped and openings to sewers are being uncovered. All of this means more healthful conditions of life as well as more pleasing surroundings, so far as the eye is concerned.

The Oak Park folks have shown interest in enlisting the interested co-operation of the school children. The labor of the youngsters was effective in picking up papers and other unsightly things. A group of boys and girls properly encouraged can accomplish a great deal in the course of a busy hour or two. But there is a more important consideration yet. School children make a lot of litter. If they take lunches to school it is easy to fall into the careless habit of scattering papers and boxes wherever they eat. Under such conditions they soon appreciate the amount of labor that is required to clean up after them.

It is a good thing, therefore, to get the support of the children in a cleaning up campaign. It makes them more thoughtful when the temptation to make litter comes. It helps in their training toward interest in matters of civic concern. An energetic movement for neighborhood cleanliness always has farreaching influences whose significance may not be recognized at the time. Now is the time for such activity. It is essential to health. It means greater satisfaction and enjoyment in a few weeks. It has distinct educational value in the direction of better citizenship.—Chicago Tribune.

Canine Opposers of Civic Improvement.

"Dogs are one of the biggest obstacles in the way of civic improvement. How can lawns be kept beautiful when a dozen dogs are running at large over them, scratching up grass and flowers?" said Councilman Belleville of Evansville, Ind. Councilman Belleville holds opinions similar to those of Police Chief Fred H. Brennecke on the subject of dogs. He thinks they ought to be kept at home. He has twice tried to have a more strict dog ordinance passed by the city council. "I believe, too, that dogs ought to be taxed on their value," said Mr. Belleville. "Each dog owner should be required to place a value on his dog as on other property which he owns. He should then be taxed according to the dog's value. I am trying to keep my lawn attractive, but there are thirteen dogs on the block where I live."

Pennsylvania Town's Good Move.

Narberth, Pa., has a "town beautiful" campaign under way. Hereafter there will be no cheaply built houses put up within its limits. The town council recently passed an ordinance providing for the appointment of a building inspector and creating a specific zone wherein there shall be built only such properties as shall comply with the inspector's regulations. The inspector will pass upon all material which builders plan to use in their construction work.

Earle, Curber of the Sugar Trust

Broke Philadelphia Lawyer Who Brought the Great Monopoly to Its Knees. Is a Remarkable Recognizer of Tottering or Wrecked Financial Institutions.

Great Student With an Active Mind — Kindly in Manner, an Expert Swimmer and a Lover of Life in the Open—Fond of Collecting Coins.

By JAMES A. EDGERTON.

BANK wreckers we have had in plenty. Canada as well as other outlying territory is populated by them. Scores of them are in the penitentiaries, and others ought to be there. Many have gone the suicide route to doubly dishonored graves. In China bank wreckers have their heads chopped off, but in the United States they only under the removable top, so arranged that when the top is down and locked the sack cannot be removed. The movable top is really a hopper through which the waste passes to the receptacle sack within. This sack can be removed only when the hopper top is unlocked and put to one side. This is to prevent any but those authorized from removing the sacks or any contents of the contents. Of course as the hopper is kept open to facilitate the depositing of rubbish it is within the possibilities that the curious may inspect the contents or a part of them.

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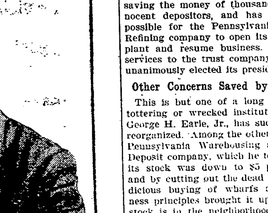
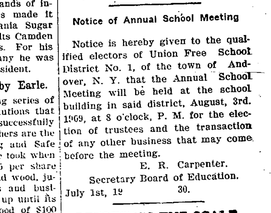
GEORGE H. EARLE, JR., CURBER OF THE SUGAR TRUST AND FINANCIAL DOCTOR.

the money, the security was forthcoming, whereupon Kissel received a good commission for making the loan, elected himself and three of his clerks directors of the Pennsylvania Sugar Refinery company, and prepared to shut down the Camden works. At this Segal caught the arome of a large African concealed in the woodwood. He said he had never dreamed of it before, but on this point there are dark suspicions. At any rate, he dreamed it now. The feline was out of the meal sack. The benevolent Kissel was none other than an agent of the sugar trust. The money Segal had borrowed was sugar trust money. The object of the octopus was to put him out of business, which it certainly did. His sugar works were shut down until he paid the loan, and he could not pay the loan until he could run his refinery and make some money. The trust had him coming and going.

One Man Driven to Suicide.

There is more of the story, though that is the nub of it. The Real Estate Trust Company of Philadelphia was involved with Segal, and when the sugar trust pressed for payment of its loan the Real Estate Trust company went to the wall and its president, Frank Hipple, committed suicide. It was here that Earle came into the game. He had already straightened out the affairs of a number of failed banks and had a reputation as a financial doctor and life saver. He was therefore made receiver of the Real Estate Trust, and from that hour the benevolent sugar octopus did not have things so much its own way. Earle found plenty of in-





criminating evidence against the gentlemen of sugar and proceeded to use it. First he laid it before Attorney General Bonaparte, and when that gentleman failed to act Mr. Earle brought suit on his own hook. It was this suit which the sugar trust recently settled out of court by the payment of $2,000,000, the surrender of all the securities put up by Segal and the cancellation of the original $1,250,000 loan. The settlement was not made until the judge had ruled adversely to the trust and ordered the evidence to go to the jury. As the suit was for $10,000,000, which under the triple penalty clause of the law became $30,000,000, and as the sugar people were looking for favorable tariff schedules in Washington, the reason for their haste to fix the matter up outside of court is apparent. Nevertheless it implied a confession of guilt.

The payment of $2,000,000 to the United States government because of frauds against the New York custom house grew out of like causes, and it is believed that the Earle interests had not a little to do with that case also. This was the identical proof laid before the attorney general of the last administration. As for that official's failure to act, the reasons are rather more than hinted at in a letter from Mr. Earle to the attorney general himself. In it he referred to several newspaper stories to the effect that the sugar trust had such powerful influences at work that the government would do nothing against it and continued:

> Were it not for your assurances I would be inclined to trouble you no further in this matter, so widespread seems the impression, if I am to judge from the communications sent me, that the sugar trust is immune from attack by the present administration. I inclose two samples from the mass that reaches me. How do you account for that? They come from widely separated points. One that I send is from Pittsburg, the other from St. Louis, and yet, so far as I can see, there is nothing to base them on except the department's inaction to this time, the employment of a firm of attorneys by the trust with Washington connections and the president's good will to a single member of the Parsons family, none of which or all of which together would not influence a student, with an accurate mind and well thought out conclusions, yet has time to be serene and to take a whole view of life. He is sprung from a family that goes back to the days of the Mayflower and is himself the father of seven, of whom his proudest boast is that they have not a blemish.

Rather inspiring type, is he not, this man who has brought the sugar trust to its knees and is now engaged in straightening out the Philadelphia traction muddle? He is clear cut and does not mince words, as was proved by his iconic statement of the manner in which he had laid the sugar trust evidence before the last administration and urged it to prosecute under the criminal clause of the antitrust law. That sugar affair is a story in itself, one that would require more than one newspaper page adequately to tell, but in brief may be summarized as follows:

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Adolph Segal, an Austrian promoter and dreamer of dreams, got into the sugar refinery habit—that is, he would build refineries for the trust to buy out and shut down. Finally he absorbed the old Pennsylvania Sugar Refining company and built a big refinery in Camden, N. J. About that time he needed a million dollars, or a million and a quarter, to be exact, and tried to borrow of some Philadelphia friends.

Enter at this point Gustav E. Kissel, a benevolent New York gentleman, who told Segal that there were plenty of New York dollars that were simply yearning to be loaned out, and why should he bother with these Philadelphia persons? This sounded to Segal like ready money, and as that was what he wanted, and wanted right away, Kissel was taken on promptly and with joy. When it came to the matter of collateral security over New York cash proposition was not quite so benevolent as he at first appeared. He wanted not only the first mortgage on a big hotel of Segal's, but—and this was more important—the bonds, stocks and voting control of the sugar refinery. As poor Segal still had to have

L. E. Pratt Succeeds Lawyer Lawson and Samuel Untermyer, who have represented the sugar trust before the Pujo committee in investigations with not a little interest. The firm of attorneys with Washington connections was Strong & Cadwalader, of which, at the time Mr. Lawson was a member, Henry W. Taft, a leading counsel for the sugar trust in all the litigation growing out of the Segal loan, and George W. Wickersham, the regular attorney general of the Taft administration.

The fact that Henry W. Taft is an attorney of the sugar trust in the identical Segal case, thus involving the law firm of which Attorney General Wickersham was a member, raised an interesting question as to what the present administration will do toward prosecuting the trust, judging by the vigor with which Collector Loeb proceeded against the same trust in the matter of the short weight frauds, the law business of Henry W. Taft and of Strong & Cadwalader will have little or no influence on President Taft, and the prosecution will go forward with the same vim that marked Roosevelt's attitude. What a private individual could accomplish what he did, what could not the United States government accomplish if it proceeded against the trust with all its great power? One of the most remarkable interviews that have appeared in years grew out of this identical suit. It was from no less a man than Samuel Untermyer, the famous corporation lawyer of New York, who was retained by Segal. Mr. Untermyer stated in effect that the government, if it were in earnest, could not only successfully prosecute the sugar trust, but many other gigantic corporations that pursue the same methods. That interview took the lid off.

What the government does, however, George H. Earle has given the sugar trust a staggering blow. He has not alone wrested from it many millions of dollars, but he has shown the world that it can be done in curbing criminal combinations by any man who means business. That perhaps is the greatest service of all. Moreover, he has put the Pennsylvania Sugar Company of Philadelphia on its feet, thus saving the money of thousands of innocent depositors, and has made it possible for the Pennsylvania Sugar Refining company to open its Camden plant and resume business. For his services to the trust company he was unanimously elected its president.

Other Concerns Saved by Earle.

This is but one of a long series of tottering or wrecked institutions that George H. Earle, Jr., has successfully reorganized. Among the others are the Pennsylvania Warehousing and Safe Deposit company, which he took when its stock was down to 50 per share, and by cutting out the dead wood, judicious buying of wharfs and business principles brought it up until its stock is in the neighborhood of $100 per share; the Finance Company of Pennsylvania, which needed a strong backing and in Earle's hands got it; the Tradesman's National bank, which got into deep water with its stock down to 50, called on Earle, was set on its feet and now is above par; the Market Street National bank, which was floundering, sent out a hail for Earle and is now selling at a premium of 90; the Reading railroad, which the last time it fell down put its feet by Earle and Frederick P. Olcott of New York; the Choctaw, Oklahoma and Gulf railroad, which struck a slump and went under, but with Earle as chairman of its committee of reorganization has been made a paying property, and the Chestnut Street National Bank and Trust company, involving the owership of the great newspaper, the Philadelphia Record, all three of which Mr. Earle, with the help of one other receiver, put back into flourishing condition, although the bank and trust company had actually failed and the paper was heavily involved.

This noteworthy triple success was perhaps Earle's greatest achievement. He was appointed receiver of the Real Estate Trust company and the Pennsylvania Sugar Refining company and forced the sugar trust to disgorge several millions of money, credits, stocks and bonds. And yet, after the famous street car strike in Philadelphia, Mr. Earle has been asked by the mayor and councils to take charge of the situation and in a letter that boldly outlines his views and cuts to the heart of the question has consented to do so. The regard with which he is held in Philadelphia is shown by the fact that since his appointment public confidence that the traction question is at last in the hands of a man who will solve it has been generally expressed. The same trust in his ability and integrity was displayed several years ago when he took charge of a failed trust company. The manner in which this particular failure had been brought about had enraged the depositors, large numbers of whom entered suit. On Mr. Earle's mere appeal these suits were all withdrawn. He was given complete voting power for the depositors, and he finally paid them every cent with interest.

Despite his business energy, Mr. Earle is kindly in manner, with a singularly luminous smile. He has scarcely a personal enemy in the world. The universal good will he inspires is shown by an incident. He was educated in Harvard, but was forced to leave college because of ill health. When his class gathered on its twenty-fifth anniversary, it presented its alma mater a fine stadium. The college asked what it could do in return. After consultation the class requested that the degree of master of arts be conferred on George H. Earle, Jr., which he had once sought, but had given up when he left college.

Fond of Outdoor Life.

Mr. Earle is fond of outdoor life. He is an expert swimmer and loves life in the open.

He is president of several banks and trust companies, most of which he put on their feet after they had been wrecked by "high finance." He is a great student of the science of finance, and has a remarkable collection of coins, ancient and modern, which he has gathered in his travels. He is a great student, with an accurate mind and well thought out conclusions, yet has time to be serene and to take a whole view of life. He is sprung from a family that goes back to the days of the Mayflower and is himself the father of seven, of whom his proudest boast is that they have not a blemish.

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BRIEFLY TOLD.

NEW COMPANY IS INCORPORATED TO CONSTRUCT ELECTRIC LINE ACROSS THE HILLS—HOPE TO HAVE CARS RUNNING IN YEAR.

That within a year or fifteen months from the present time cars will be running over the hills between Hornell and Bath is the opinion of the directors of the new Hornell & Bath Interurban Railway Company expressed, Saturday. The company was incorporated, July 23, in Albany with a capital stock of $250,000 and the incorporation marks the culmination of months of hard work on the part of the promotors of that line. It looks now as though Hornell would certainly be connected with the county seat before many years and there seems to be little to hinder the prediction of the directors of the road from materializing.

The directors of the new line named in the articles of incorporation are Charles Adsit, Charles H. Armistead, John M. Finch, of Hornell, and John F. Turk of Hammondsport. Already the company has taken steps toward the development of the plan and practically all of the leading business men of Hornell are interested financially in the enterprise now under way. The project has been under consideration for years and it is now believed to have reached a point where it can be successfully carried out.

The new railway will be operated by electricity and the distance between the two points is 22 miles and 200 feet. The notice of incorporation must be published for three weeks and at the end of that time the company will appeal to the Public Service Commission for permission to build. It is believed that this permission will be granted. Whether the Erie will oppose the building of the road or not cannot be ascertained, but it is understood that they will not.

The plans of the company now are to locate the power house somewhere in the center of the line, probably at Howard. The road will pass from Hornell up Big Creek, through Howard and Kanona and will enter the village of Bath near the State Soldiers' Home. The line will pass close to the Erie station making good connections for Hammondsport and will also be connected with the Fair Grounds in Bath. Cars will also be operated between Hornell and Bath at least once an hour, and if business which was flourishing, sent out a hail for Earle and is now selling at a premium of 90; the Reading railroad, which the last time it fell down put its feet by Earle and Frederick P. Olcott of New York; the Choctaw, Oklahoma and Gulf railroad, which struck a slump and went under, but with Earle as chairman of its committee of reorganization has been made a paying property, and the Chestnut Street National Bank and Trust company, involving the ownership of the great newspaper, the Philadelphia Record, all three of which Mr. Earle, with the help of one other receiver, put back into flourishing condition, although the bank and trust company had actually failed and the paper was heavily involved.

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YOUR HEALTH AND ACCIDENT INSURANCE IS CARRIED IN THE Continental Casualty Co. Chicago IS ABSOLUTE PROTECTION IN CASE OF DISABILITY FOUNDED IN 1897. CAPITAL $300,000 PERFECTION POLICIES SOLD ON ANNUAL OR MONTHLY PREMIUMS ARE PERFECT AND COMPLETE. W. H. SNYDER, District Mgr. 64 Main St., Hornell, N. Y.

Hornell Business Men Will Meet Next Week.

Arrangements are being made for a meeting of the business men of Hornell next week at which the question of the Erie station will be discussed. The meeting will be called by Mayor Hoffman and will be attended by the business men of the city who are interested in the matter of the Erie station. It is understood that the Erie will be asked to make a definite proposition for the building of a new station in Hornell. The Erie has already been approached on the matter and it is said that the company will be willing to consider the proposition if it is made. The Erie station is now in a very dilapidated condition and the need of a new station is felt by all.

Hornell Will Entertain Expositions.

New York Day at the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition has been fixed for August 3. Extensive preparations are under way for the entertainment of visitors from the Empire State and specially interesting events have been arranged for the occasion.

The New York State Building of the Exposition is a replica of the Wm. H. Seward residence at Auburn, New York, and in it the state will welcome visitors from home. New York Day comes at the mid-season of the Exposition, and visitors will have an opportunity of viewing the Exposition at its very best.

Within forty days from the opening of the Exposition, the attendance had passed the million mark. Since the first of July there has been a decided increase in the daily number of visitors and has surpassed the conservative estimate made by the management early in the season. The coolness of the summer months of Puget Sound and the many attractions in the way of out of door life, fishing, mountain climbing, hunting and yachting, offer ideal opportunities for vacation trips.

The Exposition itself has never been surpassed in the way of beauty and interest; the exhibits gathered from the far North and the countries of the Pacific have supplied many things entirely new in Exposition history, and the bringing of all nations otgether in the grand scenic country of the Northwest has resulted in an unusually attractive world's fair.

For the first time in the history of Expositions the government has established an assay office at the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition in the treasury section of the Government building. Gold is received and assayed and paid for on the grounds.

Notice of Annual School Meeting

Notice is hereby given to the qualified electors of Union Free School District No. 1, of the town of Andover, N. Y. that the Annual School Meeting will be held at the school building in said district, August, 3rd. 1909, at 8 o'clock, P. M. for the election of trustees and the transaction of any other business that may come before the meeting.

E. R. Carpenter.
Secretary Board of Education.
July 1st, 1909 30.

REFRESHES THE SCALP.

Almost anyone may rid themselves of dandruff and scaly irritation and prevent baldness if they will use Rexall-"93" Hair Tonic. We are so certain of this we guarantee to return every cent paid us for it if it doesn't prove satisfactory. Try it at our entire risk. Two sizes, 50c. and $1.00.

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

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 Auburn Centre, Pa." It is curing me 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.

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.

Try our "B. B. B." column for good results.

JUDGE WITH NO POWER

ALLEGED THAT THE ACTS OF MONROE WHEELER ARE NULL AND VOID, QUESTION ARISES IN PROCEEDINGS AGAINST A DEBTOR.

In supplementary proceedings held at Bath during the week before adjourning Steuben County Judge Wheeler, it develope that every act done or ordered by Mr. Wheeler as county judge since last February, is alleged to be null and void, by the alleged lack of jurisdiction on his part. A special legislative act is claimed will be necessary to straighten the many acts where he has acted within the last few months.

Mr. Wheeler is Steuben County surrogate and also supposed to be vested with the powers of county judge. Previous to 1883 the county had no surrogate, and in that year the office of surrogate was created. Prior to that time the county judge acted as surrogate. The law creating the office of surrogate, vested in him powers of county judge. Later section four of the laws was repealed, and still later sections one and three were repealed, such repeal being printed in the statute books sections one and three. The board of statutory consolidation in the recent Legislature accepted the statute as reading instead of sections one and three, the repeal of sections one, two and three, which robbed the surrogate of powers vested in him as county judge under section two.

This error of the statutory consolidation was not noticed until within the last few days. Supplementary proceedings were begun before Acting County Judge Wheeler by the Pennsylvania Fire Roofing Company against a local judgement debtor, for the debtor's examination. At the examination of witnesses before the referee named in the case, the debtor so conducted himself in an alleged coercion of witnesses that the plaintiffs returned before Judge Wheeler demanding that the said judgement debtor be held for contempt proceedings.

It was then that the debtor's attorney, H. A. Hemminway, moved for the vacation of the supplementary proceedings, the vacation also of the contempt proceedings upon the ground of Mr. Wheeler's lack of jurisdiction in the entire proceedings upon the above construction of the law. Such proceedings have been dropped, but, it is contended that the cases wherein Mr. Wheeler has acted as county judge within the last few months will all have to be legalized by special legislation.

SHOT WITHOUT GUN

Wagon Passing Over Cartridge Discharges It And Does Much Damage

A 32-calibre bullet, which at first was thought to have been fired from a pistol, entered through the front door of Thomas T. Bush's residence in North Tonawanda, Tuesday and lodged in the door of the dining room not six feet away from where Mr. Bush lay asleep on a couch. On further investigation, it was found that the bullet had been discharged by a farmer's wagon, which had run over it on the pavement in front of the house. The empty shell and another undischarged missle lay in the street in front of the house.

The bullet went through the screen door and shattered the glass in the front door of the house. The second bullet had been run over, but had not been discharged. The farmer was on his way to Buffalo with a load of produce and was unaware of the excitement caused by the peculiar accident.

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

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

NO BILLBOARD BOOK CHANGES.

Old Rules Governing Such Transportation Still Hold.

The interstate commission has announced that it has no intention of making any requirements for changes in the methods and rules heretofore employed and governing the sale and use of mileage books for passenger transportation, usually interchangeably on two or more lines.

This assurance was prompted by a road having taken the position, in connection with the establishment of fares on a mileage basis, that a ruling of the commission renders interchangeable credential and all other forms of interstate mileage tickets, as well as all party fares based on mileages, illegal unless accompanied by a tariff showing the mileage over all the lines in the territory where they are to be honored. As the complication of such a tariff is held to be practical impossibility, it was concluded that the roads must withdraw from participation in all tickets and party fares based on mileages.

The commission states that this is carrying its view too far, and that the assumption is incorrect, being based upon criticisms by the commission of provisions for hauling special baggage cars. The commission asserts that when the tariff states that changes are to be specified sum per mile, it is necessary to file a table of distances, but that no changes in the requirements for the sale and use of mileage books is contemplated. Certain of the roads have of their own volition filed tables of distances, but this will not be enforced to other roads.

Many people with chronic throat and lung trouble have found comfort and relief in Foley's Honey and Tar as it cures stubborn coughs after other treatment has failed. L. M. Ruggles, Reasnor, Iowa, writes: "The doctors said I had consumption, and got no better until I took Foley's Honey and Tar. It stopped the hemorrhages and pain in my lungs and they are now as sound as a bullet."

Brundage & Rogers

HAIR CUT WITH HORSE CLIPPERS

Now Livingston County Boy May Die of Blood Poisoning.

George Haywood, the young son of Mr. and Mrs. Albert Haywood, who reside south of Mount Morris, has blood poisoning in his head and it is doubtful if he will recover.

A few weeks ago, while the Haywood family lived in the village, George asked his father to cut his hair, and not having anything else handy, the father cleaned up a pair of clippers that had been used on his horses, and did the job. A short time after the boy's head began to show signs of some scalp disease, and a physician was consulted. However, medical aid did not seem to stop the disease, and at present the boy's head is covered with many sores, and blood poisoning having set in, the case is very serious.

Dr. F. J. Schnell, of Tuscarora, is the attending physician, and each time that the boy's head is dressed it is necessary to administer chloroform, on account of the pain. It is thought that when the hair was clipped with the horse clippers he had a sore on his head and that germs from the clippers found their way into it.

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 put it off? Brundage & Rogers

BANKER IN TROUBLE.

J. D. Downing Alleged to Have Unlawfully Accepted a $95 Deposit.

J. D. Downing, formerly president and one of the largest stockholders of the Eldred Bank, at Eldred, Pa., was arrested at Meadville, Pa., by Constable, Charles Spreter, of Bradford. Downing is charged with having received a deposit of $95.65 from Michael McAuliffe, of Sartwell, Pa., knowning at the time that the bank was insolvent.

Downing was taken before Aldreman James Kepler in Meadville, and he waived a hearing. The prisoner gave bail in the sum of $500 for his appearance for trial in court in McKean County. The Eldred Bank, a private institution, failed last fall with heavy losses to the depositors. This is the first arrest in the case.

WELLSVILLE FAIR COMES NEXT

GREAT PREPARATIONS FOR THE BIG FAIR OF 1909—THE DATES ARE AUG 24 to 27.

With the Firemen's Convention over and the streets and business in Wellsville assuming its natural attitude the people of Wellsville and vicinity are enjoying a well earned relaxation. There is only a few weeks more to the dates of the great Wellsville Fair and Races. The Wellsville Fair has long ago earned the reputation of being the best in Southern New York and Northern Pennsylvania and the exhibitions here draw thousands each year. Those in charge of the fair this year are arranging even more extensive a program than ever before. The directors are laying particular stress on the plans for the agricultural department. Agriculture and Horticulture will almost be the main attraction at every fair for miles around and will come to Wellsville for instruction in this line. Especial arrangements have been made with Professors of Agriculture of Cornell University and Superintendent McLennon of the New State Agricultural school at Alfred and other experts to be present each day of the fair to give practical practical demonstrations and to serve as a sort of Bureau of information for all farmers. As is the custom of the Wellsville Fair Association there will be plenty of enjoyment for all. There is as many different kind of people as there are Heinz pickles and with this in view the Wellsville Fair Association will provide a plenty to satisfy all.

For those who enjoy good live horse racing a series of races is being prepared that will meet with the approval of all. The Local Association is one of the leading factors of the Southern Tier Racing Circuit. This racing circuit is composed of the Fair Associations at Wellsville, Hornell and Olean and with the liberal inducements the entries will be large and the best of good racing is assured. There will be running races each day. There are a number of entries and even at this early date it is evident that the pacing and trotting races will be the best that Wellsville has ever had. The purses are large and the horsemen are anxious to enter their horses in the Southern Tier Circuit.

The Midway will be bigger and better than ever and will include all the usual attractions with a number of new ones. The Free Exhibitions to be given in front of the grand stand each day have never been equalled at any country fair. They comprise the best exhibitions that can be hired and the Association is justly proud of the attractions they have secured. A detailed list of the attractions will be given on the official program and bill which will be out some time next week. The annual catalog gives in detail the prizes and classes of entries. A corps of advertisers have been out for the last few days and will be kept busy from now until fair time advertising the fair. It must be remembered that while the annual fair and races are under the auspices of the Wellsville Fair Association, every one should do his share toward helping. The former residents of Wellsville who have gone to other towns make a practice of returning to Wellsville for the fair and it can be said that the week of the fair is the home coming week of Wellsvillians.

Last year the Wellsville Fair Association adopted the plan of reducing the admission to within the reach of all, 35 cents for adults and 25 cents for children. The directors have decided to continue this reduced rate this year and this will be pleasing news to all. The space inside the race track will be open again this year for people to use, especially for hitching their horses as well as for sightseeing. Taking everything into consideration it is evident that the Wellsville Fair is enjoying a well earned growth and there is every reason to believe that the fair this year will be the best one in the history of this association.

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

THE ANNUAL SCHOOL MEETING

Annual Report and Statement of Board of Education of Over High School, 1908-1909.

The Board of Education of Andover High School District No. 1, Andover, N. Y., submit the following report of receip