POLITICAL CAMPAIGN

Machine For New York Whose Soon to Be Made.

New York, Sept. 6.—The city campaign in Greater New York for the election of mayor, comptroller and president of the board of aldermen will be in full swing shortly. The calling of the Republican convention for Sept. 23 and the approach of primary day have stirred the activities of all organizations which will be in the fight, and there is a lively discussion of possible candidates by both Tammany and anti-Tammany. The Republican city committee being in favor of fusion, there is a great deal of speculation as to what the committee of one hundred and the other organizations will favor. There is no settled feeling in favor of any candidate, although there are a half dozen men who are believed to be available to make the anti-Tammany fight.

William J. Gaynor of Brooklyn, a Democrat, has been most prominent in the discussion of candidates. He has refrained from making any declaration as to his attitude to a Tammany nomination if one should be tendered to him and has made no public utterance as to whether it would be agreeable to him to accept a fusion nomination if it were offered him. He would be particularly strong in Brooklyn, provided he would declare that he was opposed to Tammany and would not accept a nomination from the Wigwam. He, of course, is rated radical. He is a Democrat who has been independent in his activities. Some of his intimate friends, however, say that he has great political ambition, and if he could be nominated by Tammany as well as the anti-Tammany forces he would be glad to take it with the hope that the mayoralty might be the stepping stone to a possible nomination for governor some time and later on for the presidency. It is extremely doubtful if the anti-Tammany forces nominate Judge Gaynor. Certainly they will not do so unless he makes it plain in some way that he will be opposed to Tammany and will have nothing whatever to do with any nomination which Mr. Murphy and his organization might tender.

Assembly Nominations.

The nominations for the assembly in Greater New York will be made a few days after the nomination for mayor. In most instances the Republicans now in the assembly from Manhattan believe they will be renominated. No opposition has come to the surface against any of them, and this without regard to their attitude on the Hinman-Green direct primary bill of last winter. The fight for the direct primary which has been going on in some counties of the state has made little impression in the greater city, and it is said that in no district in Manhattan except the Twenty-fifth, which is the home of ex-Judge Wadhams, the head of the Direct Primary league of the state, will this question be the issue.

Throughout the State.

Throughout the state many conventions for the nomination for candidates for assembly will be held during the next two or three weeks. In most counties, such as Livingston, which is the home of Speaker Wadsworth; St. Lawrence, which is the residence of Leader Merritt; Genesee, which is the residence of Assemblyman Parker; Putnam, which is the home of Assemblyman Yale, and many others, the direct primary issue has hardly caused a ripple, and assemblymen who were most earnest in their opposition to the Hinman-Green bill last year have been renominated without opposition.

Assemblyman Conklin, who is a member of the committee conducting the investigation, was one of the supporters of the Hinman-Green bill last year and as such was appointed on that committee. In an interview which he gave out on his return from the west, where he had examined the practical workings of the direct primary, he declared that he had changed his mind and was no longer a supporter of the proposed new system.

All told, perhaps four or five assembly candidates have been nominated by the Republicans where this question was the principal issue. In the majority of instances the disposition of the people has been to wait until the result of the committee's investigation has been made known to the legislature before taking decided ground in favor of the change.

In Kings County.

In Kings county the conditions are similar to those in New York. Mr. Green, who introduced the bill in the assembly last year, will beyond question be nominated and, as his district is Republican, re-elected, this without any regard to his attitude on the bill last session. In other districts there are no indications that serious contests will be raised against any of the assemblymen because of their attitude a year ago.

Farm and Garden

LOST FERTILITY OF SOIL

Some of the Errors of Many Western Farmers.

As a general thing farmers seldom are concerned about the fertility of their soils so long as they raise good crops. But just as soon as the crops show decided signs of failing they begin to "dope hump" in restoring the lost fertility. There is no use in trying to patch up the stable after the horse has been stolen.

It would be far more profitable and considerably easier to conserve the fertility than to endeavor to restore it after it has been lost.

For years it has been the boast of parts of the west that the fertility of the soil in those sections was so strong that no manure was needed. But it seems that today there is trouble brewing. An expert says:

"In many sections of the corn belt the day has come when farmers need to pay more attention to maintaining the fertility of the soil. This they should have done years ago. They should have learned the lesson nature taught the farmers in the east and south, where the fertile prairies of the west were opened to cultivation. That they did not profit by the experience of eastern and southern farmers is mainly the continuous grain culture and continuous neglect of conserving farmyard manure and applying it regularly and in the most economical manner to their soils—is evident from the present lack of fertility in many of the corn belt states, where the soils at one time were so productive as to lead people to think that their exhaustion was practically an impossibility."

It is pertinent also to here refer to the trials conducted by the Cornell agricultural station to demonstrate the losses to stable manure when exposed to leaching and weathering. A pile of manure that contained elements worth $5.48 after being exposed for five months was worth only $2.03. Leaving manure in piles in the field is an antiquated method that should never be practiced for the reason that it results in fertilizing the spots where the heaps lie too heavily, giving them fully three times as much of the fertilizing elements as they need, while three times as much ground receives less than it needs or not enough to make a showing. Where manure is allowed to lie in heaps on a field for a few weeks or a month it is an impossibility to spread it so as to get an even distribution of organic matter and of the elements of fertility. It is preferable to spread the manure direct from the wagon with a fork, although this is by no means an up to date way of handling it. For the most economical results manure should be hauled direct from the barn as soon as it is made and scattered over the fields by means of a spreader. In this way and in this way only, can the full value of manure be saved, provided, of course, enough bedding is used in the barn to nicely absorb all the liquid excrement, the plant food of which amounts to nearly one-half of the total in the manure and liquid excrement.

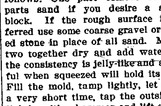
Carefully conducted experiments show that the manure produced per thousand pounds of live weight of the following classes of farm animals is valued at from $25 to $60 per head per year. The valuations given are as follows: For cows, $29; horses, $27; sheep, $26; calves, $24; pigs, $60. This valuation takes into consideration only the actual amounts of nitrogen, phosphorus and potassium contained in the manure from these animals, valued in accordance with the present prices of these constituents in the form of commercial magnures or fertilizers. It does not take into consideration the value of the manure as a human builder due to its large organic matter content. From this it should be plain to any one that the economical handling of farm manure is one of the very important factors in maintaining the fertility of our soils.

ARCHITECTURE IN GATES.

Ornamental Posts of Cement—Advantages of a Double Entrance.

The approach to the farm is like the face at the open door of the house. The first cut in this article represents the gateposts rather than the gate itself. However, an iron gate made to order from gas or water pipe would not look out of place on almost any farm. It may be built by your local blacksmith and should not be overexpensive. But any iron or substantial gate may of course be used and if desired one of the self opening gates operated by the wheel of the wagon or buggy.

Now as to the cement posts. For small gates they should be from ten to twelve inches square, for large gates from sixteen to twenty inches square and possibly in some cases even larger. They are built of hollow blocks set in cement mortar, and the hollow space is filled with concrete. To make the blocks build two bottomless wooden boxes. To illustrate we will say we

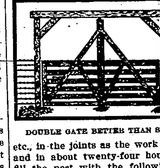


GATEPOSTS OF CEMENT.

are building an eighteen inch post. Build one box eighteen inches long on the inside and eight inches deep. For a larger post have the box deeper, for a smaller post not so deep. Build a second box the same depth ten inches square on the outside. Place the small box inside of the larger one and as near the center as possible. Nail stout strips across the opposite corners to hold the boxes square and in place. Set the mold or boxes on any level floor or board and you are ready to make the blocks.

The mixture for filling the mold is as follows: One part cement and four parts sand if you desire a smooth block. If the rough surface is preferred use some coarse gravel or crushed stone in place of all sand. Mix the two together dry and add water until the consistency is jelly-like and a handful when squeezed will hold its shape. Fill the mold, tamp lightly, let set for a very short time, tap the outside box lightly with a hammer and lift straight up. Small cleats should be nailed on the outside of the large box for hand holds.

The surfaces of the boxes touched by the cement must be smooth, kept clean and well oiled with any oil or soft soap. The operation is repeated until the required number of blocks have been made. When they, which care be in about ten days, excavate not less than three feet deep and have the excavation eight inches larger on all sides than the post. Lay the blocks up as shown, placing the hinges, latch,



DOUBLE GATE BETTER THAN SINGLE.

etc., in the joints as the work goes up, and in about twenty-four hours' time fill the post with the following mixture: One part cement, three parts sand and five or six parts coarse gravel or broken stone. Stone as large as hens' eggs may be used. Mix this concrete rather wet and fill to the top, when the caps may be set in place.

The double gate shown in the second cut has advantages over the single gate. It will not sag; it requires no hinges; it may be easily fastened with hooks or latches. It looks neat, and when cattle are kept there is less danger to the stock in passing through. Square timbers or heavy poles may be used. The gate is twenty feet wide and sixteen or eighteen high. The two outside posts should be set well in the ground and braced at the top, as shown. The center post, to which the gate is made fast, turns at the top, in the cross timber, and the lower end sets on a large stone. Iron pins are placed in both the top and lower end for pivots, and a post must be set about ten feet from the center post and in line with same, to which the gate is hooked when necessary to have it open for any length of time.

A Homemade Mouse Trap.

If you have got no cat and find the mice in your house getting altogether too bold for comfort, or if you would like to keep some mice for pets, we can tell you how to make a trap in which to catch them.

Over the top of an earthenware jar fasten a piece of writing paper, tightly binding it with a string or elastic band. In the center of the paper cut a cross, as shown in the illustration. Set the jar in the closet and suspend

AS GOOD AS A CAT.

by a string a piece of toasted cheese over the center of the jar. If there are any mice in the closet the bait will attract them, but just as soon as the first mouse reaches the center of the paper it will drop into the jar and the paper will fly back into place again, ready for the next comer. A trap arranged in the same manner can be used for the capture of field and harvest mice, which make odd and amusing pets.

A barrel covered with stiff brown paper can be used for common rats, but they will gnaw out unless the barrel be partly filled with water.

The Country's Farm Animals.

The crop reporting board of the bureau of statistics of the United States department of agriculture estimates the numbers and values of farm animals on farms and ranges in the United States on Jan. 1 has as follows: Compared with Jan. 1, 1908, the following changes are indicated: Horses have increased 648,000, mules 184,000, milk cows 526,000; other cattle decreased 634,000, sheep increased 1,453,000, swine decreased 1,937,000. In average value per head horses increased $2.22, mules 8 cents, milk cows $1.62, other cattle 60 cents; sheep decreased 45 cents, swine increased 50 cents. The total value of all animals enumerated above on Jan. 1, 1909, was $4,525,259,000 as compared with $4,331,230,000 on Jan. 1, 1908, an increase of $194,029,000, or 4.5 per cent.

State of New York,
Allegany County Clerk's Office,
Belmont, N. Y., July 27, 1909.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN:

That at a general election to be held in this County, on Tuesday succeeding the first Monday in November next, (November 2d), the following officers may be lawfully voted for, to wit:

23 Supervisors being 1 for each town.
23 Town Clerks being 1 for each town.
23 Superintendents of Highways being 1 for each town.
53 Justices of the Peace, being two for each town.
37 Assessors, being 3 for each town.
23 Collectors, being 1 for each town.
23 Overseers of the poor being 1 for each town.
145 Constables being 5 for each town.

In addition one Justice of the Peace for short term in the town of Birdsall, Friendship, Hume, New Hudson, and Willing. ALSO Amsterdam, Amity and Scio will each elect one additional Overseer of the Poor and Cuba three Town Auditors.

All to take the place of the officers whose terms of office will expire on the last day of December next.

GIVEN under my hand and Seal of office of the Clerk of the County of Allegany, this twenty-seventh day of July, in the year one thousand nine hundred and nine.

(Seal)
ENDORSED
Allegany County Clerk's Office.
Filed
July 26 1909.
Clarence Ricker, Clerk

STATE OF NEW YORK, } ss
Allegany Co. Clerk's Office }

I, Clarence Ricker, Clerk of the County of Allegany, and also Clerk of the County and Supreme Courts for the said County, the same being Courts of Record having a common Seal, do hereby certify that I have compared the foregoing copy of Certificate of Election with the original thereof on file and record in this office and that it is a correct transcript therefrom and of the whole of such original.

WITNESS my hand and the seal of said County at Belmont, this 27th day of July, A. D., 1909.

Clarence Ricker, Clerk.

State of New York,
Office of The Secretary of State,
Albany July 24, 1909

To the Clerk of the County of Allegany.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

that, at the General Election to be held in this state on the Tuesday succeeding the first Monday in November next, (November 2d), the following officers may be lawfully voted for, to wit:

A Justice of the Supreme Court for the Eight Judicial District, in the place of Alfred Spring, whose term of office will expire on the last day of December next.

County and District officers also to be elected for said County

1 Member of Assembly.
A Sheriff, in the place of Loyd L. Miller.
A County Clerk, in the place of Clarence Ricker.
A Superintendent of the Poor, in the place of Daniel C. Grunder.
Two Coroners, in the place of William S. Todd and Adelbert T. Bacon.

All whose terms of office will expire on the last day of December next.

At the said General Election there will be submitted to the people for the purpose of voting thereon, the following proposed amendments to the Constitution.

AMENDMENT NUMBER ONE.

Amending Section twelve of Article six of the Constitution so that it shall read as follows:

Section 12. No person shall hold the office of judge or justice of any court longer than until and including the last day of December next after he shall be seventy years of age. Each justice of the supreme court shall receive from the state the sum of ten thousand dollars per year. Those assigned to the appellate divisions in the third and fourth departments shall each receive in addition the sum of two thousand dollars, and the presiding justices thereof the sum of two thousand five hundred dollars per year. Those justices elected in the first and second judicial departments shall continue to receive from their respective counties or districts, as now provided by law, such additional compensation as will make their aggregate compensation what they are now receiving. Those justices elected in any judicial department other than the first or second, and assigned to the appellate divisions of the first or second departments shall while so assigned, receive from those departments respectively, as now provided by law, such additional sum as is paid to the justices of those departments. A justice elected in the third or fourth department assigned by the appellate division of designated by the governor to hold a trial or special term in a judicial district other than that in which he is elected shall receive in addition ten dollars per day for expenses while actually engaged in holding such term, which shall be paid by the state and charged upon the judicial district where the service is rendered. The compensation herein provided shall be in lieu of and shall exclude all other compensation and allowance to said justices for expenses of every kind and nature whatsoever. The provisions of this section shall apply to the judges and justices now in office and to those hereafter elected.

AMENDMENT NUMBER TWO

Amending Section four of Article seven of the Constitution so that it shall read as follows:

Section 4. Except the debts specified in sections two and three of this article, no debts shall be hereafter contracted by or in behalf of this state, unless such debt shall be authorized by law, for some single work or object, to be distinctly specified therein; and such law shall impose and provide for the collection of a direct annual tax to pay and satisfy the interest and principal of such debt within fifty years from the time of the contracting thereof, and shall appropriate annually to the sinking fund moneys in amount sufficient to pay such interest and pay and discharge the principal of such debt when it shall become due and payable.

AMENDMENT NUMBER THREE

Amending Section twenty-seven of Article three of the Constitution so that it shall read as follows:

Section 27. The legislature shall, by general laws, confer upon the boards of supervisors of the several counties of the state such further powers of local legislation and administration as the legislature may from time to time, deem expedient, and in counties which now have, or may hereafter have, county auditors or other fiscal officers, authorized to audit all accounts, charges, claims, or demands against the county, the legislature may confer such powers upon said auditors, or fiscal officers, as the legislature may, from time to time deem expedient.

AMENDMENT NUMBER FOUR.

Amending Section ten of article eight of the Constitution so that it shall read as follows:

Section 10. No county, city, town or village, shall hereafter give any money or property or loan its money or credit to or in aid of any individual, association or corporation, or become indebted or indemnify the owner of stocks in, or bonds of, any association or corporation; nor shall any such county, city, town or village be allowed to incur any indebtedness except for county, city, town or village purposes. This section shall not prevent such county, city, town or village from making such provision for the aid or support of its poor as may be authorized by law. No county or city shall be allowed to become indebted for any purpose or in any manner to an amount which including existing indebtedness, shall exceed ten per centum of the assessed valuation of the real estate of such county or city subject to taxation, as it appeared by the assessment rolls of said county or city on the last assessment for state or county taxes prior to the incurring of such indebtedness; and all indebtedness in excess of such limitation, except such as now may exist, shall be absolutely void, except as herein otherwise provided. No county or city whose present indebtedness exceeds ten per centum of the assessed valuation of its real estate subject to taxation shall be allowed to become indebted in any further amount until such indebtedness shall be reduced within such limit. This section shall not be construed to prevent the issuing of certificates of indebtedness or revenue bonds issued in anticipation of the collection of taxes for amounts actually contained or to be contained in the taxes for the year when such certificates or revenue bonds are issued and payable out of such taxes; nor to prevent the City of New York from issuing bonds to be redeemed out of the tax levy for the year next succeeding the year of their issue, provided that the amount of such bonds which may be issued in any one year in excess of the limitations herein contained shall not exceed one-tenth of one per

Union Timepiece Made by a Couple in Ohio

IT PLAYS DELIGHTFUL MUSIC

Gives Weather Predictions and Contains Show of Moving Pictures.

Shows Niagara In Operation, a Naval Display and Uncle Sam Taking a Walk.

As an Easter surprise for its patrons the management of the Hotel St. Regis, in New York, recently purchased a unique and remarkable clock for the main drawing room of the hotel. The clock was made in a little Ohio town by a crippled workman, who spent four years in its construction and whose only tools were a scroll saw, a jackknife and a file.

Manager Gus R. Schmidt of the St. Regis, who heard of the clock in the west, where he inspected it, said:

"The clock is a wonder. It is twelve feet four inches high, four feet four inches wide and twenty-nine inches deep. One large dial stands alone, while directly beneath it is a dial which shows the changes of the moon, and gives the government weather indications for twenty-four hours in advance.

"By watching the clock one sees handsome pictures of the ships in the United States navy pass behind a glass. The history of Christ is shown from the nativity to the ascension by pictures painted by the maker.

"An interesting feature of the clock is a miniature Niagara falls, with real water, the color of which appears to change, a sliding panel therefore fountain and an arch, which produce a beautiful effect. Flags appear on staffs in front of the dial and indicate the kind of weather expected twenty-four hours in advance. The weather reports are produced by a thermometer, a barometer, a hydrometer, a spirit level and a compass arranged on the front of the clock.

"The front of the clock is lighted by fifty small electric lights, thirty-five of which are arranged around the Niagara falls and electric arch. The history of the United States from the landing of Columbus to the present time is shown by ninety-six paintings attached to a ribbon 108 feet long, which is moved by electricity. When the clock strikes the hour the figures of Uncle Sam and the Goddess of Liberty pass out of an electric elevator on one side, down a stairway, around the base of the miniature cataract and up another stairway on the other side, where they ascend another stairway and enter another elevator. A minute after the hour strikes fifty lights appear around the dial, and a musical attachment is brought into play, sending forth delightful airs. At the half hour the cathedral gong strikes once, and the musical attachment is started again.

"An illuminated picture on one side of the dial shows Washington crossing the Delaware with his army. Three boats are portrayed, with Washington standing in the first one. This scene is repeated every hour and forty minutes. Other illuminated pictures, which appear periodically, show the old battleship Maine both before and after the explosion in Havana harbor.

"On the back of the clock is displayed the Lord's Prayer, inlaid with 312 pieces of wood. Pictures of American poets, musicians and the presidents also appear on the back. All of these portraits are in motion and travel at the rate of twenty-five feet a minute. Pictures of Presidents Lincoln, Garfield and McKinley are shown, and at the hour of their death a light appears on the face of the clock, while a phonograph announces the occasion.

"The face of the clock contains a piece of wood from every state and territory in the Union, including the island possessions, and it took three years for the maker of the clock to collect them.

"All the mechanism for running the clock is in the base and includes 640 feet of electric wire and 412 electrical connections. The current is obtained from an ordinary electric light connection."

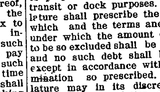
Ladies Will Have a Chance

To get measured for a tailor made suit to order that will fit or no sale from $21.50 up, on Tuesday, September 14 M. J. Lindsay, of Rochester will be at the parlors of the American Hotel, with fashion plates and samples. In Andover one day only.

Go With A Rush.

The demand for that wonderful Stomach, Liver and Kidney cure, Dr. King's New Life Pills is astounding. Brundage Drug Co. say they never saw the like. Its because they never fail to cure Sour Stomach, Constipation, Dizziness, Indigestion, Jaundice, Sick Headache, Chills and Malaria. Only 25c.

Read the NEWS—$1, the year.

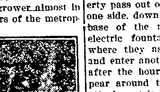


LONG ISLAND GREENING, FOURTH YEAR.

oils has raised seventy-five barrels of extra fancy apples from twenty-five young trees and firsts and seconds in proportion. One tree of Titus Pippins yielded seven barrels of superfeins, and another five, with a couple of barrels of seconds thrown in by each trees good measure. The illustration shows a Long Island Greening the fourth year after planting. It is summer pruned.

The Wicked Potato Bug.

The potato bug is probably the greatest obstacle to the raising of potatoes, but notwithstanding the deadly work of this pest it is easily controlled if resort is made to arsenical poisons. A good method is to hand pick these bugs, but it is a tedious task. The most popular course is to use paris green either as dust or as part of a liquid solution. If the bugs are taken as soon as they appear it will seldom be necessary to treat the entire field. The bugs, being killed on the part of the field where they appear, will have no opportunity to extend their labors to other parts. A recommended treatment is one pound of pure paris green to 150 gallons of water. When dust is used one pound of the paris green may be mixed with fifty pounds of air slaked lime and the resulting powder applied by being sifted over the plants with some kind of box in which are small holes. A good sized pepper box is found serviceable. In such a case it is better to apply the dust while the dew is on the vines.



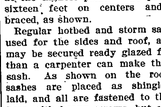
FRAMEWORK FOR HOTHOUSE.

front end, however, must be made of brick and also covered with brick at least eight feet from the outer end. The inside dimensions are about 12 by 14 inches: A tight fitting iron door is bricked in and the remaining portion of the trench finished with stone or cement. Thin stone may be used to cover the cement which may be molded. A galvanized iron or brick smoke flue is built at the rear end and must be provided with a good tight damper. The doors may be secured of any handy kind and are not all expensive. The furnace and smoke flue must be as near air tight as possible, and no trouble will be found in holding the heat at almost any temperature between 70 and 103 degrees. A stick of cord wood placed on a live bed of coals will hold the heat at 100 for twelve hours or more.

For a hothouse fifteen to eighteen feet wide two of these frames are used, and the fire doors may be outside or have a roof over them, as suits your fancy. Compared to steam or hot water heat, the cost to install this system is very small, and the expense of running is not so little smaller. The south, east and west sides and ends are of glass. The north side is boarded up and down with boxing or stock boards, these covered with two or three layers of tar building paper, and the paper in turn covered with drop siding. The gable ends are finished in the same manner. The north ends, also the gables, have several nail ties for the boxing not shown in the drawing.

The posts for this structure are of 4 by 4 and about six feet at the low side and seven and a half to eight feet at the highest point. The posts are sixteen feet on centers and well braced, as shown.

Regular hotbed and storm sash are used for the sides and roof, as they may be secured very cheaply. If you can a carpenter can make the open sash. As shown on the roof, the sashes are placed as shingles are laid, and all are fastened to the timbers with heavy screws, but each alternate sash of the top section is hung on hinges and arranged to be held open with long iron hooks. The sashes on the ends and sides are also hung on hinges, and each alternate sash opens out at the bottom. The cracks between the sashes are covered with O. G. battens, and a small one-quarter



ROTHOUSE COMPLETE.

inch groove, cut three-eighths of an inch from the edges of sash, catches any water that may blow under the battens, and the same is carried down on the lower sash. It is needless to say that this house should have a good foundation and all woodwork kept well painted. Curtains must be so arranged under the glass that the operator may at will shade the sash for so little money as today. Everything the farmer raises brings good prices; it is not likely that lower prices for farm products will ever return. We have sold hundreds of farms, and we believe we know values. We want you to see our September list before you buy. It contains a long list of farms, hotels, stores, mills, oil property, timber land, and we will show the farm most likely to have just what you want. Send stamp for it now—TODAY.

Herrick Agency,
PORTLAND, N. Y.

We Bring Buyer and Seller Together.

Get up-to-date commercial printing at the News Office.

Special Excursion Rates, Sept. 11 to Oct. 16.

"The Erie Railroad Company will place in effect, local one-way fares for colonist tickets to points in the West, including California and the North Pacific Coast. These tickets will be on sale daily, from September 11 to and including October 16, 1909. The fares to Pacific Coast are from New York, Jersey City and Paterson $50.00; Susquehanna Pa., $48.55; Binghamton $46.25; Owego $47.75; Waverly $47.25; Elmira $46.80; Corning $46.60; Rochester $44.88; Norwich $45.55; Olean $43.95; Bradford $43.95.

Tickets at the above fares are first class to Chicago, St. Louis or New Orleans, etc., and second class west thereof. They are accepted in Standard Pullman sleeping cars east of Chicago, St. Louis or New Orleans, and in Tourist Sleeping Cars west of these points.

Stop-overs are permitted at various principal stations on the Erie, including Niagara Falls, N. Y., Cambridge Springs, Pa., and Saegertown, Pa., as well as at stations on connecting lines east of the nearest Erie Ticket Agent for details.

Testifies After Four Years

Carlisle Center, N. Y., G. B. Burham writes: "About four years ago I wrote you that I had been entirely cured of kidney trouble by taking two bottles of Foley's Kidney Remedy and after four years I am again pleased to state that I have never had any return of those symptoms, and I am evidently cured to stay cured." Foley Kidney Remedy will do the same for you.

Brundage Drug Co.

Warning.

Do not be persuaded into taking anything but Foley's Honey and Tar for chronic coughs, bronchitis, hay fever, asthma, and lung trouble, as it stops the cough and heals the lungs.

Brundage Drug Co.

That Satisfied Expression

Comes to everyone who consults W. H. Richmond about their eyes. our stock of frames are the best that money can buy. Our lenses are perfect in every respect.. Our "fit-you" eye glass is the best made. It stays on where others fail. Consult

W. H. Richmond, Optometrist
At Swinks Hotel, Andover, Sept. 16.
Whitesville, September, 17.

Many people delude themselves by saying "it will wear away." When they notice symptoms of kidney and bladder trouble. This is a mistake. Take Foley's Kidney Remedy, and stop the drain of vitality, it cures backache, rheumatism, kidney and bladder trouble, and makes every trace of pain, weakness, and urinary trouble disappear.

Brundage Drug Co.

Is it reported from good authority that Sam Jones, who lives about an hour's drive from Hillsdale, whipped a horse into a fence, while in a fit of anger, so severely that it dropped dead in the harness. The only punishment he received for his act was from the the hands of Fred Roberts, who went where Brown was whipping the horse and proceeded to give him a good threshing.—Bliss Eagle.

We Pay Your Railroad Fare

460-470 MAIN STREET, Buffalo, N. Y.

LAWLOR COMPANY

The Fall Fashion Show

Is now on at Buffalo's busiest Department Store with thousands of lovely **New Hats, New Suits, New Shirtwaists, New Dress Goods, New Silks, New Carpets, New Draperies**—biggest gathering in the twelve years of our history—and it is a matter of common knowledge that our prices are always in favor of the customer.

Our splendid new 8-story retail addition is now approaching completion and will be ready about November first. This means **50,000 square feet more selling space**—and greater conveniences for our public.

We pay back your railroad fare, under the easy conditions prescribed by the Retail Merchants' Board.

460-470 MAIN ST. **H. A. MELDRUM CO.,** BUFFALO, N. Y.

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

COMMERCIAL PRINTING OF ALL KINDS
THE NEWS PRINTING HOUSE Andover N. Y.