WANTS U. S. PLANT FOR ARMOR PLATE

House Bill Calls For Expenditure of $7,000,000.

AIMED AT ALLEGED TRUST.

Plan to Force Manufacturers to Keep Prices Down—Government as a Competitor Would Not Produce All of Its Own Plate—Increase in Prices Has Been Felt.

Washington.—Seven million dollars to provide for a government armor plate plant is asked for in a bill introduced by Representative Britten of Illinois. The bill was introduced coincident with the announcement by the navy department that bids for $3,000,000 worth of armor for battleship No. 39 had been rejected because they are identical. Although Representative Britten is a Republican, his bill follows generally the ideas of Secretary Daniels, who has reported that a "trust" evidently exists in the armor plate business and that the government should have a plant of its own, not to make all its armor, but to provide enough to make competition with the private mills.

In addition, Representative Britten is about to take up with several senators the advisability of changing the Underwood tariff bill so as to admit armor plate free of duty.

Representative Britten's bill provides for the acquisition of a site, the erection of suitable buildings and the procuring of necessary machinery and supplies for the establishment and maintenance of the plan. Active operations on the plant are to be begun within six months after the passage of the bill.

In discussing his bill Representative Britten said that he had had in mind for some months the introducing of a "plan that would break up if possible the trust now controlling the armor plate situation in this country.

"The opening of the bids of the navy department for $3,000,000 worth of armor for battleship No. 39, appropriated for last year, in which the bids of the three armor producing companies in the United States corresponded exactly and giving the same amount per ton as last year," said Mr. Britten, "shows conclusively the collusion existing in the bidding regardless of the fact that each bidder attests in an affidavit submitted with his respective bids that the company is not engaged in any such agreement and proves conclusively that competition for this enormous amount of government business is a farce.

"The only way to procure armor plate at anything like a reasonable price is for the government to enter into direct competition in its manufacture with the companies already engaged in this work. I am not in favor of entering into the field to such an extent as to put the other armor producing companies out of business, but to manufacture a sufficient amount of this commodity so as to force them into competition and compel them to offer us their armor at least at a fairly reasonable cost.

"Investigations recently made in this direction have shown that in a government plant capable of turning out 10,000 tons a year, which is about half of the armor needed on a two battleship program, the cost of the armor will not exceed $314 a ton. The difference between this and the amount bid last Tuesday, which was exactly the same per ton as the bids submitted last year, $454; on 10,000 tons, at a saving of $140 per ton over the price now paid, the government would save $1,400,000 per annum. Deducting the interest on the money used in building the plant, the government will still save considerably over $1,000,000 a year, which amount in a very short time will completely cover the cost of the plant, and at the same time we will be independent of this branch of the steel trust. As a business proposition the plant would net the government more than 17 per cent on the entire investment after allowing 3 per cent on the total expenditure (or $1,200,000).

"In 1906 the price of armor plate was $346 a ton, in 1907 the trust jumped it to $420 a ton, and last year it was raised to $454 a ton. The price goes up constantly and remains up, and the evidence is not lacking that the price at the present time is based more upon what the companies think they can get than what it costs.

"Some years ago we were confronted with the same problem in the purchase of powder for the use of the army and the navy. We built a powder plant, entered into direct competition with the powder companies and today are saving $268.80 on each ton of powder.

"We manufacture our own powder in part, we manufacture our own guns, and there is no reason in the world why we should not manufacture a part of our own armor plate. The cost of the plant is not prohibitive, and the cost of operation will not be a severe obstacle.

"I am convinced that the government should erect a plant large enough to manufacture a goodly portion of the armor plate required and give the rest of the work to such firms as are willing to bring their prices down to what will be shown by the government plant to be a reasonable figure. This is the intent of my bill."

Popular Talks on Law

By WALTER K. TOWER, A. B., J. D., of the Michigan Bar.

THE SERVANT'S DUTY

As a very large proportion of us must either direct the work of those who serve us or follow the directions of those whom we serve, the question of the duties which employee owes to an employer is indeed vital. The method that an employer usually adopts to enforce his authority is to dismiss from his service the employee who fails to obey his commands, or perform the duties expected of him. The fear of "losing the job" is what holds most emploees to their duties. The employee usually enforces his rights by quitting when he is ordered to perform a task which be believes unreaonsble. In cases where the employee has been hired for no definite period, and there is no understanding that the the employment is to continue for any period, the relation of employer and employee is continued merely at the will of the parties and may be readily dissolved by either. But where there is a definite agreement—a contract—between employer and employee, fixing a term of employment, the employer may not discharge the employee without adequate grounds.

When we speak of "master" in the popular sense we usually think of one who has wide authority over the person of an employee who is in a decidedly inferior position. We are inclined to think of a "servant" as one serving in a somewhat menial capacit. But such is not the meaning of master and servant in legal terminology. The words master and servant are as broad as employer and employee, including all employers and all emploees, whatever their rank, whatever the importance or responsibility of their calling. The general manager with the widest authority employed at a salary of a hundred thousand dollars a year is in law, a servant. The simplest employer is a master.

The duty of the servant to obey the master is fundamental. It is of the essence of the contract of employment and must always be recognized. "A promise by the servant to obey the lawful and reasonable orders of his master within the scope of his contract is implied by law," said a New York judge. "Submission to the master's will is the law of the contract.." An authority on this subject has written, "Where a servant deliberately violates his master's orders, or refuses to obey them when given, he is clearly guilty of the grossest breach of contract. His duty is to obey the master in all things for which he becomes bound expressly, or in which obedience is implied from the nature of the service undertaken."

The employer's usual redress for a refusal to obey on the part of his servant is a dismissal from his service. This right of a mater to dismiss a servant who has violated this duty of obedience is firmly settled. As to just what amounts to such a defiance of proper authority as to justify an employer in dismissing an employee whom it has been agreed is to serve for a definite period is the question that is of most immediate interest and importance to employer and employee.

Spaine was a farm laborer in the employ of Arnot for the usual term of one year. He usually breakfasted at 5 o'clock and dined at 2. One day Arnott ordered him to go with some horses to the marsh which was a mile off, before dinner, dinner then being ready. The plaintiff said that he had done his due, and would not go until he had had his dinner. Arnott told him to go about his business, and he went without making any submission to the instructions. Spaine later sued Arnott because of wrongful dismissal, seeking damages for the breach of contract of employment, but he failed to recover.

"If Spaine refused to obey his master's orders," said the judge, "I think he was warranted in turning him away. It would be exceedingly inconvenient if the servant were to be permitted to set himself up to control his masters in his domestic relations, such as the time of dinner. After a refusal on the part of the servant to perform his work the master is not bound to keep him on as a burdensome and useless servant to the end of the year."

This case is rather exereme, and many courts would probably now rule such an order as unreasonable, and refusal to obey it not sufficient grounds for dismissal. It illustrates the undoubted principle that a master may dismiss his servant for a single act of disobedience.

A farm laborer who refused to work during harvest time till 8 o'clock was held properly dismissed, as was also a coachman who, against his employer's express orders, carried friends of his own in his employer's carriage. A traveling salesman who refused to comply with the request of his employer to return his samples, the superintendent who refused to obey his superior's orders to reinstate an employee, and the teacher who refused to rinstate a pupil who was instructed to do so by the school board, were all held to be properly dismissed for such single acts of disobedience. Numberless examples might be discovered of instances of disobedience that have been held to justify a dismissal.

Not only may a master dismiss a disobedient srevant, but he may also sue that servant and secure damages for any injury which may have been caused by reason of the servant's disobedience.

While the general rule is that the disobedience of any order is a breach of the duty which the employee owes to the employer, and so a justification for dismissal, three are certain circumstances which will justify a servant in his disobedience. A servant need not obey an order which is unreasonable, but an employee should be very certain that the instruction would be deemed obviously and certainly unreasonable by a normal person before he disobeys for that reason. Nor need a servant obey instructions which are unlawful. Neither may an employee be dismissed for failure to obey orders instructing him to perform services which are not properly within the duties for which he was employed.

A servant may not be dismissed for the failure to obey an order in regard to a matter of small importance and so trivial that the contract of employment is not affected. If the disobedience was unintentional, and in regard to matters of no importance, and the instructions were in regard to matters of mere detail and not of a character to require in all circumstances, strict obedience the law will generally insist that there is not sufficient grounds for the severing of the relation of master and servant.

A master may dismiss a servant though the act in question was not actually injurious to him—it is enough that there was a failure to obey in a matter of importance, or a willful disobedience of any character of a proper order.

As before stated, a servant may not be dismissed for failure to obey an instruction requiring services of a kind different from those which he was hired to perform. An employee is bound to perform the duties he was engaged to do and no others. Thus a boy hired to care for sheep and assist at hay time, cannot be required to perform the additional duty of taking charge of several cattle in the winter. A ballet dancer who has been engaged as premiere danseuse cannot be compelled to take an inferior position in the ballet, nor a lady's maid expect to milk cows. But the master's requirements must be clearly beyond the scope of the servant's employment to justity a refusal. Thus a man hired for general work on a farm is not justified in abandoning his employment because he is set to cutting flax with a machine and thinks this too hard work, nor because he is required to carry bricks.

The hours at which a servant is required to work are not infrequently fixed by the terms of the agreement between employer and employee. The length of a working day may also be prescribed by law. It may be understood from the nature of the employment, but a servant cannot be required to work at unreasonable times, nor for periods, which considering all the circumstances, are excessive.

As to holidays the laws of the State control. Other days off may be recognized and understood by custom or stated in the contract. Sunday is usually a legal holiday, or understood as a holiday, yet it may not be in exceptional callings as those of seamen or railroad employees.

Sickness or other urgent necessity is a recognized excuse for an employee's failure to work during periods of required labor. But a servant who absents himself from work, contrary to the instructions of his employer, for no good cause, is guilty of a breach of duty and may be dismissed.

REXALL KIDNEY PILLS

are absolutely the best remedy offered in the history of medicines. Not a patent medicine but a tried and tested formula. The only kidney remedy you can buy and get your money back if you are not satisfied. Sold at Cheesman's.

The best in commercial printing at the News office.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY ON STATE ROADS

Real Reason Why Bosses Want to Crucify Sulzer.

MILLIONS OF PLUNDER.

Statewide System Controlled by Thieving Bosses Through Their Creatures In Public Office—Indictments Will Expose Men "Higher Up." Frauds Vaster In Extent Than Bill Tweed's.

By JOHN A. HENNESSY.

Commissioner under the Moreland act to investigate the several departments of the state government.

The indictment of Bart Dunn, Tammany Hall member of the Democratic state committee, and of William H. Whyard, the real Democratic boss of Rockland county, marks the beginning in the courts of the work which Governor Sulzer set out to do four months ago.

The other men indicted were tools of bigger men in the Democratic administration under Governor Dix. All the men, big and little, in the state can be brought to trial, and all the highway frauds, big and little, uncovered.

The cases in Rockland county differ in no material respect from those in other counties. The work was about 70 per cent fraudulent and the state got 30 cents on the dollar.

The Rockland county cases were presented to the district attorney there seven weeks ago, but one legal knot after another came in the way to delay a grand jury investigation. Similar difficulties in legal procedure and the necessity for a certain line of proof have delayed the presentation of cases in other counties. Several of these cases are now ready for grand juries.

Organized For Loot.

As these cases develop the electors of New York state will learn that the political organization, so-called Democratic, captained by Charles F. Murphy in New York city, by William H. Fitzpatrick in Buffalo and by William H. Kelley in Syracuse, is organized to loot the treasury and regards every honest man as its enemy.

It is for the people of the state now to say whether the highway frauds shall be laid bare up to the point of getting all the criminals. It is a big job for big men and it needs money.

Three months ago, when Mr. Murphy's legislature found the governor was in earnest in his promise to uproot all frauds, Mr. Sulzer's contingent account for investigation was cut off and he was left without a penny. I was asked by him to investigate highway contracts in a state nine times the size of Massachusetts and to do it without a force of trained investigators and road engineers. A private appeal to a dozen men brought small results in money. It seemed impossible to interest them in a situation that involved millions of the public funds. The work as it slowly progressed pointed unerringly to a sinister story of graft in almost every state department. My commission under the Moreland act was broadened by the governor so that I might take up all the strings as we found them.

Expose All Grafters.

There is enough of proof today outside the highway department to make it vital that the good citizenship of the state shall free the government from existing conditions, uncover all the grafters and lay bare the state comptroller's office.

I have had three road engineers and, until I could no longer pay him, an accountant in the work of disclosing the highway frauds. I have been assisted by special investigators from time to time whenever I could afford to pay for this form of work. The small staff under my direction has had to confine itself to one county at a time and embarrassed by lack of information owing to the theft of necessary records from the highway department.

I have complete cases now in seven counties, splendid testimony to the unselfish work of these road engineers who in the beginning paid their own maintenance and other expenses, as I had no funds. Had the legislature not cut from the supply bill the governor's item of $30,000 for investigations I could have enlarged my force so as to cover all the counties and obtained evidence sufficient to lay bare the entire conspiracy to rob the state of its highways for the enrichment of politicians and contractors.

Even with what we already have accomplished I believe it is now possible to get at the top, and at the top are several high state officials whose enmity to Governor Sulzer began when he appointed me to run down graft.

Graft Investigation Feared.

At the top, too, are men whose members of assembly voted to sustain the governor on direct primaries, but who joined the impeachment crew when it became evident four weeks ago that nothing but lack of money could stop complete graft exposures in this state. A concise story of the Rockland county frauds will do to illustrate the conditions in the remainder of the state. The conditions are not better, but may be worse in other counties. Bart Dunn, Tammany Hall chieftain on the east side, got a "contract" to lay a concrete road four inches deep and less than three miles long on top of a fine old macadam road in Rockland county. The concrete was to be screened washed gravel, approved sand and cement. The road was to cost $31,000. Instead of buying gravel for use in making the concrete, Dunn took the old stone belonging to the state out of the macadam road, mixed it with poor sand and an insufficient amount of cement and called it a concrete road.

No one better than I knows that had the governor agreed not to execute his oath of office he would be today unchallenged in his place as the executive, no matter what other bitterness might be displayed against his independence of boss control. His inflexible determination to go after all the looters and his purpose to begin with the indictment of Bart Dunn, a member of the state committee from Tammany Hall, ended all relations. Then the savagery of recent events took life in a conference held by Charles F Murphy. "It's his life, not ours," was the way one Murphy leader put it.

OLD COLLIER FOR SALE.

Was a Merchant Ship Purchased For Use In Spanish War.

Washington.—The collier Alexander, one of the many merchant ships purchased for the Spanish-American war, has been stricken from the naval list and is for sale. The vessel was built in England in 1894, is a steel schooner of 1,181 tons displacement, 343 feet long and forty-two foot beam and is fitted out with 1,000 horsepower vertical triple engines.

For some years past the Alexander has served as a fuel ship for the Asiatic fleet. At present she is lying off Olongapo, Philippines.

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

Will you share some of a store's usual profits on things in your shopping to-day? The ads will tell you how and where.

SAFEST LAXATIVE FOR WOMEN

Nearly every woman needs a good laxative. Dr. King's New Life Pills are good because they are prompt, safe and do not cause pain. Mrs. M. C. Dunlap of Leadill, Tenn., says: "Dr. King's New Life Pills helped her troubles greatly." Get a box today. Price 25c. Recommended by Brundage Drug Co. Advertisement.

America's Greatest Weekly

The Toledo Blade

TOLEDO, OHIO

The Best Known Newspaper in the United States

OVER ONE MILLION READERS WEEKLY

POPULAR IN EVERY STATE

No Whiskey Advertising

The seventy-eighth year of its existence finds the Toledo Blade more popular than at any period during its long and successful career. The Blade is a Newspaper of National influence and importance and goes into every state in the Union, thereby giving it an unquestionable right of claiming to be the greatest national weekly newspaper published in America.

The Weekly Blade is distinctly a family newspaper. The one object of its publishers has always been to make it fit for the American home, for the fireside and of interest to every member of the family. To fulfill this purpose it is kept clean and wholesome. The news of the world is handled in a comprehensive manner and the various departments of The Blade are edited with painstaking care. The Household page is a delight to the women and children; current affairs are treated editorially without prejudice; the serial stories are selected with the idea of pleasing the greatest number of fiction lovers, the Question Bureau is a scrap book of information; the Farmstead columns are conducted with the purpose of giving the patrons a medium for the exchange of ideas and information on farm topics. No department is neglected, but every feature is taken care of with the idea of making The Blade worth many times the price of subscription—one dollar a year.

Sample copies mailed free. Address

THE BLADE, Toledo, Ohio

DISTINCTIVE PRINTING

IS THE KIND THAT COUNTS

It is a well-known fact that "People are known by the company they keep," and what is true in this respect is also true with reference to the quality of printing a man uses in his business.

Get good printing, such as The News Printing House furnishes, and you will be in the Right Company, so far as your advertising matter is concerned.

The better the Printing the better the results—always.

- Letter Heads
- Note Heads
- Bill Heads
- Statements
- Envelopes
- Business Cards
- Calling Cards
- Wedding Invitations
- Auction Bills
- Circulars
- Catalogs
- Etc., Etc.

We carry a large assortment of paper and envelopes of all grades.

You will find the prices as reasonable as elsewhere, quality considered.

The News Printing House

Makers of Good Printing

WALTER J. GRENOLDS, M. D.

Office Hours: 8—10 A. M., 1—2 P. M., 7—8 P. M.

Office Main and Greenwood, Andover, N. Y.

Will answer all country calls.

E. J. LOUGHLEN, M. D.

GENERAL PRACTITIONER.

Office and Residence, Center St. Andover, N. Y.

Wellsville General Hospital

Both Phones — Jefferson Street

SURGICAL—$15 per week. $5.00 for use of operating room

MEDICAL—$15 per week.

Rates $15 per week, payable in advance $5 for use of operating room. Maternity work $20 first week; $15 each week thereafter

Hospital rates include room, board, nursing attendance night and day, treatments, electricity, massage, as prescribed

CHARLES M. LASH,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR

Loans negotiated, real estate bought, sold and rented. Office opposite P. O., Andover, N. Y.. Prompt attention given to all legal business.

ANGELO O. TUCKER,

GENERAL INSURANCE

Life, Health and Accident, Farm and Village Property, Live Stock, Autos and all kinds of Casualty Risks Absolute Security Guaranteed.

CRAYTON L. EARLEY,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW

Money Loaned on Good Real Estate Security

ALL LEGAL BUSINESS RECEIVE PROMPT ATTENTION.

Andover, N. Y.

HENRY STEPHENS,

FIRE INSURANCE LIFE

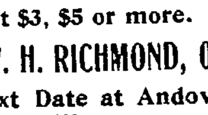
Office at residence, 51 Main St. Andover, N. Y.

F. M. LEE,

GENERAL AUCTIONEER,

Andover, N. Y.

PRICES RIGHT



Complete Eye Glass

Satisfaction is guaranteed whether your glasses cost $3, $5 or more.

W. H. RICHMOND, Optometrist

Next Date at Andover, Sept. 17

Whiteville - - Sept. 19

WELLSVILLE, Monday, Tuesday and Saturday every week.

ANDOVER FREE LIBRARY

Will be opened for the loaning of books every Tuesday evening from 7 to 9; Thursday afternoons from 3 to 5; and Saturday evenings from 7 to 8.

C. E. BROWN

Undertaker and Embalmer

Finest Equipment — Skilled Service

Calls attended to day or night.

Main Street, Andover, N. Y.

FLOWERS FOR ALL OCCASIONS

FUNERAL DESIGNS .... A SPECIALTY.

WETTLIN, The Florist, Hornell, N. Y.

Both Phones

Your Name

beautifully written on one dozen calling cards if you will send me the names of two young people who are thinking of entering a business school this fall.

E. D. SNOW, Prin.

Maple City Business School.

Phone 487, 78 Main St., Hornell, N.Y.

Affairs at Washington

Current News of the Week and Events of Importance in Which the Empire State Figures

AN ORIGINAL VICE PRESIDENT

There is hardly any topic that Vice-President Marshall does not discuss. "It is time for American fathers and mothers to have opinions on religion," he says. "We wonder why the turkey trot, the tango, and the slit skirt exist. I say it is because the mothers of his counry are not interested in their children." Going further along in the same direction, the Vice-President branches off with the following: "I want the right to sit in my narrow little upholstered Presbyterian pew and worship in my narrow little way, and I am willing to give you the whole outside world to shout your Methodist hallelujahs."

New York and Illinois Senators differ

Senator Root berates the fact that the income tax will fall heavily upon New York, and he recalls that during the Cvil War that State together with Massachusetts, Pennsylvania and New Jersey paid two-thirds of the $18,000,000 raised. He believes the present situation is very little different. The Senator complains that the country is levying a tax not upon the people in their own States, but upon those who are his constituents in the Empire State. Senator Lewis of Illinois took up his cudgel and went after the distinguished New Yorker. "Do I gather from the Senator that only that distinguished brood of gentlemen who nestle around Wall street are his people" asked Lewis, who proceeded to pay his respects to those people whom he characterized as owing most of their success "to perjury and evasion of the law." He concluded with a plea for enactment of an equitable income tax.

Reformed Farming

While "Tama Jim" Wilson was holding down the Agricultural Department there was not much attention given to the furnishings of his establishment. Now it is said that the new Secretary of Agriculture is fixing up the most elaborate suite of offices to be found in Washington. They will perhaps even outdo the aristocratic adornments with which Postmaster General Hitchcock scandalized the Capital. Secretar Houston is throwing out all the old traps, and thousands of dollars of government money are being used to furnish a luxuriant office.

Quick Work in the Spoils Line

It is shown by the official records that since the fourth of March 5,765 postmasters have been appointed, or an average of about thirty-five a day for the whole time the present administration has been in office. Of these 2,203 were Presidential appointments, an average of more than twelve a day in that class. And all this is accompanied by the announcement that "without exception all the postmasters who have been appointed by this administration are Democrats."

Aluminum Industry

According to Senator Oliver more than thirty per cent. of the total production of aluminum is imported into this country. The Pennsylvania viewpoint prescribes a heavy protective tariff to build up this industry, which it is currently rumored is already a trust.

On four differnet occasions belligerant invitations to "come on outside" have been extended before th House investigating Committee. However, there were always plenty of officials around to prevent personal violence. When they do come outside they are as tame as the squirrels in the park.

LaFollette's "Vacant Seat" Prophecy

One would never suppose in viewing the complacent countenances of Senators La Follette and Gallinger, who sit but one chair removed during the daily sessions of the Senate, that such congenial gentlemen could harbor other than the most Christian sentiments toward each other and the world in general, as there is nothing in their demeanor to indicate the resentment which is cherished in their souls. But it appears that there has long been a suppressed feeling, and the Wisconsin Senator tragically recalled in his speech of a few days ago, the indignities placed upon him when he first came to the Senate, and he reiterated that there will be "more vacant chairs" where stand-patters now sit. The explosion started from a discussion of Senator La Follette's proposed amendment fixing the basis of tax of the income measure. The Senator took the position that large incomes should be heavily taxed, and he woul assess ten per cent on all incomes running above $100,000 a year. This higher tax on larger incomes has been insisted upon by a portion of the more progressive Democrats in the Senate.

Calls War Grand Larceny

In speaking of the reported unpreparedness of the United States for war, Vice-President Marshall commented that it is his belief that if our conutry keeps out of the game no fear of trouble with other nations. of grand larceny that three need be Senator Thomas of Colorado says that "if war comes the nation will ultimately rise to the needs of the occasion." Senator Reed of Missouri declares that the country could put five million fighting men in the field if nceessary. Senator Kenyon of Iowa asserts that he believes in maintaining a powerful navy as a means of offense and defense. He thinks also that we should encourage in all ways the national organizations. He asks: "What is the use of talking about the Monroe Doctrine unless you are prepared to back it up."

Selling Government Publications

During the lobby investigation in the House a new feature of activity among Congressmen was brought out. It appears that in the distribution of government publications that an equal distribution of documents is made to all Members. The city Representatives find they have no use for Agricultural Year Books and the like, and desire other classes of documents. They have been shown a way through the activity of private individuals whereby they trade documents back and forth, thereby receiving the books they particularly desire for their constituents. The public document merchant evidently has been doing first rate through his transactions. The tempest in a teapot over the alleged discovery may mean better business for the public document merchants.

Phenominal Success of the Parcels Post

A year ago petitions against the parcels post were coming into Washington by the wholesale. For several years a thoroughly organized movement against this reform brought the signatures of hundreds of thousands of people throughout the country, who saw ruin in the inauguration of such a system. Now the same country merchants and tradesmen of small towns who were the original objectors are finding no difficulty in increasing their business by utilizing the better transportation facilities afforded through the postoffices and instead of the mail order houses taking all their business, local merchants are reporting to Washington that they are being greatly benefited. The express companies, who for many years have maintained a sullen silence, are at last loudly protesting, and claim that it is almost impossible for them to continue their business.

Benzine wagons certainly do go some, not only in speed, but in dollars. To say nothing of the domestic business and automobiles, it is interesting to know that the imports of automobiles and parts sent out of the United States during the past year exceeded $40,000,000.

GIVE US A GIRL

"Backward, turn backward, oh time in your flight, give us a girl whose skirts are not tight; give us a girl whose charms, many or few, are not exposed by too much peek-a-boo; give us a girl, no matter what age who won't use the streets as a vaudeville stage; give us a girl not too sharply in view; dress her in skirts that the sun cannot shine through.—Portville Review.

TO OUR PATRONS

A certain Wellsville competitor is circulating statements calculated to shake your confidence in the co-operative insurance companies I represent.

He is using the fact that the State has asked the Baron Steuben Insurance Company to levy an assessment as the basis of his attack.

This assessment, as has been fully explained, was levied largely to create a surplus unearned premium reserve, compelled by the new law. Owing to its previous method of business it was not necessary to create such surplus fund, and the company made no effort to do so.

The requirements of the law and the change in the plan of doing business, has compelled this action.

The Baron Steuben Company has no connection with any other company I represent.

It has no more connection with the other co-operative companies I represent than the American Union Fire of Philadelphia, an important stock company, which has gone into the hands of receivers and carried down with it two other stock companies had connection with stock companies this agent represents. The American Union before its failure operated largely in this section, yet I have not been clubbing stock insurance with it. I do not believe in discrediting insurance companies of any kind, even to build up my own business. Insurance companies are too valuable to society, and deserve confidence.

To cry down co-operative insurance because one company owing of a peculiar condition, has been compelled to make an assessment, and forget that stock companies are failing, many of them each year, is neither, consistent, just, sensible nor wise.

What do you think of an insurance agent who pursues such a course; who to build up his own business attempts to pull down others? Can he be trusted to tell the truth about the companies he represents?

Insurance in the Baron Steuben is Absolutely Safe. Your contract is protected and your loss must be paid. Ask this agent, if interested, if the same would be true of any one of the companies he represents, if that company should fail.

The companies I represent have saved many thousands of dollars to patrons in this territory, through low premium rates. They have adjusted losses fairly and paid them promptly.

They do not ask assessment in advance by charging increased premium rates.

If you have doubts about the financial condition of any company I represent, ask the State Superintendent of Insurance, the officials of the company or myself to explain such financial condition to you.

Don't believe the misleading, insinuating statements of an interested competitor.

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

BECOMES RICH IN A DAY.

Widow, Support of Four Children, Is Heir of Brother-in-law.

Los Angeles, Cal.—Mrs. S. A. T Jones, a widow supporting four children by working as a copyist in county offices here, is a millionairess.

William Jones, a brother of the woman's husband, died in Australia. He left to his brother's widow an estate which is estimated to reach the million mark. Jones, a Welshman, and his wife came here many years ago.

DOG BARKS FOUR DAYS.

Spaniel Finally Attracts Notice to Its Dead Master.

Alpena, Mich.—For four days a small water spaniel lay whimpering in front of his master's shanty. Dozens of persons noticed the dog's peculiar actions and passed on. Several offered to feed the animal, but it refused to eat.

Finally it ceased to whine and began to yelp and succeeded in inducing neighbors to enter the dilapidated building. There they found the body of Frank Cleveland, whose sole companion for years had been his dog.

Hen Lays Egg In an Egg.

Milton, Ind.—J. M. McMahan has a hen egg 7½ inches in circumference one way and nine inches the other and weighs 5½ ounces. A few days ago the egg was blown, and the yolk and white of the egg filled a teacup one-third full.

The people who read your ads are the people who are to make business "good" at your store—their patronage is subject to your INFLUENCE.

NUN DESERTS CONVENT.

Sister Leocadia Believed to Be Teaching Music In New York.

Niagara Falls, Ont.—Sister Leocadia, teacher of music in Mount Loretta Convent, at Falls View, a mile south of this place, has left the convent, where she had spent more than twenty-five years of her life. It has just become known that Sister Leocadia, apparently wearying of the life within the cloister, made her departure from the convent several months ago. It is believed that she made her way to New York and is trying to earn a livelihood by teaching music.

At the age of eight Margaret Coulter of Philadelphia entered the Mount Loretta convent. She was an orphan who had one brother. Her next nearest relative was an uncle. She became a novitiate at the age of sixteen and took her final vows at the age of twenty-one, when she became known as Sister Leocadia. Soon after she took the veil she became teacher of music in the convent.

Girls from all sections of the United States and Canada have studied music under Sister Leocadia. It is said that she was very popular among her pupils as well as among the sisters of the convent because she was comely in appearance and charming in manner. Her beauty had often been remarked by persons who were in the habit of visiting or passing the convent.

Mount Loretta Convent is the parent institution of the Loretta Sisterhood in Canada. When inquiries were made recently at the convent for Sister Leocadia it was learned that she had not returned. Mother Joseph, assistant to the mother superior, said that Sister Leocadia had gone away, and she added that she did not know her whereabouts. Mother Joseph, however, said she believed that Sister Leocadia was somewhere in the United States.

EXTREME SUFFERING RELIEVED

Mr. C. T. Chamberlain, New Durham, N. H., writes: "I am a farmer by occupation and have worked very hard. In 1905, I was taken with inflammation of the bladder. I suffered for a few weeks and grew worse. The best doctors gave no permanent relief. I was so discouraged that I thought I would never get well. About this time I met a man who had been greatly benefited by Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy. I dropped my doctor's medicine and began taking it. I have taken over three bottles. I obtained relief soon after I began its use. It has also greatly helped my rheumatism with which I was troubled for years." Write Dr. David Kennedy Co., Rondout, N. Y., for free sample. Large bottles, all druggists.

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

THERE IS NO CASE OF **INDIGESTION, CONSTIPATION, RHEUMATISM, BLOOD OR SKIN DISEASE** arising from a disordered stomach, bowels, liver or kidneys which **"SEVEN BARKS"** will not materially benefit, or permanently cure; this has been proven for the past 42 years. Ask your parents, or neighbors, about SEVEN BARKS, as thousands have testified to its merits. Don't delay to get a 50 cent bottle at your druggist, and start yourself on the road to complete recovery. LYMAN BROWN, 68 Murray St., New York, N.Y.

Try our "B. B. B." column.

Place Your Parcel Post Order With us for

Fine Linen Box Paper

We also have the finest line of WALL PAPER in Allegany County

City Book Store

WELLSVILLE, N. Y.

1c — 1c

Quick Results

Are secured from Want Ads in the Andover News, because the Andover News has a large and growing circulation throughout a territory that will be most likely to give you quick results. Hundreds of people can testify to the above statement as correct.

It Brings You What You Want.

Rates: One Cent per word each insertion.

For instance: 15 Words One Time 15c.

1c — 1c

YOUR PRINTING It should be a fit representative of your business, which means high-grade kind. That's the kind we do. Fine assortment of type, competent workmen, etc.