

FARM NOTES.

What is the object in spraying and why do we spray? We spray for checking diseases, destroying obnoxious insects, keeping our trees healthy and bringing the fruit to perfection. Can that be done? Yes; if any man knows how to take care of his trees with pruning, tilling and fertilization, how and when to spray, and what to spray with, then his trees ought to be healthy and vigorous, and his fruit perfect but take one link away and the chain is broken.

When spraying, use as fine a nozzle as you can and be sure that you get all over the tree so that no part is left unsprayed. This is more easily done with a fine nozzle than with a coarse one. And always remember that one really good thorough spraying is worth more than three less thorough doings.

The fungicides mostly used for orchards are: (a) Copper sulphate solution; (3 lbs. of pulverized sulphate of copper to 45 or 48 gals. of water.) (b) Bordeaux mixture; 6 lbs. sulphate of copper and 4 lbs. of quicklime to 50 gals. of water. At times it may be necessary to take only 4 lbs. of sulphate of copper instead of 6, but it is very seldom that the foliage shows any effect from the stronger solution; and for that reason it is, as a rule, preferable, being more effective. (c) Ammoniacal copper carbonate. (5 ozs. copper carbonate, ammonia enough to dissolve the cop-

45 gals. of water.) The Bordeaux mixture should, as a rule, be mixed with Paris green at the rate of 1 oz. to 5 ozs. to 50 gals. of the mixture. When mixed thus it is a valuable anti-insecticide as it is a fungicide, and the Paris green can be applied with more safety when mixed with Bordeaux mixture than when it is used alone. Ammoniacal copper carbonate can be mixed with Bordeaux mixture, and it is then a very valuable insecticide. However, there ought not to be used more than 2 ozs. of Paris green to 45 gals. of this solution, as otherwise there will be danger of injuring the foliage.

When ought these different fungicides to be used, and when is one preferable to the other? Use the copper sulphate solution in the spring while the buds are swelling, but never use it on foliage, it will burn. Use Bordeaux mixture and Paris green, first, when the leaf buds are open, but before the flower buds expand; second, as soon as the last blossoms have fallen, and then every tenth or fourteenth day, or at longer intervals, as needed; but do not use it on any kind of fruit after the fruit is half grown, as it then will spot it, and the spots will hurt the appearance and sale of the fruit.

Use ammoniacal copper carbonate and Paris green when a fungicide is needed, after the fruit is half grown or later. It will not spoil the looks of the fruit, and is very effective. When used with Paris green it can be safely applied within three days of ripening of currants and gooseberries without staining the fruit. There are other fungicides as iron sulphate and sulphuric acid solution and potassium sulphide solution, but they are not so all-around useful as the three first mentioned.

Before leaving the fungicides I would caution you to never mix the copper preparations in tin or iron vessels, as they will soon be destroyed. Always mix in a wooden, a brass, or an earthen vessel. And again, do not use Paris green with ammoniacal copper carbonate without adding 1 lb. of lime for 45 gals., and then not more than 2 ozs. of the green. One of the reasons why Paris green cannot be used with the copper is that the fruit is near ripening is that it will stain, while the ammoniacal copper carbonate, pure and simple, will not.

Of insecticides there are quite a large number. However I shall only mention a few of those best known and most extensively used. The insecticides may be divided into two classes, viz: internal poisons for insects which chew, and external poisons for those causing death by contact. The last mentioned poisons are used exclusively for those termed "true bugs," that is insects which suck, as the aphides and scale lice. Besides, they are used with very good success on soft-bodied insects.

Paris green is a very well known and deserves to be so. It is a very valuable insecticide. It may be applied at the rate of 1 oz. to 10 gals. of water, provided there is added 1 lb. of quicklime to every 50 gals. However, the best and safest way to use it is with Bordeaux mixture. London purple is another well known insecticide, should, however, be used with more care than Paris green. The arsenic in London purple, as a rule, more soluble, and consequently it is more liable to cause injury to the foliage. It should not be used at a greater strength than 4 ozs. to 50 gals. of water and always in connection with lime or Bordeaux mixture. Besides, it should never be used on peach, plum, nectarine, apricot or cherry. And it may be said that Paris green is safer to handle, and gives altogether better satisfaction.

Arsenate of lead is made of three parts of arsenate of soda, mixed with seven parts of acetate of lead. This can be applied very strong without injuring tender foliage. For most larvae it will be strong enough at 1 lb. per 15 gals. In its use it can be used with safety at 1 lb. per 15 gals. If there is added one pint of glucose for every 45 gals, it will be more adhesive.

White hellebore kills both by contact and by being eaten, as does pyrethrum powder. Both of these can be used at the rate of 1 oz. to 3 gals. of water, and they are very good, particularly for the currant worm. Kerosene emulsion is a contact poison, and a very good one. It is mixed in several ways and after different formulas, as the Riley Hubbard Emulsion, Prof. Cook's Emulsion, kerosene and milk emulsion, and pyrethrum kerosene emulsion.

INTERESTING READING FOR TAXPAYERS.

The Luxurious Tastes of Our State Officials.

From Doctor Swallow's paper we copied an article, last week, giving a few of the luxuries the administration at Harrisburg had indulged in in spite of the hard times. This week the list we publish is only a little of what Hastings, Delaney, Haywood and the others require to make life endurable at the capitol to be charged to the States.

In 1896 the modest number 1,872 pieces of fancy toilet soap, 59 pounds of best white Castile, were called for at a maximum aggregate of \$398.25, and thirty-eight boxes of scrub and cleaning soap at a maximum of \$194, making a total of nearly \$600. But as in the matter of brushes published last week, they evidently anticipated, as the sequel shows, a great increase in dirt for 1897, and hence must provide a much larger quantity of soap. The details may be interesting: Twenty boxes of elder flower soap, 24 pieces in a box, at \$4.25 a box, aggregating \$102; 45 dozen German glycerine soap, at \$5 per dozen, aggregating \$225; two dozen tar soap at \$4; 36 dozen cuticura at \$2.25 a dozen, aggregating \$81; 60 dozen Colgate's superfine, at \$1 per dozen, aggregating \$60; 18 dozen Colgate's sand soap, at \$2.50 a dozen, aggregating \$45; 175 pounds of Yarrut Castile, aggregating \$52.50; 10 pounds Williams' soap at \$4.50—making a total of \$505.50 for fancy soaps for one year to which must be added \$348 for scrub and cleaning soap, making a grand total for the year for soaps of all kinds of \$853.50. But who shall complain at this? Did not a great man once say that "cleanliness was close akin to Godliness?" Was all this soap used on the Hill? Who will answer.

Where so much soap is required, a corresponding quantity of water must be used, and the use of water implies the use of towels. What, therefore, if in 1896 150 fine bath towels are needed costing \$150; Sixty finer bath towels, aggregating \$75; 300 hemstitched huck aggregating \$225; 36 old bleached at \$45; 80 common at \$16; 144 hand huck at \$36; 1,200 bird's eye huck at \$300, hemstitched with words "Commonwealth of Pennsylvania," the whole aggregating \$847. In 1897 they must provide for the Legislature, which means only a slight increase, as they wanted but 1,342 towels at an aggregate of \$917. Query: What use was made of the nearly 1,000 towels not marked some of them maximized at \$1.25 a piece? Perhaps the high price was thought to be sufficient to indicate to thoughtful people that they could belong only to the private use and not to be appropriated for public use and hence did not get marking.

We respectfully suggest to Messrs. Delaney, Hastings, Haywood and Mylin, that having submitted to Attorney General McCormick the question of the privilege of tax payers entering the burned building to ascertain whether their own property had been set on fire according to law, and having decided with these Commissioners having decided with these Commissioners that tax payers have not this right, but that it is reserved for such men as Mr. Delaney shall designate, that they submit to him other questions equally profound, and to which must have taxed their learning, to the utmost, provided they gave them any thought whatever. For instance: Give the present condition of Susquehanna water, the number of bath tubs to be found on the Hill, and the condition dirt ward of those who have a legal right to use these bath tubs, how many pounds of fine soap, and how many dollar and a half bath towels should be allowed to actually disappear on an average for every bath actually taken? If the average cost of a bath in soap and towels is found to be twenty-five dollars or five dollars or even one dollar, then it might be well for the Attorney General to compare these figures with those of the average well-regulated bath house in Harrisburg and elsewhere, and after making due allowance for the dignity of State officials, and for the amount of dirt to be washed off, if he finds that the cost of these abominations to the tax payers is excessive he will doubtless give his opinion solidly against them. If the use of soap and water and towels on the Hill is found to be in temperate, or immoderate, after canvassing the necessity of some people, for getting a fair share of water into their homes by absorption, as the only method known to them, the opinion may restrain them. If it does the tax payers from entering the burned building, or it may be necessary to enjoin them through the courts. There is certainly enough power in the State, even if it evolves the calling out of the militia, to regulate these matters.

Experts on the pathology of excessive bathing say, that one danger lies in the direction of excessive humidity, and the inference is that it tends to dilute the system, and may unfavorably affect even the statesman's brain, and thus furnish a diluted State government. From the standpoint of a private citizen taxpayer, we suggest to the Attorney General that these questions be duly weighed and settled in "good faith."

Clean people are usually fond of flowers, and it will be found in this case that the ratio of increase in soap and towels is far from keeping pace with the increase in rare exotics. In 1896 the conservatories were full, and when transplanted the grounds were as full of flowers as they should be. They showed considerable taste in their arrangement and were really a credit to the State. The schedule maximum called for only \$269 worth of new plants. However the pleasure experienced by servants of the State in giving away to their friends, relatives and constituents of other people's property in the shape of expensive plants, in 1896, seems to have whetted their appetites for still greater claims on the modified scripture that it is both blessed to give and to receive. In 1897 they call for nearly \$3,000 worth of flowers, plants, seeds and fertilizers, and well up to \$4,000 worth of fountains and vases, though the average tyro in floriculture would wonder where all this would go. Being the son of a farmer, we have studied hard to discover where in one year they would sow "100 bushels of capital park lawn grass seed at a cost of \$250," or "5 tons of ground bone dust at \$175," or 2,000 pounds of nitrate of soda at \$80. But times have greatly changed, and it may be that soils have also changed, so that we must move cautiously here.

In 1896, during a part of which the free barber service in the senate barber shop was run for the accommodation of the State employes, they needed twenty gallons of the best bay rum at a cost of \$55, but Attorney General McCormick, having rendered an opinion that such service was not strictly in harmony with the provisions of the new constitution, however much it might minister to the constitutions of those who got lathered and shaved, shampooed and bathed, these requirements for 1897 dropped down to the minimum of one gallon—only one.

There was a call in 1897 for twentyfour Putz pomade at \$8; twelve pints of Pond's extract at \$8; and one-half barrel of castor oil, the latter to cost not more than \$17.25. It may have been used for lubricating purposes, or the commission may have foreseen unhealthy conditions of food, atmosphere or nervous disturbances, and, wishing to economize, would be prepared to prescribe and administer in the old-fashioned way.

For each year, demijohns, quart bottles and pint bottles figure conspicuously. In these times of cheap fluid it is difficult to determine from the price of these articles whether they are full or empty. We learn from a reliable source that in one department they can have both kinds, full to-day empty to-morrow.

The hardware schedule for each year, embracing carpenters', upholsters', farmers', gardeners', florists', and painters' tools, would excite the envy of those best supplied with these expensive wares.

Last week we showed that they called for 836 cuspidors in 1897. It is in evidence that they also wanted for the year 348 rubber mats, on which these cuspidors could rest, and these mats were to cost an aggregate of \$261. They also call for 360 boxes of shoe blacking at \$36. Many people question since the recent revelation the actual necessity of so much blacking!

In 1896 they wanted an office clock not to exceed \$15 another for \$25, another \$50, and two at \$500 each.—Pennysylvania Methodist.

Caring for Roses. Now come the diseases that rot the flesh in their to: Mildew, blight, aphid, slug. All these will make a sad test of your love for the garden queen. But all may be successfully battled if you have perseverance.

Hellebore applied under the leaves with a bellows will rout the slug. Tobacco stems chopped fine and scattered about the roots, or burned in a pan under the bushes are also efficacious.

Frequent spraying with ammonia water, not too strong, will conquer the red spider. Keep the earth well worked and water two or three times a week thoroughly, and you have done enough in this direction.

Take care that you make cuttings of the most tender sorts, so that you may be provided against loss.

Miles a Costly Luxury. His Steamship Stateroom Will Alone Cost Uncle Sam \$500.

Club and army gossips are in great distress over the extravagant plan on which General Nelson A. Miles is alleged to be conducting his European tour. General Miles, as Major General commanding the army of the United States, believes in going about in a manner befitting his exalted rank, and insists upon the government he represents paying the score.

It is discovered that the bill for the General's stateroom on the greyhound steamer is \$500, and it is feared the expenses may be on a corresponding scale of magnificence.

—Economy at the expense of the Republican bosses and their followers is extremely distasteful. President Cleveland, after due investigation by the pension bureau, consolidated a number of the pension offices, thereby making a great saving, with the utmost efficiency maintained in the prompt payment of pensioners, which is the great matter. President McKinley to make a few additional places for the horde of office-beggars besieging him, it is announced will revoke the Cleveland order. The fact is every branch pension office in the United States could be dispensed with and the work done better from Washington. There are few or no personal payments now, checks being sent to all pensioners. Useless offices are maintained to find places for the Republican politicians. The President has been influenced in this action by congressmen who have promised the places to their favorites.—Pittsburgh Post.

Medical.

SHATTERED.

THE PRECARIOUS CONDITION OF PROF. A. H. NYE.

A Prominent Iowa Educator's Painful Experience as Related by Him to a Newspaper Man.

From the Gazette, Cedar Falls, Iowa.

The la grippe, that dread disease that had such a run throughout this country three and four years since, left many who were previously in robust health with shattered constitutions and seemingly confirmed invalids.

Prof. A. H. Nye, living at No. 2500 Olive street, Cedar Falls, Iowa, was among the number left by the disease in a precarious condition, his nervous system shattered and with a general debility of his entire system; no strength, feet and limbs badly swollen, in fact, he was almost helpless. Prof. Nye is a native of New York State, having come west in 1886—a healthy, robust man. He is a school teacher by profession, having served as county superintendent of schools of this (Black Hawk) county several terms, and he has the respect of all with whom he comes in contact. His helpless condition called forth the sympathy of the entire community. He tried the best medical skill procurable, and spent most of his ready means in the vain endeavor to recover his health, and had about given up completely discouraged. He had stopped taking treatment, being finally convinced in his own mind that there was no help for him, and that he would have to spend the balance of his days as an invalid, a burden to family and friends. Some one who had heard of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, spoke to him about them and urged his giving them a trial. His poor success with eminent physicians made him skeptical, and he had no faith in what was called proprietary medicine, and would not listen to this advice for some days. The friend being persistent, however, and having faith in the Pink Pills,

Medical.

THE BROCKERHOFF HOUSE.

—SATURDAYS—

June 12, July 10, Aug. 7, Sep. 4, Oct. 2-30, Nov. 27, Dec. 25.

—AND AT THE—

SYRACUSE HOUSE, HOWARD, PA.

June 21, July 19, Aug. 16, Sept. 13, Oct. 11, Nov. 8, Dec. 6.

from 10 a. m. to 2 p. m.

Medical.

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Dr. Salm.

A MATTER OF GREAT IMPORTANCE TO YOU

IN SUFFERING FROM LONG STANDING CHRONIC DISEASES, DISEASES OF THE BLOOD, SKIN AND NERVOUS SYSTEM, AS WELL AS THOSE SUFFERING FROM EYE, EAR, NOSE AND THROAT TROUBLE.

MORITZ SALM, M. D., Specialist,

Von Grafe Infirmary,

COLUMBUS, OHIO.

—WILL BE IN—

BELLEFONTE, PA.,

—AT—

THE BROCKERHOFF HOUSE,

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SYRACUSE HOUSE, HOWARD, PA.

June 21, July 19, Aug. 16, Sept. 13, Oct. 11, Nov. 8, Dec. 6.

from 10 a. m. to 2 p. m.

ONE DAY ONLY.

EXAMINATION AND CONSULTATION FREE TO EVERYBODY.

UNSOLICITED TESTIMONIALS

Licof Oil Broom and Mill for Years. 9 Home Doctors Failed to Cure me, Dr. Salm Succeeded in Curing.

For more than four years I have had a bad case of catarrh, stomach and general trouble. Took cod liver oil continually. For one and a half years I could eat only bread and milk. Tried nine different doctors, to get rid of my misery, but got worse and worse. So I went to Dr. Salm for relief. He gave me a bottle of Licof Oil, and after a few days I was cured. I can eat anything, and don't take any more cod, and consider myself cured of this terrible disease. J. H. KATZMAN, Mattawanna Millin Co., Pa.

Catarrah and Eye Trouble Cured by Dr. Salm.

For more than five years I have had a very bad case of eye trouble and catarrh. The eyes continually got sore and grew weaker and weaker. I always took cod. Dr. Salm cured me. CLAYTON KIMBERLY, McVeytown, Millin Co., Pa.

People Think Dr. Salm Has Done Another Wonderful Piece of Work.

I have had a very bad case of catarrh and sore eyes for more than eight years, and consequently it gave me a world of trouble. I was obliged to see Dr. Salm, under his treatment the change is wonderful rapid. My friends are astonished, as well, and think with me that Dr. Salm has done another wonderful piece of work. LOUIS C. SHANNON, Whitestown, Butler Co., Pa.

A Case of Catarrah and Throat Trouble Cured by Dr. Salm.

For more than three years our two children have been suffering from catarrh and throat trouble, also enlarged tonsils. They were continually taking cod. Could hardly breathe at night. Their constitutions became undermined. After a short course of treatment with Dr. Salm, they have almost entirely recovered from their miserable disease. J. F. HARRISON, Bellefonte, Centre Co., Pa.

Couldn't Walk 15 Yards at a Time, Was So Earthly Use to Any One, Thought I Was Going to Die, but Dr. Salm Cured Me.

For 2 years or more, I have had a fearful trouble, begun to get very weak, my limbs would not carry me any more, couldn't walk a stretch of 15 yards, and my heart would beat a fearful rate, at the least exertion. It seemed my blood was turned to water, I gradually became pale as one dead. I was so earthly use to any one, and all my neighbors and relatives thought I was going to die. Home doctors couldn't help me, so I went to Dr. Salm, and today, I am happy to state, that I am stronger than ever, can eat anything, do a full day's work, and enjoy life as much as any one, and my color, any one may be proud of. Mrs. S. B. DONN, Dunlo, Cambria Co., Pa.

Suffered for 15 Years With Nervous, Inward and Ear Trouble, Tried a Half Dozen Doctors, and a Pile of Patent Medicines, but Had to go to Dr. Salm to be Cured.

For 15 years I have suffered very much with nervous, inward and ear trouble, and my condition grew worse and worse. I tried a half dozen doctors, and piles of patent medicines, to no avail. I went to Dr. Salm, and thank to his knowledge as a physician, I consider myself entirely cured. Those pains, which came every month, and the fearful nervous prostration resulting therefrom, has entirely left me and I feel happy once more. Mrs. W. M. JOE, New Florence, Westmoreland Co., Pa.

A Case of Ear Trouble Being Cured by Dr. Salm, Complicated Also With Ringing Noises and Deafness.

My treatment is for the ear and throat, I am rapidly improving, and I know I shall be cured, which I think will be soon. Mrs. M. E. DALZELL, Lewisburg, Cameron Co., Pa.

Address all communications to box 750, Columbus, O.

OUR ADVERTISEMENT WILL APPEAR TWICE BEFORE EACH VISIT.

The Indian Baby.

An article on "Home Life Among the Indians" is contributed by the Jane (Century) says: In the Indian household, as in our own, children bear an important part. The baby is the constant companion of its mother; not that other members of the family do not share in the care of it, but the little one is kept closely under the maternal eye. Soon after birth it is laid in its own bed, which is often profusely ornamented, and is always portable. A board about a foot wide and three feet long is covered with a feather pillow or with layers of soft skins. Upon these the baby is fastened by broad bands of skin, flannel, or calico. When asleep the child's arms are bound under cover, but they are released when it awakes. A great portion of the infant's time is spent lying upon a soft robe or blanket, where it can kick and crawl to its heart's content. If, however, the mother should be so engaged as to be frequently called out of the tent, the baby is laced upon its board, and hung up under a tree, or placed where there is no danger of falling. Should the mother have to go any distance from home, she will slip the strap of the board over her head, and the mother's baby will hang from the horn of the mother's saddle.

Business Notice.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria. Fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on the wrapper of every bottle of Castoria.

When baby was sick, we gave her Castoria, When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria, When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria, When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

—Russia has the most rapidly increasing population of any country in the world. The growth during the last 100 years has been a fraction less than 1,000,000 annually.

John Lowndes McLaurin, who has been appointed United States Senator from South Carolina to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Judge Earle, will be one of the youngest men in that body. He is only 37 years old, but not without valuable political experience. Mr. McLaurin is a graduate of Swarthmore College, in this State. His political relations with Senator Tillman are not of so cordial a character as they once were, and his appointment seems to give satisfaction to the Anti-Tillman faction of the South Carolina Democracy.

—After a San Diego man got a divorce from his wife the other day, he went home and found her there. She asked him to sit down to dinner, after which she asked him how he liked the new arrangement. "First rate," he replied, "I can't say I understand it, but, what's all right," said she, "I can live this way in contentment. The other way we quarrel. Now, then, suppose you retain me as housekeeper? Twenty dollars per month and board is all I ask." This struck the ex-husband favorably, and the bargain was closed on the spot. The couple have not had a sign of trouble since, although they were in hot water for thirty-two years, fretting under the marital yoke. They dare not quarrel much now, for fear one will leave the other in a lurch. He must have his meals cooked, and she must have a place to stay. Together they are happy now, and the bargain promises to last to the end.

—"I have never had a day's sickness in my life," said a middle-aged man the other day. "What a comfort it would be," sighs some poor invalid, "to be in his place for a year or two." Yet half of the invalids we see might be just as healthy as he, if they would only take the proper care for themselves, eat proper food—and digest it.

It's so strange that such simple things are overlooked, and that we want health. Food makes health.

It makes strength—and strength wards off sickness. The man who had never been sick was strong because he always digested his food, and you could become the same by helping your stomach to work as well as his. Stomach Digestive Cordial will help your stomach, and will make you strong and healthy by making the food you eat make you fat.

Druggists sell it. Trial bottle 10 cents.

—There was a touch of humor in the proceedings of the Presbyterian General Assembly at Eagle Lake, Ind., on Saturday. During a speech made by ex-postmaster General Wanamaker on a business topic he found occasion to say that he had never seen a perfect man, and he doubted whether there had ever been one.

"Just then," says the telegraphic report of the proceedings, "a little, timid, shrinking body rose in the back of the room and told the speaker that she had heard of one perfect woman. When inquiry was made as to this remarkable entity, she said: 'It was my husband's first wife.' This was good. The 'little, timid, shrinking body' certainly delivered a dexterous thrust.

—The State Treasury will show a deficit at the close of the fiscal year, and it is likely that another mill will be added to the personal property tax. It takes the grand but extravagant old party to open the mills!

Fish With Legs Found in Colorado.

Much consternation and still more wonder was created in Denver recently by the discovery in the office of Mrs. Martha A. Shute, secretary of the state board of horticulture, of an axolotl, or fish, with legs, which had become metamorphosed into a salamander. All kinds of theories to account for its presence there were broached during the day. Of these theories the strangest appears to be the most tenable. This is that the evolved axolotl was taken up by evaporation from a mountain lake near the city of Mexico, where its species is most abundant, to come to earth again in Denver with Thursday afternoon's abnormally heavy rainfall. Yesterday morning, when janitor Smith opened the windows in order to air the office against the arrival of Mrs. Shute, he beheld an object on the sill outside which caused him to spring back in horror. Squatted on the sill was a hideous, dirty-hued green and yellow reptile, about ten inches in length, with a head like that of a bulldog, an enormous mouth, wide open, six web-footed paws, and a tail that tapered to a lash, and was curled at the end.

Nearly Drowned by a Turtle.

As some boys were following a seine in the Ohio canal at Warren, O., a large turtle fastened to the toes of one of the lads, and but for the assistance of the men present would have drowned the boy. To unloose the reptile its head had to be cut off close to its jaws, and then for some time could the teeth be loosened from the flesh and bone. The turtle weighed about thirty pounds, the largest ever captured in Pike county. The boy became nearly frantic with pain and fright.

—At the encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic, to be held in Buffalo, in August, the Governors of nearly all the Eastern and Middle States are expected to be present with their staff. President McKinley will review the troops.

New Advertisements.

WE are selling a good grade of tea—green—black or mixed at 28cts per lb. Try it. SECHLER & CO.

FOR INFANTS AND CHILDREN.

DO NOT BE IMPOSED UPON, BUT INSIST UPON HAVING CASTORIA, AND SEE THAT THE FAC-SIMILE SIGNATURE OF

CHAS. H. FLETCHER

IS ON THE WRAPPER. WE SHALL PROTECT OURSELVES AND THE PUBLIC AT ALL HAZARDS.

EDWARD McGUINESS, TAILOR.

McClain Block, opposite the Bush House, Second Floor.

A Full Line of Spring and Summer Suitings is Now Being Shown to Purchasers of Fine Clothing.

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

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SECHLER & CO.

TUBS, PAILS, WASH RUBBERS, BROOMS, BRUSHES, BASKETS.

SECHLER & CO.

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