

FARM NOTES.

A merino ram sold for \$8000 at Sidney, and at other points in a stratum from \$2000 to \$6000 have been paid for rams. These prices are high, but the sheep breeders did not make any considerable profit until they began to buy the best rams in other countries.

If weeds are allowed to become dry before they are turned under they will rob the land of fertility, but if plowed under when green they will quickly decompose and restore to the land that of which the soil was deprived. By plowing under the green weeds there will be no seeds.

It is an old story, but worth bringing forth as new, that salt is an excellent fertilizer for fruit trees. It must be used sparingly. A quart is enough for a comparatively young tree—a half-bushel might be spread under a bearing one—strewing it thinly over the ground as far as the boughs extend.

Evergreen hedges will last for years if they are kept in good condition by careful trimming. The great scourge of hedges is the basket weevil, which can, however, be easily kept in check, but which is not done by all, the result being that the hedges in an entire community are sometimes ruined by the negligence of a few.

The director of the Minnesota experiment station announces that cabbages can be grown as stock food with little cost. They were grown alongside of roots, rape, sorghum and other forage plants and were found healthy and palatable for sheep. The seed was sown in drills and the plants put out, so as to avoid transplanting. The cabbages can be eventually pastured off by sheep, thus costing nothing for harvesting them.

Asparagus rust is due to a fungus which grows through the substance of the plant. The difficulty is one that is becoming serious with growers of asparagus, the several methods of spraying not being completely effective. The best remedy is to cut down the stalks, cover with straw or hay and burn the bed, compelling the fire to pass over every square inch of ground and consuming all of the material.

A western poultry paper recently published an article on poultry, and cause of death among same. By investigation it was proved that 99 per cent. of the chickens that die lose their life in consequence of the ravages of lice, either directly or indirectly; that a laying hen covered with lice becomes so debilitated that her chickens are not so strong as those from hens free of lice.

Difficulties with milk fever can be avoided with care and at less expense than to be annoyed with it when the cow has her calf. Previous to calving the cows should receive green food, ensilage and hay, with a bran mash during meals, according to the season of the year, allowing no grain at all if she is fat. It is from making the cows too fat that some cases of milk fever occur, and such foods as cooked turnips, chopped carrots or any food not too concentrated are better than dry hay or grain.

There are laws in nearly all the States relating to the destruction of Canada thistles, but they are not strictly enforced. The cheapest way to get rid of them is not to allow them to grow. If kept in check, so as to prevent growth, they will die; but if they make only slight growth they hold the land persistently. A crop of potatoes one year, followed by cabbage the next, will clear them out if clean cultivation is given. The potatoes may be late, with peas first, as an early crop, and the cabbages may be preceded by early turnips. If only one crop is grown each year the land should be plowed every time the thistles begin to appear, as the hoe will finish them during the cultivation of the crop.

The breed is as important as the feed in raising hogs for market, and the farmer should make himself familiar with the wants of the customers. The Berkshire has long been famous as a superior breed for the production of hams, while the Essex, also a black hog, has the reputation of producing the best side meat. For a long period of time the Chester Whites, of Pennsylvania, had a reputation second to no other breed, when large carcasses were the rule, but to adapt them to the conditions required for market they were improved by crosses with the Yorkshire and Suffolk, the result being a sacrifice of hardness and a reduction in size, but a marked improvement in their general quality. Of recent years the Jersey Reds and Poland Chinas have come to the front, both breeds being hardy, but they are rapidly falling behind from the practice of inbreeding by some of the breeders who have established lines of pedigrees. Farmers who have been successful have used coarse sows which have proved to be good mothers, resorting to pure-bred males, but they have not been careful in properly mating their stock as they should, as they have bred from animals too young and thus reduced the vigor of their herds. Some breeds, like the Chester Whites, thrive better than others in cold climates, while the black breeds—Essex, Berkshire, and Poland China—are better adapted to the South.

The theory that corn is the principal source from which pork must be produced has done harm, not that corn has failed to hold its high position in that respect, but that farmers have not availed themselves of the waste products of the farm as assistants to corn. Losses have also resulted from the use of corn exclusively, digestion and disease occurring because of a lack of variety in the food. Some farmers turn their pigs on the clover fields, but dislike to do so owing to the rooting up of the fields by the animals. It has been demonstrated at several experiment stations that growing forage crops, and using the waste products of the dairy, the cost of pork on eastern farms can be made as low as in the west included in slaughtering and preparing the hogs for market, as the farmer cannot compete in that respect with the large packing houses that are supplied with labor-saving machinery, but there are seasons when the farmer is really idle and his labor possesses no value at all unless he can apply it. It will pay to raise hogs that can be sold in less than a year, or if the winter expenses can be avoided, hence a pig farrowed in April and sold in December has six months of moderate weather in its favor for foraging which reduces the amount of corn required and saves much labor to the farmer at the time he is busy with his crops.

The New Seal Law.

An act for the destruction of wildcats, foxes and minks in this Commonwealth, and providing for the payment of bonuses on the same, officers fees, and fixing a penalty for violation of the same.

Section 1. Be it enacted, etc., that for the benefit of agriculture, and the protection of game within this Commonwealth, there is hereby established the following provisions for the destruction of certain noxious animals, to be paid by the respective counties in which the same are slain, namely: For every wildcat, two dollars; for every fox, red or gray, one dollar; for every mink, fifty cents.

Section 2. It shall be the duty of any person having killed any of the animals mentioned in the first section of this act, who is desirous of availing himself of the premiums therein provided, to produce such slain animals before any magistrate, alderman or justice of the peace of the county in which the same were killed, and make affidavit of the time and place of killing the same: Provided, That the seal of the county in which the animal was slain shall be placed on the nose of any such animal when so preferred, and upon the receipt of any such animal or pelt, it shall be the duty of the said officer in presence of said person killing such animal, and one elector of the county, to produce such animal, and in the presence of such persons burn the same.

Section 3. Upon the destruction of such animals, the said officer shall give to the person producing such animal or pelt a certificate of compliance with the provisions of this act, directed to the commissioners of the county in which such animal was slain, which certificate shall contain the following fact: The kind of animal, and when, where and by whom killed, and the date by whom, and in the presence of what elector the ears of such animal were destroyed; and upon the production of such certificate the said commissioners shall give an order upon the county treasurer for the payment of premium or premiums provided by this act; and it shall be the further duty of the said officer taking the affidavit provided for in the second section of this act, to file the same forthwith, or cause the same to be filed in the office of the commissioners of the county; and upon filing the same, the said officer shall receive from the county treasurer the sum of twenty-five cents as full compensation for all his services under this act.

Section 4. If any person shall willfully and fraudulently collect any premium or premiums provided in this act, or shall aid or assist in any official capacity or otherwise in the same, he, she or they shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, upon conviction thereof he, she or they shall be sentenced to pay a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars, and undergo an imprisonment in the county jail of the proper county not exceeding one year, both, or either, at the discretion of the court.

Section 5. All acts or parts of acts inconsistent herewith be and the same are hereby repealed.

Approved—The 9th day of July, A. D., 1897.

DANIEL H. HASTINGS.

SOMETHING TO KNOW.—It may be worth something to know that the very best medicine for restoring the tired or nervous system to a healthy vigor is electric bitters. This medicine is purely vegetable, acts by giving tone to the nerve centres in the stomach, gently stimulates the liver and kidneys, and aids these organs in throwing off impurities in the blood. Electric bitters improves the appetite, aids digestion, and is pronounced by those who have tried it as the very best blood purifier and nerve tonic. Try it. Sold for 50c or \$1.00 per bottle at Green's drug store, Bush House.

The famous Sphinx near the Pyramids of Gizeh was thoroughly investigated by Professor Erman, who at a recent meeting of the Berlin Academy delivered a lecture about its probable age. Careful researches show that it could not have been built previous to the so-called "Middle Kingdom," or about 2000 B. C. Between the front paws there was originally the image of a crocodile, all traces of which have at the present time disappeared. For the building of the colossal work more than twenty years must have been necessary, even if 1500 men had been employed all the time.

Fable of the Dog.  
Once upon a time a dog had a tin can tied to his tail.  
"Alas!" exclaimed the unhappy beast, when he could run no farther, "what a curse is life! Yet death has no charms for such as I."  
This fable teaches that the pessimist is the creature of environment as well as temperament; of the objective fact as well as the subjective illusion.

Recently a small boy ate buttercups and as a result died. Since then there has been published a list of poisonous wild flowers, popularly considered harmless, but certain to be fatal if eaten by a careless person or ignorant child. These flowers are buttercups,celandine, wood anemone, daffodils, narcissus, Hyacinth, jonquils, wild hyacinth, monk's hood, foxglove, nightshade, briony, mezerone and henbane.

A new device by which trains in motion may communicate with each other or may receive and send messages has been exhibited at Indianapolis and railroad men say it is practicable. A strip of metal is placed between the rails of the track, and by means of a brush or wheel, which runs on this strip of metal, a connection is made with ordinary telegraph instruments in the train.

A heavy farm gate fell on the 6-year old son of George Berry, a well-known farmer in the vicinity of Mackeyville, and injured him seriously. The accident occurred on Saturday morning and the child is now suffering with a broken leg and severe bruises about the head.

"Any instructions, doctor?" they asked, as he emerged from the room of the man who had sent for him in a rush.  
"Only one," he replied.  
"What is that?"  
"Don't let him read any more patent medicine advertisements. He has too vivid an imagination."

"I have come to say good-by, Miss McFlirt; shall I have the pleasure of seeing you in the city this fall?"  
"Probably, Mr. Beryl, should you chance to meet me."—Brooklyn Life.

The confidence of the people in Hood's Sarsaparilla is due to its unequalled record of wonderful cures.

Public School Laws.

Some Facts Our Readers Will Be Interested in Knowing.

The following law relating to the public schools of the state were among those passed by the late legislature, according to the Harrisburg school Gazette:

That school boards may purchase flags and may display them whenever they deem proper.

The school children shall have the use of the books of the board during vacation for a pay or select school, provided the teacher has a valid certificate.

That school directors shall be authorized to provide transportation for school children, at the expense of the district, to the public schools of the district in which they reside or to the schools of neighbor districts.

That a copy of Small's Legislative Handbook shall now and hereafter following each decennial census, be placed in each public school of the commonwealth, and biennially a copy of the school law and decisions, by the state superintendent.

That independent school districts now existing may be abolished by the courts whenever a majority of the taxable citizens of any school district, out of which any independent district may be created, petition for such action.

That school directors may establish and maintain, out of the public school treasury free kindergartens for children between the ages of three and six years, residing in the district.

That it shall be unlawful for any industrial establishment to employ any minor who cannot read and write in the English language, unless he has attended in the preceding year, an evening or day school for a period of sixteen weeks.

That school boards shall have power to levy a special tax of one dollar annually on every male inhabitant who is of age to attend school, and who is not so amended as to increase the compulsory age to 16 years, to require attendance continuously during at least 70 per cent. of the term, which period shall begin at the beginning of the school term, or at a time to be fixed by the board at their organization; that between the ages of 13 to 16 a child shall be excused if he has regular employment.

Our Wheat and the Old World.

PHILADELPHIA, August 28.—The Press will say to-morrow that the Russian government is meditating the promulgation of a decree prohibiting the export of wheat, owing to the small crops in Southern Russia, and this report is causing some uneasiness to those interested.

The effect of this contemplated action would be to create a strong demand for grain in the Black sea, so that much grain as is possible may be shipped before the prohibition takes effect. This in itself would be calculated to force up freights on vessels loading here. A well-known shipping man in this city said that this contemplated action of the Russian government makes it an almost settled fact that Europe must look to the United States alone to fill her orders for cereals. Just what increase of business this means for Philadelphia, New York and Baltimore alone is incalculable. The exports of grain from Philadelphia, which already are the largest on record, will reach figures in excess of what has been the most sanguine expectation of shippers.

Within the next few weeks cargoes of grain will be shipped from here to ports in the Adriatic sea, to Marseilles and Alexandria, Egypt.

Three Men From Pittston, Pa., Who Got \$85,000 Each.

TACOMA, Wash., Aug. 28.—F. O'Reilly, Frank Flanagan and P. O'Brien have arrived from Louisiana with \$85,000 each in dust, nuggets and gold dust, valued at Dawson. They left Klondyke on July 6th and were the last men out, having come overland via Skagway. O'Reilly says there were nearly six tons of dust, worth over \$2,000,000 at Dawson when they left. The owners in most instances were going to St. Michael's the next river steamer and coming down on the steamers Portland and Excelsior.

Flanagan and O'Brien are in Portland. They are due here to-morrow and will leave this week for their old home at Pittston. O'Reilly will winter in Ireland. They went to Yukon two years ago, and after a year of fruitless prospecting, they claim \$7 and 39 on Bonanza creek, which they expect to yield \$500,000. They claim to have a pay streak sixty feet wide for 200 feet along the creek bottom and have worked only eight feet of its length.

This estimate that the Klondyke district will produce fully \$100,000,000 of this winter. An immense area of the Yukon remains unprospected, and other streams no less rich will be found.

The Texas Watermelon.

Compare the watermelon crop of Texas with the Washington monument at Washington, D. C. The monument is 552 feet high and 146 feet square at its base. Build a monument of Texas' 40,000,000 melons, pack them solid, and they would make a column 1,225 feet high, 145 feet square at the base. If the bottom layer there would be 24,528 melons, occupying 21,462 square feet. This calculation is based on the average size of the Texas melons—13 inches long and 9 inches in diameter. These 40,000,000 would weigh in the aggregate the enormous total of 800,000,000 pounds. It would require 30,000 freight cars and 1,300 full trains of 25 cars each to transport them. The trains, with not a foot of space between them, would cover a distance of 170 miles.

Pawned His Legs for Drink.

The Chicago police are hunting for the legs of a man who pawned his artificers for drink. When taken before the court he said he needed a drink the night before, and not having any money, he pawned his cork legs for the liquor. The case was dismissed, and the police were sent to find the legs, as their owner could not remember with whom he pawned them.

The acceptance of presents by teachers from pupils has been forbidden by a number of school boards throughout the State. This step has been taken because the boards believe that many poor children are embarrassed at their inability to contribute along with the other children. They also regard the practice as tending to influence the teachers relations with the pupils.—Ex.

"My wife will be the first Klondyke widow."  
"Why? Are you going?"  
"No; but I'm being talked to death by men who want to borrow money to get there."—Chicago Record.

Seal Herd Dwindling.

The Killing of Females With Unborn Pups the First Cause of the Diminution.

PORTLAND, Ore., Aug. 28.—Dr. David Starr Jordan, commissioner in chief of the fur seal investigations, arrived from Alaska to-day and went through to San Francisco. Speaking of the sealing question, he said:

"The breeding grounds show a shrinkage of about 15 per cent. over the conditions of last season; the hunting grounds a shrinkage of 33 per cent. The primary cause of shrinkage of females on the breeding grounds is the pelagic catch of last fall, this spring. To this is added the loss, due to starvation, of orphaned pups in 1894 which should this year have lived to give birth to their first pups. This starvation in 1894, affecting, as it did in a like measure, the male herd, is the cause of the diminution of killable seals on the hunting grounds. The decline of the herd is everywhere more distinctly marked than it was last year, owing to the effects of the resumption of pelagic killing in Bering sea after the *modus vivendi* of 1893. For 1898 the shrinkage will be still greater through the destruction, in 1894, of unborn pups with impregnated females killed. Thus the evil effects of pelagic sealing in any particular year are still more clearly felt three or four years after. Even if pelagic sealing should be stopped at once, the decline of the herd must go on until after 1900, because of the after effect, due to the destruction of nursing and unborn offspring. The pelagic fleet in Bering sea numbers about 20 vessels as against 68 last year. The catches are unprofitable. No seizures have been made."

The Rivers are Full of Pearls.

Recent Discoveries in Arkansas Show the Fisheries are Very Extensive—Thousands of Hunting Tents.—Are First Class, and Range in Value from \$10 to \$800 Each.—Greatest Finds in History.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Aug. 28th.—New discoveries of valuable deposits of pearls in lakes and rivers in Arkansas have added greatly to the excitement already existing over similar discoveries, and to-day thousands of people are wading through the waters in different parts of the State searching for the precious gems.

In the Arkansas river and the creeks, lakes and bayous near the Little Rock pearls have been picked up ranging in value from \$10 to \$800 each. Hundreds of people are working the Soline, White and other rivers, and many valuable finds have been reported. Additional discoveries were made on the Forebore river yesterday, and hundreds of people are swarming to that stream. There are 57 streams in the State that are rich in pearls of large size. In the course of a survey made in the White River in 1895, \$5,000 worth of pearls were collected by members of the survey in the course of their duties.

Recent discoveries lead to the assertion that never in man's history were so many and so large pearls discovered. Pearls of from 30 to 50 grains in weight are no uncommon things to find in the possession of country lads, who fish for pearls for pastime. The color of the pearls is that of a saline rose, and texture is first-class.

Niagara Falls.

\$10 Excursion via Pennsylvania Railroad.

The last two ten-day excursions of the present season to Niagara Falls via the Pennsylvania railroad will leave Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Washington on September 4th and 16th. An experienced tourist agent and chaperon accompany each excursion.

Excursion tickets, good for return passage on any regular train, exclusive of limited express trains, within ten days, will be sold at \$10 from Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, and all points on the Delaware division; \$9.70 from Lancaster; \$8.60 from Altoona and Harrisburg; \$8.25 from Williamsport; \$8.50 from Williamsport; and at proportionate rates from other points. A stop-over will be allowed at Buffalo, Rochester, and Watkins returning.

A special train of Pullman parlor cars and day coaches will be run with each excursion. In connection with excursion of September 7th, 8th, and 9th, from Niagara Falls to Toronto via the Grand Trunk, an excursion, at rate of \$1.50 for the round trip, on account of the Victorian era exposition and industrial fair, to be held at Toronto, August 30th, to September 11th, 1897. For further information apply to nearest agent, or address Geo. W. Boyd, assistant general passenger agent, Broad street station, Philadelphia. 42-33-2t

The Pope Intereced.

Will Appeal to the Queen in Behalf of Evangeline Cisneros.

ROME, Aug. 28.—The pope will recommend to the queen regent of Spain that special clemency be exercised toward Evangeline Cisneros. His holiness has taken deep interest in the fate of the Cuban girl, and the Vatican will lose no time in making the papal recommendation for mercy to the queen. This was today stated to *The Post* correspondent in the Vatican by Cardinal Ronpolia, secretary to his holiness. Cardinal Ronpolia said that the pope, while disapproving of the Cuban insurrection, has never failed to council conciliation and magnanimity to the Spanish government.

Business Notice.

Children Cry for Fletcher'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.

New Advertisements.

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

Medical.

A BUILDER'S EXPERIENCE.  
A USEFUL LIFE RENEWED  
IN A REMARKABLE MANNER.

Udney Y. Wilson Was Near Death's Door. Doctors Failed to Help Him—A Home Remedy Succeeded in Saving His Life.

From the Evening News, Detroit, Mich.

Udney Y. Wilson, contractor, and builder, living in Detroit, Mich., at 87 High street, west, said regarding Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People: "For years I have been out of doors in all kinds of bad weather, looking after my building contracts. I have worked many days in the rain and cold to complete some building. About two years ago I noticed I could not get around as I should, and commenced to have a severe pain in my back. I tried the usual remedies without getting any relief, and for nearly a year I suffered intensely. I kept up as long as I could, as I had several contracts for buildings that had to be completed.

"At night I could not sleep. My physician said it was my kidneys, and every day I went out doors they would keep me awake nearly all the following night. Instead of getting better I became worse, and worried a great deal about my work. The doctor said I must quit work and go to bed, or he would not be responsible for my life.

"All the medicines I took only helped me temporarily. Some days I would feel better and go out a day only to be again confined to my bed for weeks at a time. One day my wife suggested that I try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, and I laughed at the idea. "Finally when I got into such a condition that I would take almost anything in the hope of relief, I tried the pills. They helped me from the start, but I would not acknowledge it and said it was the other medicine that had just commenced to work. I disliked to own up that Dr. Wil-

liams' Pink Pills helped me, as I had no confidence in them. When I could not carry on the imposition any farther, I told my wife that the pills were helping me. I took three boxes before I was entirely cured, and we now keep them in the house all the time.

"I am not prepared to say that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People will cure everything, but I know they will cure kidney troubles, general muscular weakness, as they cured me.

"I now recommend them to everyone in my neighborhood, where I formerly made sport of all proprietary remedies."

U. Y. WILSON.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, a Notary Public, this fourth day of March, 1897.

ROBERT E. HULL, JR., Notary Public.

Wayne County, Michigan.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People contain, in a condensed form, all the elements necessary to give new life and richness to the blood and restore shattered nerves. They are an unfailing specific for such diseases as locomotor ataxia, partial paralysis, St. Vitus's dance, sciatica, neuralgia, rheumatism, nervous headache, after effect of the grippe, palpitation of the heart, pale and sallow complexion, all forms of weakness either in male or female.

Pills are sold by all dealers, or will be sent post paid on receipt of price, 50 cents a box, or six boxes for \$2.50 (if you are never sold in bulk or by 100), by addressing Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y.

She Broke Her Face.

While dancing at the International Club Miss Ruth Trish of San Antonio, Texas slipped on the smooth floor, falling on her face and breaking her nose.

Castoria.

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.

C C A S T O R I A  
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C C C A S T O R I A

THE CENTAUR CO.  
71 Murray St., N. Y.

New Advertisements.

DOLLAR WHEAT.

The news of greatly shortened crops, or absolutely ruined crops, are the reports coming to us from India, Europe and South America. Heavy orders for wheat are coming from the other side of the Atlantic, and with the receipt of each order the price goes up, which indicates dollar wheat before the crop of 1897 is sold, if it means anything.

We sell Threshing Machines, Horse Powers, as well as Traction and Portable Engines. We offer some second-hand Threshers for sale.

Plows and Harrows to put on the next crop.

The Champion and Pennsylvania Grain Drills, all of the latest improvements at low prices.

Fertilizers of the very best; more value for the money than we ever offered heretofore.

Timothy and Clover Seed, choice stock, as well as other farm seeds.

Corn Harvesters and Corn Huskers and Shredders of the McCormick make at away down prices.

The Keystone Corn Shellers, Corn Huskers and Fodder Shredders, the reputation of which for good work is well established.

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New Advertisements.

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

New Advertisements.

EDWARD McGUINESS,

TAILOR.

Second floor Lyon & Co. Store Building, Allegheny St.

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

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

ACCIDENT

HEALTH

INSURANCE.

THE FIDELITY MUTUAL AID ASSO-

CIATION

WILL PAY YOU

If disabled by an accident \$2.00 per month

If you lose two limbs, \$28 to \$30,000.

If you lose one eye, \$28 to \$30,000.

If you lose one limb, \$33 to \$20,000.

If you are ill \$40 per month.

If killed, will pay your heirs, \$208 to \$5,000.

If you die from natural cause, \$300.

IF INSURED.

You cannot lose all your income when you are sick or disabled by accident.

Absolute protection at a cost of \$1.00 to \$2.25 per month.

The Fidelity Mutual Aid association is pre-eminently the largest and strongest accident and health association in the United States.

It has \$6,000,000 cash deposits with the States of California and Missouri, which, together, with an ample reserve fund and large assets, make its certificate an absolute guarantee of the solidity of protection to its members.

For particulars address

J. L. M. SHETTERLEY,

Secretary and General Manager,

San Francisco, Cal.

TUBS, PAILS, WASH RUBBERS,

BROOMS, BRUSHES, BASKETS.

SECHLER & CO.

Insurance.

Insurance.

A LETTER THAT SPEAKS FOR ITSELF!!

PLEASANT GAP, PA., Aug. 14, 1897.

MR. J. EDW. LAWRENCE,

Manager Union Mutual Life Insurance Co. Belleville, Pa.

Dear Sir—

I acknowledge the receipt this day of the Union Mutual Life Insurance Company of Portland, Maine, for two thousand dollars (\$2,000) in payment of the death claim of my brother's life, the late Dr. S. E. Noll. I wish to thank you for the prompt and business like manner that you and your company have shown in the settlement of this claim.

My brother was insured in March, 1897, and died the following July, he had paid but \$48.16 for which I am