

Bellefonte, Pa., Feb. 18, 1898.

## FARM NOTES.

-While there are innumerable remedies recommended and used for the protection of young trees against the depredations of of young trees against the depredations of rabbits, mice and other animals there is nothing better and more reliable, according to American Agriculturist than small meshed wire netting wound around the tree and tied together with a wire. "It is inexpensive, durable, does not keep out light and oir and is inexpensive, durable, does not keep out light and air and is in every way preferable to tarred paper, tin and any of the close coverings recommended.'

-The brush and currycomb are far less used on cows than they are on horses, yet they are quite as necessary to the animal's comfort. Who has not seen cattle rubbing their sides against a fence or tree, or their backs under some overhanging limbs? It not only adds to their comfort to rub them down, but it draws the blood nearer the surface, so that the animal is warmer. With the same feeding a well groomed cow will keep in good condition when she would be scrawney and raw boned if not regularly curried or brushed.

The new onion culture is becoming so well known that it is almost a misnomer to call it new. The modern method differs from the old in that the seed is sown under glass in February or March and the plants set in the open ground about the 1st of May, cutting back the tops and roots, too, if they are long and putting them three inches apart in the rows. The old way is to plant seed in open field about April 1st, rows about 14 inches apart and thinning plants to four inches. A heavy application of barnyaid manure gives better re-sults with onions than the more concentrated fertilizers.

—Young orchards frequently suffer greatly during the winter from the depredations of rabbits and mice. Numerous remedies have been recommended, even the use of wire netting bound about the lower part of the trees, but this is not only expensive but fails to keep out the mice. As animals are not apt to know a tree covered with any substance having an offensive taste or odor, axle grease will be found a remedy at once cheap and efficacious. Apply thickly from the surface of the ground a foot up on the trunk of the tree and you will have little or no trouble with mice or rabbits One application now will be effective until early spring.

-- Many do not know how to bridle a colt. Not every one knows how to even bridle a horse that has been bridled hundreds of times. A large number do not have a smooth temper when the horse re-fuses to "take the bit" and at once proceed to give him a "bit" of chastisement, which only makes matters worse. The horse that has been properly bridled when a colt will rarely forget the lessons learned in youth. The way to do this, says the Iowa Homestead, is to smooth out the foretop so it will not be in the way, grasp the brow band of the bridle in the right hand and the bit with the left. The bridle is thus held in position, and with the fingers of the left hand entrance to the mouth is made by pressing against the gums between the incisor and jaw teeth. This will seldom fail to cause him to open his mouth, and the bit can easily be put in, but it should not be done suddenly or violently. After the bit is in the mouth the ears should be carefully and gently placed in position.

-During cold weather, and especially in early winter, barn fed stock is more or less liable to mild attacks of various disease which, if properly treated in the early stages, are not apt to make much trouble. Warm, properly ventilated buildings, proper food and water are the best safeguard against disease. Cows are liable to colds, which cause a shrinkage in the flow of milk and a discharge of water from the eyes and mucous from the nostrils. If the animal is warmly stabled she will soon recover, but the bowels must be kept open by rations of root crops, or, if necessary, by the use of condition powders.

Bad colds frequently cause the animals to become stiff in the shoulders, eyes red, tongue swollen and breath offensive. For this trouble give a dose of Epsom salts, about a pound. Afterward give two drachms of potassium daily for ten days. This will usually effect a cure in two weeks at most, but if the animal is not nearly well at the end of that period repeat the doses of potassium for about ten days longer.

-The winter forcing of lettuce near large cities is a very profitable investment, the crop being in good demand, with good prices for the best stock. The New York experiment station at Geneva has been at work, growing lettuce on the bench in one house. A contributor to American Gardening tells all about it. He

The plan in growing winter lettuce is to sow the seeds thinly in small plats and when fit for transplanting I prick out singly into pots 2½ inch size and plunge them in the benches to remain until fit to market. The distance from each pot is 10 inches every way, and I find that by confining the roots in those small pots the lettuce heads better and sooner than if planted in the ordinary way. The small pots cost \$3 per 1,000, and when shipping my lettuce to market I pack in trays in damp Sphagnum moss, without removing the pots. The lettuce thus keeps fresh for a long time, and I can command a larger price and get the first sale.

The proper temperature to produce first class lettuce is from 50 to 60 degrees, and at all times in favorable weather admit abundance of fresh air. Water should be given freely on all bright days overhead with a moderate sprinkler, and after dark weather, when the sun shines brightly, the lettuce should be sprinkled lightly overhead two or three times daily.

Before planting lettuce finally in the benches turn the plants upside down in your hand and dust some finely powdered tobacco on the under sides of all the foliage. This will prevent insects getting on them. By proper attention to ventilation and an occasional dusting of tobacco powder on the leaves as the growth advances the crop

will be kept clean and healthy.

The benches should be six inches deep, with two inches of well decomposed manure in the bottom, the remainder being filled with good, fresh loam prepared in this way Three shovefuls of loam to one of leaf mold and one of sand. In this preparation I grow lettuces all winter, and my last crop is as good as the first. I use a light dressing of bonemeal at each planting, lightly sprinkling over the surface of the soil.

Every two weeks I sow five or six varieties in smail plats, and as soon as fit for transplanting into small pots they are planted and plunged in the benches immediately. As one crop is removed another crop takes its place, and no part of the

bench is unoccupied.

Six successful crops of lettuce can be raised easily throughout the winter.

George Washington's Mother.

If it be true that a man is born twenty generations before his appearance in the world, then it naturally follows that the appreciation of a man's ancestry is as necessary in understanding the man as is the appreciation of his own life and work. George Washington was accustomed to say that for everything he was and had and did, he was indebted to his mother. Mar-tha Washington who shared in his life, is a much to his mother, we may be sure that he was speaking in good, sober prose, and said what he meant, and meant what he

HER PERSONAL APPEARANCE. Portrait painters were not numerous in the early days, and not a picture was left of the mother of Washington. She is described, however, as having been of medium height, with a rounded matronly figure and having a clearly marked face, strong and firm, and which is said to have resembled. Indeed, there are those who have said that her rugged features were more like those of a man than a woman, but it is no cause for wonder if the young widow, left with the care of six children and a small estate, should have developed a firmness and decision of character which a woman carefully shielded and protected from contact with the world would never know.

THE HOME LIFE. George was the eldest of six children and he was not quite 12 years of age when his father died and Mary Washington was compelled to assume the duties of both father and mother. The family was dwell-ing near Fredricksburg at the time, for the birthplace of George had been destroyed by fire and a new house built near the Rappahannock. The mother, intense in her love, kept the grief for the dead to herself, and aroused herself for the duty of caring for the living. And first of all she trained her children to obey. She was kind in her manner, but not demonstrative, but behind it all lay firmness and conviction that began now to manifest themselves. George in his home learned how to obey, a lesson he later taught his soldiers and countrymen. There was also a devout religious atmosphere in the home. Every day the mother retired to a secluded spot among the rocks and trees near her home to pray. Perhaps this custom of his mother's may have had something to do with that now famous prayer of her son's at Valley Forge. She was insistent upon the works of charity and in these trained her children to share. The style of living was almost severe in its simplicity. This was a part of her faith, for in after years, when the problem of existence was happily solved and she might have a share in what was considered luxury for the times, she still maintained the quiet and simplicity of her early life. Strong, true, decided, Lafayette described her as being a mother who belonged to the type of earlier days, like the Spartan or the Roman, rather than to the woman of her own times. And George's half brother, Lawrence, for Mary Ball was the second

in awe or more deeply respected than Mary Washington. NOT ALL SERIOUSNESS. With all her strong qualities, however, her children loved as well as respected her, and there was no place to which the young people loved more to come than to her home. George, like most of the lads of of his time, contracted a fever for the the sea. He would be a sailor lad, and his brother Lawrence strengthened his hopes. For a long time the mother protested, but finally gave her consent, though much against her will. His luggage had been carried on board the vessel, when there came a letter from her brother in England, strongly protesting against the boy being allowed to enter the British navy. Strength ened in her own conviction, she even then "put her foot down," the permission was withdrawn and George did not become a sailor, much to his mother's relief and the infinite profit of the country. George is said to have strongly resembled his young er sister, Jane, and it was a favorite prank of hers in later years to wrap herself in a long military cloak, and, donning a military hat, move about the town, receiving the salutations which the people in their innocence thought they Were paying to her

wife of Augustine Washington, was accus

tomed to say even when he was a gray haired old man, that in all his life he had

never met a woman of whom he stood more

illustrious brother. AS A BUSINESS WOMAN.

The care of the estate was left her by her husband, and like the prudent woman that she was, she looked well to the ways of her household. In an old-fashioned open chaise she used to drive to her little farm near Fredricksburg. She rode about the fields, inspected the crops and buildings and insisted upon the men doing exactly what she told them. It is recorded that follow his own judgment instead of her directions. "I command you, there is nothing left for you but to obey." In the duties of the home and care of her lands the time passed and at last her before the command to the command to the command to the command that the command to t the time passed, and at last her son was appointed commander-in-chief of the armies of the newly-born nation. Her love and counsels had aided him thus far, and now the son did not forget the mother.

WHEN THE WAR BROKE OUT.

Martha Washington could in a measure share in some of the camp experiences of her husband, but Mary, the mother, must be kept in quiet and seclusion more appropriate to her age. Near Fredricksburg the general found a nice protected and secluded place for his mother, and from time to time her suspense was relieved by the messages he sent her. One incident in particular is recalled. It was after the battle of Trenton and the hearts of all patriots had been stirred to fresh courage. The men who had brought her word were loud in their praises of her son and their praises were just, but Mary Washington received the message calmly, although she did not attempt to conceal her pleasure while she disclaimed all the plaudits of her son. She had always been sparing of her words of

blame and praise alike. WHEN THE WAR ENDED. Again word was brought her after Cornwallis had surrendered Yorktown and the feelings of the mother were mingled with those of the true-hearted woman. She lifted her hands toward Heaven, but without a tear, and speaking calmly, she said: "Thank God! War will now be ended, and peace, independence and happiness bless our country!" Then the feeling of the mother came to the front, and she said: "I am not surprised at what George has done, for he has always been a very good boy." What can be said of a mother, who in her moment of grateful happiness and pride is the medicine could place the goodness of her son in ad-

vance of his greatness? WASHINGTON'S RETURN.

Alone, except with his friend Lafayette, An Intensely Dramatic Scene at the without horses or attendants, the great comrade came back to his mother's house. She was alone, yet busy in her old age in the simple duties of her house work. She was told that the hero of the times, the man whom all the country and nearly all the countries were then praising was at the door. But whatever he was to others he was still her boy, and in a moment she folded him in a warm embrace, such as she used to give him when as a little fellow he climbed into her lap. Again she called him by the fond names she had used in his childhood, and though she marked the furrows which his struggles had traced deep in his face her very thought was of him, not of the name he had won, and we are told that in that interview between mother and son she had not said one word of the fame or glory he had won. She consented to attend the ball which was given by the people of the town in honor of the general. She dressed herself plainly like the ordinary matron of Virginia, and simply and quietly entered the room lean ing on the arm of her son. She did not long remain, however, for soon remarking that her dancing days were pretty well over, she left the room for the young people. As another example of her simplicity it is related that Lafayette went to see her before he went back to France in 1784, and when he approached the house found the old lady clad in her ordinary garb, and with a plain straw hat on her gray head, working in the garden. She acknowledged his greetings and words of praise for her son quietly, and as she led the way into the house she remarked: "I can make you welcome without the proceder of planting." welcome without the parade of changing

THE LAST TIME HE SAW HIS MOTHER. He had just been elected the first presi dent of the United States, but before he accepted the high office he went once more to see his mother, who was suffering at that time from an acute disease. The story of the interview is simple and yet almost sublime. "The people, madam," said Washington, "have been pleased, with the most flattering unanimity, to elect me to the Chief Magistrate of the United States; but before I can assume the functions of that office I have come to bid you an affectionate farewell. So soon as the public business can be disposed of I shall hasten to Virginia, and—" He could say no more, but the mother, strong even in her weakness, replied: "You will see me no more. My great age and the disease that is rapidly approaching my vitals, warn me that I am not long for this world. I trust in God, I am somewhat prepared for a better. But go, George, fulfill the high destinies which heaven appears to assign you; go, my son, and may heaven's and you mother's blessings be with you always." The language appears to us a trifle stilted, but in that long and tender embrace which followed all the world has

the place where all that was mortal was placed.

Life and Health .- Correct Weight and Proportions. head taken to mean the distance from the it disloyal to reveal to us that Washington top of it to the lowest point of the chin. The trunk should be four heads in length; the distance from the trunk to the knees, two heads; and from the knees to the feet, two heads. The arms should be a head and a half from the shoulder to the elbow, and the same from the elbow to the hand. The length of the face should be the same

portion than that of men. Chicago World's Fair two clay models, the end of his days. founded on the measurements of several thousand students. The average height of also drawn the curtain from the great the young men was 5 feet 8 inches; the George's emotional and sentimental life and average net weight, 138 pounds; chest discerned that before level headed Mistress measurements, 34 to 37 inches, inflated. It Martha Custis got hold of him and held is said that in height, weight and strength, this far exceeds the average of any other nation, even England. The average for body unearthed one or two of his sentithe young women was—height, 5 feet 3 mental poems; horrible doggeral they inches; the weight, 114 pounds; and the chest measurement but 30 inches. The now comes the end of the century historian measurements were not as good for the with undoubted evidence that he was awwomen as for the men, and do not reprewhat she told them. It is recorded that sent as well the development of the Amerione time one of her agents had ventured to can women. While girls are pretty and

trunk of women is said to be longer in pro-

Women have a tendency to put on too much flesh, and should beware of it, as it destroys the proportions and the looks, as well as the pleasure of moving about. A Personally-Conducted Tour Via Pennsylvania Railshort woman cannot weigh much over 130 pounds and preserve the proper proportion, while the woman who measures 5 feet 6 inches or more looks well when she weighs 150.—Harper's Bazar.

A REAL CATARRH CURE. - The ter cent trial size of Ely's Cream Balm which

ELY BROS., 56 Warren St., N. Y. City. Catarrh caused difficulty in speaking and to a great extent loss of hearing. By the use of Ely's cream Balm dropping of mucus has ceased, voice and hearing have greatly improved.—J. W. Davidson, Att'y at Law, Monmouth, Ill.

—Dorothy was saying her prayers. She had finished the stereotyped petition and reached the extemporaneous part, where the family always listened for something interesting. "Please, God," she said on this special occasion, "make Dorothy a good girl. But never mind about baby brother; I'll look after him."

A POINT TO REMEMBER.—If you wish to purify your blood you should take a medicine which cures blood diseases. The record of cures by Hood's Sarsaparilla The estate is estimated at nearly \$3,000, proves that this is the best medicine for 000. The Pennsylvania hospital, at Phil-

Martin Murder Trial.

Hatred of the Deputies -Roused in the Hearts of the Witnesses as They Showed the Jury Where

WILKESBARRE, Feb. 11.—There were ntensely dramatic scenes to-day in the court room where sheriff Martin and his deputies are on trial. The wounded men took the stand and after relating the tale of blood, stripped and displayed to the jury the razged scars where the bullets pierced their bodies. Intense hatred of the depu-ties was roused in the breasts of the witnesses as they did this.

Thomas Paris was shot through the right arm. He was the first to show his scars. His story agreed with that of the others of the clubbing at West Hazleton and the killing of the fleeing men at Lattimer. Adam Papinski denied that there was a scheme to make the state pay the victims damages in the event of a verdict of guilty against the sheriff.

SHOT WOUNDED STRIKERS A startling phase was given yesterday to the trial of sheriff Martin and his deputies for the Lattimer shooting. Unless the testimony of at least two eve-witnesses of the tragedy can be refuted, the attorneys for the defense will, in their summing up, be called on to justify the shooting of men who had fallen wounded by Winchester bullets, and similar treatment of strikers who were on a retreat after the shooting began. It was brought out that a man who had fallen soon after the first fire was a target for another bullet as he got up to walk away, and that miners fleeing from the deputies were shot at with as much vindictiveness as though they were offering

While the commonwealth materially strengthened its case by submitting evidence to this effect, the defense handled several of the witnesses to good effect on cross-examination, showing an inclination on the part of sheriff Martin to disperse the marching strikers without resorting to violence, and a situation that may be used to establish justification for the use of

Twelve witnesses were examined yesterday, their testimony being chiefly corroborative of that heard on the preceding days of the trial. Several of yesterday's witnesses were strikers who were wounded in the fusillade at Lattimer on the Sep-tember day that witnessed the bloodshed. All of the thirty-eight wounded strikers will have testified by the time the commonwealth closes its case, and there are still about thirty other witnesses to be heard for the prosecution.

## The Real George Washington.

The more birthdays of the Father of His Country come and go the more we seem to be finding out about the real man. We share.

She had spoken truly. The son, who in cover that he is nearer to us, too, as we discover that he had at least half as many tears left her, never again looked upon the face of the mother that bore him. Before he could return to Virginia, Mary Washington had passed away at the ripe age of looked upon the waknesses as the average respectable family man will like him all the better for it, too, and thank him. 85. A monument at Fredricksburg marks

For one thing it has been left for the close of the nineteenth century to find that he did not like to have his mother-in-law visit him and Martha. On one occasion after such a visitation he writes, "I will never again have two women in my house It would seem an easy matter to give these; but it is not so, as there are so many things to be taken into consideration. The measurements differ with the different. races, and the different classes as well. beautiful face was marred by small-pox The artistic standards are given. The scars. The authors of the half mythical head is taken as the standard of measurement. The height should be eight times little hatchet story and other delightful the length of the head—the length of the fairy tales either did not know or thought

had had small-pox. It was another peculiarity of the first President himself to indulge moderately in some things the immoderate use of which he condemned severely in others. When he was commander of the Revolutionary army, he had every man whipped publicly who was found drunk. It was no farce of as the length of the hand—from the tip of the middle finger to the wrist. These are lashes. Doubtless among the proud stepthe proportions for the adult. They differ ping Daughters of the American Revolution according to the years of growth with there steps here and there one whose patriot children, and are different also between ancestor imbibed too freely, and, in consegirls and boys and men and women. The quence, had the honor of getting a rousing whipping by order of the Father of His Country. But Washington continued to Dr. Sargent, of Harvard, prepared for the have wine at dinner on his own table to

The inquisitive nineteenth century has fully in love when he was 17, that he proposed to Miss Betsy Fauntlery when he was 19, and she would not have him.

Florida.

road.

One must appreciate the advantages of modern railway travel when he can leave the land of blizzards one day and find himself in the land of flowers next.

To do this take the Pennsylvania rail-road tour to Jacksonville, which will leave New York and Philadelphia by special train can be had of the druggist is sufficient to demonstrate its great merit. Send 10 cts., we mail it. Full size 50c. portation, pullman accommodations (one berth). and meals en route in both directions while traveling on the special train, will be sold at the following rates: New York, \$50.00; Philadelphia, \$48.00; Canandaigna, \$52.85; Erie, \$54.85; Wilkesbarre, \$50.35 Pittsburg, \$53.00; and at proportionate rates from other points.

For tickets, itineraries, and full informa tion apply to ticket agents; tourist agent, 1196 Broadway, New York; or address Geo. W. Boyd, assistant general passenger agent, Broad street station, Philadelphia.

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The will of Josephine Mellen Aver, the widow of the late James C. Ayer, the noted patent medicine man, was filed recently.

the blood ever produced. Hood's Sarsaperilla cures the most stubborn cases and it is the medicine for you to take if your erick F. Ayer, a son, and to the daughter, Leslie Josephine Pearson, of Newport, the Henry Southwick Ayer, Hood's pills are the best after-dinner only other child, Henry Southwick Ayer, pill; assist digestion, cure headache. 25c. of Lowell, having been provided for.

The Roman Catholic Year.

Cardinal Gibbons has published in "The

Catholic Mirror" a diary of Roman Catholic events of the year, of which we notice a few of the most general interest: The Catholic Missionary Union was organized in New York in January for the propagation and support of Roman Catholic missions in the United States. In February Father Fidelis, a distinguished Passionist, preached at Harvard University on "The Efficacy of Divine Grace." The Catholic Winter school, which closed in March in New Orleans, was attended by 15,000 persons. In May it was computed that more than 1,500,000 children were being educated in Roman Catholic schools, and that there were more than 250 orphan asylums in the country; and mission bands were engaged in 17 dioceses in work among non-Catholics. In the same month the Catholic University at Washington was paid a bequest of \$150,000, left it by Col. Patrick R. O'Brien, deceased. In June the erection of a cathedral in Newark, N. J., to cost \$1,500,000, was decided upon; and a project took definite shape for establishing near the Catholic University a college for the higher education of young women, to be under the direction and control of the Sisters of Notre Dame of Namur, Belgium, and to do postgraduate work exclusively. In August the Jesuit fathers laboring in Alaska determined to open a hospital in the neighborhood of the gold district. On the last day of November it was estimated that about 30,000 persons are annually received into the Roman Catholic church in the United States. The number of conversions in the Diocese of Baltimore during the year was 1,105.

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