

Democratic Watchman

Bellefonte, Pa., Sept. 9, 1898.

FARM NOTES.

—It is well to feed a mash to the chickens.

—Underfed or overfed hens are poor layers.

—Beans make a very excellent food for the hens.

—A good cheese may be known by its firm, yet mellow, touch.

—It never pays to keep any farm stock after it is past its prime.

—The earliest sowed peas bring the best crop and the highest price.

—Young trees need as much care and cultivation as corn or potatoes.

—It is claimed that lime fully slacked, sprinkled on cabbage while the dew is on will kill cabbage worms.

—When ice is difficult to obtain, milk and butter lowered into a well will be much improved in keeping.

—If a tree is dying or vines falling never rest until you find the cause. The trouble will often be found in the roots.

—If the turnips in the cellar for table use are commencing to wilt, place them in a box with alternate layers of sand.

—Hold your grain as long as you can. Let the man who must sell do so and don't compete with him if you can help it.

—A few hours spent in draining a low spot may allow a field to be worked sooner than it could have been undrained.

—Where milking is done without a calf, a little feeding every evening will improve the coming-up qualities of milk cows.

—When hens are slow to lay, one of the best invigorators is a mess of lean meat twice or three times a week. About an ounce for each hen is sufficient at a meal.

—Gooseberries do well in part shade, and are often grown between the rows of trees in young orchards. In form, they can be trained like a tree, a bush, but the bush shape is preferable.

—Every crop, if it is consumed on the farm, has two values—its feeding value and its manure value. The man who neglects the latter will find in time that he has neglected the more important of the two.

—Pile plenty of coarse manure around the raspberries, currants and gooseberries now; it will then be already done when spring comes and the spring rains will wash the fertilizing elements down and around the roots and the coarse part which is left on the ground will keep the surface loose and mellow, if kept well worked with the cultivator.

THE INCOME FROM COWS.—The first \$25 of the annual income from a cow yields but little or no profit to the owner over cost of keep; and it will take 5,000 pounds of milk at 50 cents a hundred pounds to bring this sum. If by proper selection and breeding one can get a cow that will yield 8,000 pounds of milk with but little if any more expense for food and care, the extra 3,000 pounds will represent profit. It is recognition of this principle and action accordingly that makes fortunes in other lines of business, and will add to the profits of the farm.

GUINEA FOWLS ON FARMS.—Every farmer ought to have a few guinea fowls to add to the variety of feathered life on the farm. They are also a good protection against such depredators as hawks and other enemies of young chickens, their loud cries in the approach of any such intruders giving signal to the weaker fowl to make its escape. Guinea fowls are a rather wild fowl and will not bear confinement well. It is not best to keep them unless there is good range. The hens are great layers, but will mostly steal their nests and will bring off very large broods. The young guinea fowl are very hardy and not so subject to disease as are other fowl.

KEEPING GRAPES.—A recent bulletin of the school of agriculture of Scandicci, Italy, describes experiments made by Professor Marchi for the keeping of grapes fresh during the winter. A certain quantity of grapes (comprising different qualities) were hung up in a cool and dry place, all damaged berries having been previously removed. A second lot was packed in dry, pulverized peat in wooden boxes. At the end of four months the grapes that had been hung up had become decayed and had dropped off. On the other hand, those that had been packed in the boxes were found to be in fine condition. This is, therefore, a simple and economical method.

Another one consists in gathering the bunches with a good bit of stem attached and immersing their tips in bottles containing water and pulverized charcoal.

PREPARING THE SOIL FOR FALL WHEAT.—Wheat following potatoes generally results in a heavy crop, and as the price of wheat will probably remain at a paying figure for some time the ground in potatoes may be profitably used for wheat in the fall. If the potatoes have been well cultivated no additional preparation of the land will be necessary for the wheat after the potatoes are dug, with the possible exception of going over the ground once with a smoothing harrow.

Don't miss the best preparation of the soil for a wheat crop is to turn under a clover field, grow potatoes on it, and follow in the fall with wheat. The cultivation of the potatoes will put the soil in good condition for the wheat, which will receive the benefit of the plant food in the clover from the moment the seed wheat is put in the ground.

WASHING MILK VESSELS.—All through the warm weather, particular care is needed to cleanse vessels that have contained milk. If any particle of milk is left in the crevices or corners of vessels, it will sour and affect any milk that is afterwards added. Many people in cleaning milk from vessels wash them first with scalding hot water. This is a mistake. The hot water only coagulates the albumen, causing it to stick more closely to the sides of the vessel. If it be of tin the scouring of the milk soon eats through the coating of tin, and causes rust on the iron beneath it. What we call tin is merely iron with a very thin tin coating. No such vessel is fit for long use, as the tin is needed to cleanse vessels that have contained milk. If any particle of milk is left in the crevices or corners of vessels, it will sour and affect any milk that is afterwards added.

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The Philippine Problem.

As the population mainly consists of dark persons Americans will not be much troubled by telling about their claims to self-government, but still there are nearly as many persons in the islands as in Mexico, most of them brave, with very little tincture of civilization, and accustomed to manage for themselves, very badly, it is true, to an extraordinary degree. The Spaniards of Madrid in reality did not govern them at all, but left them in some islands to the religious orders, who provoked them to madness by interference, and in other islands to their chiefs, Luzon alone being regularly administered by Spaniards, and that only to a certain distance beyond the towns. The Americans can not hold the islands without setting up some kind of regular administration, and how it is to be organized without a large garrison and permanent civil service, not yet created, is a perplexing problem. The natives, of course, may by possibility take to them, and if so their Malay blood secures a certain kind of ability; but their instincts are not civilized; they are very fierce; and they possess a country which, with its forests, mountains and broad tidal channels, is almost infinitely defensible. The Imperial service in India would shrink back before such a novel task, and the Americans are not in possession of that incomparable instrument of authority. They may, of course, create one like it, but the work will take time, the organization will not be in harmony with their institutions, and if bribery is to be avoided the expense will be more considerable than they suspect. They may, it is true, work through chiefs, as they do in their own Indian reserves, but they will produce a civilized government in that way, and it is civilized government which their merchants and traders will desire. To create one will take a garrison of twenty thousand men, a numerous fleet of small armed steamers, and the devotion of all the revenue obtainable from the islands, probably of more. No doubt the garrison may be negro under white commandants, but even negro regiments are not, under the American system of voluntary service, cheap to keep.

We are not saying these things, as we have already observed, from any wish to persuade Americans against expansion. If they can govern dark races well the extension of their authority will be beneficial to the world, and certainly of no injury to Great Britain, but we wish they should act with their eyes open and a full sense of the magnitude of the tasks before them. They will say they have had the work to do before in Florida and in Texas, and that is partially true, but it has been on their own mainland and with the power of pouring down indefinite numbers of their own countrymen to overwhelm all resistance. The new task has to be accomplished in countries divided from them by the sea, and the case of the Philippines amidst a much more numerous population. They would not have liked eight or nine millions of Seminoles in Florida, and the Seminoles were not so formidable as the natives of the Philippines would be if they took it into their heads to hate the new invaders. The Americans do not affirm that they have succeeded very well with their own Indians, and they will desire to establish in their foreign dependencies a much higher civilization than exists in their Indian reserves. They will have to pick out a governing men very carefully, to put down bribery with inflexible severity, and to devise some method of creating a cheap native army which they can trust. Englishmen in India have succeeded in doing all those things, and Americans can therefore do them; but it has taken a century to learn the way, and their citizens will well learn to see great results within one or two Presidential terms. They will have to control their impatience, to build up entirely new systems of management, and, as Englishmen are convinced, to modify rather seriously their idea that all men can be rendered fit for independent self-government. Perhaps they can, but if by self-government is meant self-government upon the principles of fully civilized peoples, the time to be consumed will make the delays of the present war seem very short indeed. A Tagal will need the training of generations before he is made into an American citizen.—*London Economist, July 23.*

Railroads Are Not Enemies.

The old feeling that "anything you can get out of a railroad company, is so much gain," is dying out and people are learning that the railroads are the best friends any community can have. In years gone by it has been the custom to bring suit against the railroad company on every occasion where a suit would stand, no matter how trivial the amount involved, and it is an old saying that "no jury ever returned a verdict in favor of the company." It is said to convince the average jury that there is any merit in any defense a corporation may present, and because of this well-known and well-grounded feeling, it has been the policy of the railroads to compromise every action possible.

It is not our purpose to take up the cause of the railroads as against the people, only so far as justice and mutual interest goes, but the News believes that the change of sentiment which is rapidly coming, giving the railroads the same consideration and the same chance that is accorded private individuals, will be beneficial to the people and to the country, as well as to the corporations.

No community can thrive without railroad facilities, and the greater these facilities, the better the opportunities for thrift. Every town may be benefited by cultivating the acquaintance of the railroad people, and getting them interested in the local progress. This is not a difficult matter, for the railroad men know that whenever they go to build up the towns on their lines they help their company also, and in nearly every instance are ready, and willing to do more than their share in co-operation with the people. They should be known personally by the business men of the different towns, for a personal acquaintance has much to do with fostering good feeling. The ambition of the towns in the way of public improvements should be made known to them, and in nine cases out of ten the railroads will aid and encourage the people.

In short, the railroads and the communities should get closer together, and work for mutual good, rather than along the old lines of antagonism.—*Bronson (Miss.) News, June 23, 1898.*

A Despairing Effort.

"My last three cashiers have embezzled large sums and run away," whispered the proprietor of the big store after he had called the manager of the museum into a corner.

"Sorry to hear it, sir," replied the manager, and then he looked inquisitive.

"I was just wondering whether that legless wonder of yours was a good, capable man and what his terms would be."

Life on a Transport.

You have no idea of what a transport is, and especially one that is overcrowded. It is really a hell on earth—or rather on water! Thank Heaven, the weather has been fine, and I have slept on deck every night, not even going below when it rained. I never felt better in my life, and have come to the conclusion that I can stand anything. As I have not been at all seasick, I volunteered for the stable police, who have to clean up below decks where the horses are. If you could put all the terrible smells in the world together, you would get some idea of what it is. We can only stand it for about a half an hour at a time, and then have to take a spell on deck to recover. If we had a storm I am afraid it would go hard with some of the lads, as a good many are pretty seasick now. The food is fierce, and we only have condensed steam to drink, which is almost hot; but still I seem to thrive upon it. Every morning we get up at five, and form a line in our birthday suits and have a great hose played on us. Then we have breakfast, and after that comes target practice at boxes over the stern. I am so numb that you would not know me, and, as I said before, feel out of sight. The hardest time we ever had was the day before we started; the loading up was simply awful, and I was so tired that I just lay down on a bale of hay and went to sleep. The horses have stood the trip very well, and I don't think we will lose a single one.

I tell you that transport was as near hell as any place could be. We were on fire three times in two days, and only had hardtack and rotten coffee to eat and a little dirty water to drink. I cannot imagine what it would have been, if there had been a storm. We had beautiful weather, and we only had condensed steam to drink, which is almost hot; but still I seem to thrive upon it. Every morning we get up at five, and form a line in our birthday suits and have a great hose played on us. Then we have breakfast, and after that comes target practice at boxes over the stern. I am so numb that you would not know me, and, as I said before, feel out of sight. The hardest time we ever had was the day before we started; the loading up was simply awful, and I was so tired that I just lay down on a bale of hay and went to sleep. The horses have stood the trip very well, and I don't think we will lose a single one.

Betrothal Rings.

Modern Greek peasants exchange a gold and silver wedding ring, and they drink wine from the same cup. But the regular ritual of the Greek church ordains that solemn betrothal precedes the actual marriage, in which are used gold and silver wedding rings blessed by the priest, the gold ring being given to the man, the silver to the woman. The ring of the espousal is then repeated, and the rings are placed on the right hands and then exchanged that no inferiority may be taken by the woman wearing the silver ring and also to indicate a common ownership of property.

An Arabian mother usually chooses her daughter's husband. After all business preliminaries are settled between the families the bridegroom's mother, accompanied by a priest and two matrons, visits the bride and gives her a ring in token of espousal, and with this ring the couple are ultimately married. Among the fishing communities, very ancient and elaborate rings are used, and they are as heirlooms from generation to generation.

In Japanese marriages arranged between very young people the girl receives a ring in evidence that the union is binding. In Malabar an old native custom seats both bride and bridegroom on a dais, and a relative washes the feet of the bridegroom with milk and puts a silver ring on the great toe of the right foot. He then hands a gold ring to his kinsman, and a necklace and chaplet of flowers are put on the bride's neck and head.—*London Mail.*

A Princely Gift.

The Sultan of Siak, who came to Holland to attend the coronation celebrations, was received by the young Queen at a private audience. Naturally, the conversation had to be carried on through the mediation of an interpreter, but it was so lively and hearty that the young Oriental, enraptured by the grace and amiability of young Queen Wilhelmina, caused an extraordinarily costly and strangely beautiful present to be delivered to her shortly after the audience. This consists of an enormous elephant's tusk, resting like a cornucopia on a rock of solid silver, magnificently worked out in relief, a princely gift. The tusk itself is richly ornamented with beautiful carvings and festoons of rare Indian flowers and bulbs, masterly executed in wonderfully delicate tints. The ivory cornucopia contains handsome adornments in the shape of golden beads, which are precious stones. The whole rests on a socle of gold, bearing the following inscription: "To her Majesty, the Queen Wilhelmina, in deep homage from Yangdi Pertocan, Cesar Floaril Abdul Djali, Sjaipedin, Sultan of Siak Srm Indrapoera."

Paid Bridesmaids.

"For some time it has been the habit at New York weddings to pay bridesmaids with jingling coin," says a German family weekly. "Bridesmaidship" in this way becomes a business. At a recent wedding in New York there were no less than 15 bridesmaids, who were all punctually paid. Besides the beautiful toilets, given by the bride's father, they each received \$35 for appearing at the wedding train. There are young ladies who accept as much as \$100 for their office of honor.

"One woman," continues the Teuton journalist, "who is much sought after for her beauty, has appeared as bridesmaid at more than 200 weddings, and has in a short time amassed quite a little fortune, besides many costly presents she received."

What a Good Laugh Does.

—It tends to lengthen one's life.

—It conveys a new and direct stimulus to the vital forces.

—Dr. Green says that there is not one remotest corner or little inlet of the minute blood-vessels of the human body that does not feel some convulsions occasioned by good hearty laughter.

—When one laughs the life principle of the central man is shaken to the innermost depths, sending new tides of life and strength to the surface.

—The blood moves more rapidly, and conveys a different impression to all the organs of the body as it visits them on the particular mystic journey, when a man is laughing, from what is done at other times.

Florence Nightingale's Good Wishes.

Florence Nightingale, loved and venerated in her old age, bedridden and often suffering, is still mindful of those who follow the calling which she did so much to enable. She wrote to the manager of the International Health exposition recently held in New York city, "Florence Nightingale hopes that your endeavors may be successful in raising the standard of this calling and sends her kind regards."

—You will not know how much good Hood's Sarsaparilla will do you until you try it. Buy a bottle to-day and begin to take it.

Tapping the Nile.

One of the most interesting announcements of the day, says the *New York Sun*, is that of the assured progress of tapping the river Nile at its higher level above the cataracts, conducting the water to vertical shafts, down which it will fall to drive turbines, then using the power so generated to run dynamos, from which electricity in the form of alternating or continuous currents will be transmitted to points near or remote. The water, after passing through the turbines, will be restored to the river at a lower level or else used to irrigate the land. There will be no waste of motion as in burning coal, and no smoke. Electricity will be applied, not only in pumping for the irrigation, but in driving machinery for preparing the raw products of the soil, spinning cotton, weaving silk and various other industries. But even this surprising scientific scheme is eclipsed by the later proposal to raise water to an elevation by the sun's rays and use it to run a water wheel and dynamo—the water being contained in tanks within a structure of glass similar to a conservatory; the sun's heat, expanding the air in the first tank containing water, forces it into the tank above, the air being cooled by screening the tank, and the water then raised to the next tank. The sun's rays acting on a square mile will, it is calculated, furnish one million horse-power, and with a temperature of 50 degrees in the glass houses outside, the efficiency of the arrangement is believed to be practicable.

REMARKABLE RESCUE.—Mrs. Michael Curran, Plainfield, Ill., makes the statement, that she caught cold, which settled on her lungs; she was treated for a month by her family physician, but grew worse. He told her she was a hopeless victim of consumption and that no medicine could cure her. Her druggist suggested Dr. King's New Discovery for consumption; she bought a bottle and to her delight found herself benefited from first dose. She continued its use and after taking six bottles, found her own housework, and is as well as she ever was. Free trial bottles of this Great Discovery at F. Potts Green's drug store. Large bottles 50 cents and \$1.00.

New Advertisements.

FOR RENT.—A good brick house with all modern improvements located on east Lin street, one of the most pleasant parts of the town, can be rented cheap by applying to 43-7-t HAMILTON OTTO.

BREWERY FOR RENT.—The Bellefonte brewery is offered for rent. It is in excellent running order, fully equipped for immediate work and will be rented at a reasonable price, by the year or for a term of years. Apply to 43-28-tf MRS. L. HAAS, Bellefonte, Pa.

EXECUTORS NOTICE.—Estate of John T. Rountree, letters testamentary on the estate of John T. Rountree late of Bellefonte Boro., Centre county Pennsylvania, deceased have been granted to G. F. Müsser, residing in said borough to whom all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment and those having claims or demands will make known the same without delay. G. F. MÜSSER, Executor, CEMENT DALK, PA. 43-29-6t

W. B. REEVE
TEACHER OF
PIPE ORGAN—PIANO—VOICE CULTURE and HARMONY.
South Thomas St. BELLEFONTE, PA. 18-19-t

Roofing.

NOW IS THE TIME TO EXAMINE YOUR ROOF.

During the Rough Weather that will be experienced from now until Spring you will have a chance to examine your roof and see if it is in good condition. If you need a new one or an old one repaired I am equipped to give you the best at reasonable prices. The Celebrated Courtright Tin Shingles and all kinds of tin and iron roofing.

W. H. MILLER,
42-38 Allegheny St. BELLEFONTE, PA.

Meat Market.

GET THE BEST MEATS.

You save nothing by buying, poor, thin or gristly meats. I use only the LARGEST, FATTEST, CATTLE, and supply my customers with the freshest, choicest, best blood and muscle making Steaks and Roasts. My prices are no higher than poorer meats are elsewhere.

I always have
—DRESSED POULTRY—
Game in season, and any kinds of good meats you want.
Tax My Shop.
P. L. BEEZER,
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NEWEST NOVELTIES

.....IN.....

BELTS,
HAT PINS.
SHIRT WAIST SETS, Etc.,
in Gold and Sterling Silver.

QUALITY HIGH. PRICES LOW.

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Whiskey.

PRICE LIST OF THE CELEBRATED BAILEY PURE RYE.

Prominent Physicians have recommended it for over thirty years as the best Whiskey for the sick. Age alone controls the price.

Black label full quart - \$1.00
Green " " " - 1.25
Yellow " " " - 1.50
Perfection (12 years old) - 2.00
Pints 50, 60 and 75c.
Half Pints 25 cents.

On sale at
D. C. KELLER,
HAAS HOTEL,
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Eye Glasses.

ONLY UP-TO-DATE METHODS WHEN YOU BUY EYE GLASSES

You want to consider several things besides the cost. If you buy your glasses of us you may feel sure that they are meant for your sight, are properly adjusted and that you have received the worth of your money.

THE MOST HELPLESS MAN

Is the one who breaks or loses his glasses. Should you prefer a new pair we will guarantee to fit your eyes with the finest glasses at prices satisfactory for the best of goods.

H. E. HERMAN & CO., Ltd.
308 Market Street, Williamsport, Pa.
WILL VISIT BELLEFONTE, PA.

—AT—
FRANK GALBRAITH'S JEWELRY STORE,
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TUESDAY, SEPT. 20TH.
No Charge for Examination. 43-25-ly

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CHOOSE YOUR PLUMBER

as you chose your doctor—for effectiveness of work rather than for lowness of price. Judge of our ability as you judged of his—by the work already done.

Many very particular people have judged us in this way, and have chosen us as their plumbers.

R. J. SCHAD & BRO.
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Hardware.

DO YOU NEED

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RAZOR OR POCKET KNIFE?

We have the finest line in town.

BUY ONE.

TRY IT.

THE LARGEST STOCK OF HORSE COLLARS IN THE COUNTY.

JAMES SCHOFIELD,
33-37 BELLEFONTE, PA.

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ACCIDENT AND HEALTH INSURANCE.

and if not satisfied bring it back and get another.

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WILL PAY YOU

If disabled by an accident \$30 to \$100 per month if you lose two limbs, \$208 to \$5,000, if you lose your eye sight, \$208 to \$5,000, if you lose one limb, \$83 to \$2,000, if you are ill \$40 per month, if killed, will pay your heirs, \$308 to \$5,000, if you die from natural cause, \$100.

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 it certify an absolute guarantee of the solidity of protection to its members.

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Fine Teas, Fine Coffees,
Fine Spices,
Fine Syrups, Fine Fruits,
Fine Confectionery,
Fine Cheese,
Fine Canned Goods,
Fine Syrups,
Fine Dried Fruits,
Fine Hams,
Fine Bacon,
Fine Olives,
Fine Pickles,
Fine Sardines,
Fine Oil,
Fine Ketchups,
Fine Oranges,
Fine Lemons,
Fine Bananas,
But all these can talk for themselves if you give them a fair chance.

NEW FISH,

Bright Handsome New Mackerel,
New Caught Lake Fish,
Ciscos,
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Lake Trout,
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Fine Canned Soups,
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Tomato, Chicken, Gumbo,
Queensware,
Enameled Ware,
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Brooms and Brushes.

Best place to bring your produce and best place to buy your goods.

SECHLER & CO.
BELLEFONTE, PA.

Saddlery.

\$5,000 \$5,000 \$5,000

—WORTH OF—
HARNESS, HARNESS, HARNESS,
SADDLES,
BRIDLES,
PLAIN HARNESS,
FINE HARNESS,
BLANKETS,
WHIPS, Etc.

All combined in an immense Stock of Fine Saddlery.

.....NOW IS THE TIME FOR BARGAINS.....

{To-day Prices have Dropped}

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If disabled by an accident \$30 to \$100 per month if you lose two limbs, \$208 to \$5,000, if you lose your eye sight, \$208 to \$5,000, if you lose one limb, \$83 to \$2,000, if you are ill \$40 per month, if killed, will pay your heirs, \$308 to \$5,000, if you die from natural cause, \$100.

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 it certify 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.

Insurance.

ACCIDENT AND HEALTH INSURANCE.

and if not satisfied bring it back and get another.

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