

FLINN'S CHICKENS HOME TO ROOST.

A Fake Reformer Now Gets a Dose of the Real Thing in Allegheny.

SHAM OF ANTI-QUAY FIGHT EXPOSED.

Independent Citizens of Allegheny County Take Flinn at His Word and Start to Reform the Local Political Machine.

(Special Correspondence.)

Harrisburg, Aug. 1.—William Flinn, who has been termed the Agulnial of the Republican insurgent movement against the leaders of the regular Republican organization in Pennsylvania, will be back from Europe within a few days. Since Flinn, through his big municipal contracts, like Martin in Philadelphia, became numbered among the millionaires, he has aspired to social prominence, and recognizing that "the polite thing to do" was to take a run to Paris in the early summer, he set sail in the latter part of June, joining "society's" annual pilgrimage to fashion's capital on the continent. Flinn will find unexpected trouble on his hands when he gets back.

REVOLT AGAINST FLINNIISM.

A revolt has been organized against his dictatorial and domineering leadership of the Republican organization in Allegheny county, and the public abuses that have grown up there since he has been in control of the local machine. The people of Allegheny have actually taken serious notice of the declarations for reform in his insurgent campaign throughout the state—that is, everywhere but in his home county. They have been looking into matters in Allegheny and find that Flinn's preachings away from home are not in harmony with the practices that prevail right where he lives.

The hypocrisy of the Flinn-Martins crusade against Colonel Quay, the contemptible and iniquitous methods resorted to in the desperate fights of the last two years against regular Republican nominees throughout the state, the sham and humbug of the campaign waged under the name of "reform" against the regular Republican caucus nominees for the United States senator at Harrisburg, and the selfish and unpatriotic manipulation of the Democratic and insurgent votes of the legislature to cripple the Republican state administration, to deprive the commonwealth of proper revenue through the defeat of the several measures advocated by Governor Stone for raising funds to meet the demands of the common schools, the charities and hospitals and other deserving public institutions, have aroused feelings of disgust and contempt for men of the Flinn-Martins type. Many held responsible for the curtailment of school funds and the reductions in appropriations for other purposes necessitated by their course in the legislature.

By the election of delegates to the Republican state convention who will repudiate the whole band of insurgent conspirators, the Republicans of the state have by a more effective method expressed themselves on the issues raised by the Flinn and Martins.

FLINN'S TROUBLES BEGIN.

But in Allegheny county Flinn will find his most serious trouble. A body of citizens styling themselves "Independent Republicans" have just launched a complete ticket for county officers to be voted for at the coming election, and which will be pitted against the nominees that Flinn and his followers will set. The independent candidates have selected prominent men for the several positions from sheriff down to commissioner, and they declare they are in for a fight to a finish. The Philadelphia Press, which has been the principal organ of the Flinn-Martins insurgents in the campaign against the leaders of the regular Republican organization in the state outside of Allegheny, in a dispatch from Pittsburgh on Sunday last innocently said:

"A revolt of independent Republicans of Allegheny county, which has been talked of for some time, crystallized tonight, when the committee of twenty-five announced an independent county ticket, which will be placed in nomination for the fall election. In some respects the movement is unique, as it has no affiliation with the old Quayite 'reform' organization in Allegheny county. The nomination of the independent ticket is directed generally against machine rule as exemplified in the county organization. The ticket was selected by a committee of twenty-five, and will be placed before a town meeting later in the campaign."

"The ticket is composed of lifelong Republicans, who will stand on a platform denouncing the evils of the machine without regard to faction. The platform denounces the extravagant increase in public salaries, the multiplication of offices, the dictation of states by one man, permitting no contest at the primaries; the control and manipulation of the county school system by politicians; the building of county roads at double and treble the amount for which they can be constructed; also comes in for severe censure. The enormous bond issues in the city of Pittsburgh and the system of rotation in office in vogue in this county are also the subject of protest. The ratification meeting is to be held next September."

When Flinn gets back he will probably demand the head of the editor who allowed the above statement of fact to creep into print in one of his personal organs.

The insurgent boss will also realize the truth of the old saying that "Chickens will come home to roost." While the insurgents are having their triumphs the victories of the stalwart Republicans continue to follow each other with increasing regularity. In two counties Republican primary elections were held on Saturday last, and in both of them the regulars carried everything before them. Dauphin will send a full delegation to the state

Hamilton Clark, of Chaunoy, Ga., says he suffered with itching piles, twenty years before trying DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve, two boxes of which completely cured him. Beware of worthless and dangerous counterfeits. Heath & Killmer.

One Minute Cough Cure quickly cures colds, whooping coughs and croup. Consider it a most wonderful medicine—quick and safe. W. W. Merton, Mayhew, Wis. Heath & Killmer.

Kodol Dyspepsia Cure thoroughly digests food without aid from the stomach, and at the same time heals and restores the diseased digestive organs. It is the only remedy that does both. All of these things and can be relied upon to permanently cure dyspepsia. Heath & Killmer.

convention that will vote only on friends of the state administration, and all are friends of Colonel Quay. Fulton, the other county voting on Saturday, also goes on record for stalwart Republicanism.

TO PREVENT DEADLOCKS.

Pennsylvanians are naturally interested in the announcement that Senator Stewart, of Nevada, in order to obviate the apparent necessity of an amendment to the constitution to insure at all times a full representation of states in the United States senate, at the next session of congress will offer relief by legislation which, the senator says, may prove satisfactory. He proposes that the following paragraph be added to the end of section 15, title 2, chapter 1, of the Revised Statutes:

"If on the third Tuesday after the organization of the legislature no person has received such majority, then on that day, or any succeeding day, the person receiving a plurality of the votes cast, a majority of all the members elected to both houses being present and voting, shall be declared elected."

This, he believes, will meet the necessities of the case and insure the election of a United States senator in every state at the time specified by law. In commenting upon this proposition former Republican State Chairman Thomas V. Cooper says: "The law regulating the election of United States senators, passed by congress in 1865, should be modified so as to enable a plurality to elect, the same as members of the lower house and all other officers are chosen. This should be done, and done so quickly after the meeting of congress in December that it will practically settle the four contested cases of Pennsylvania, California, Utah and Delaware. If done, it will kill at least four factions in as many states, and it will check the growth of factions and of third parties. Now, under the law requiring a majority of all voting to elect, a third party or faction can deadlock any legislature, to the great cost of the people and the injury of the general government. Who cannot readily conceive the death of one of the great coordinate branches of our government by deadlocking the legislatures of one-fourth to one-third of our states, thus making from 15 to 20 vacancies in the senate—a greater number of vacancies than there is party majority. What is the result of this—a deadlock in the senate, with ability in the minority to wreck the government by a refusal to vote."

"The present law is not republican in form, for it defeats the majority. It is dangerous in character, for it divides states and cripples their legislation. It is doubly dangerous, for it carries division and disruption to our highest legislative body, and thus threatens our general government. Judge Hoar was right when he denounced it as inequitable, and now that its results are seen in vacant seats and states without representation, the very first act of the next congress should be to repeal it."

PROSPERITY FOLLOWS REPUBLICAN RULE.

Pennsylvania Is Probably the Most Benefited Through Her Industries.

BRYANISM HAS AN UPHILL FIGHT Wages Have Been Increased and the Outlook For Even Better Times With McKinley's Re-election Is Bright.

(Special Correspondence.)

Philadelphia, Aug. 1.—Additional evidence comes daily of the increased prosperity that has followed the return of the Republican party to the control of the national government and the prospects for the future in all lines of industry and for the farmers, with new and profitable markets for his products, are most gratifying. Here in Pennsylvania, probably more than in any other state in the Union, have the beneficial effects of the success of the Republican party in the last national campaign been apparent. With McKinley's re-election certain, continued good times are assured.

There is scarcely an industry that has not been developed to a wonderful extent. Labor is employed at big advances in wages in many instances, and the outlook for a general advance all along the line is most encouraging.

WHERE PENNSYLVANIA FIGURES.

The Keystone state has figured to a profitable degree in the increase in exports of manufactures during the last fiscal year. The chief of the bureau of statistics at Washington, by his report just issued, shows that the total exports for this class of products for the year were valued at \$238,667,794. The total is nearly \$48,000,000, or 16 per cent, in excess of that of the preceding year, and is over double the value of the exports of manufactures in 1891. "In order to appreciate the increased share which manufactures are taking in the total volume of our exports," says Bradstreet, "it will be of service to recall the fact that while in 1881 they formed only 12.48 per cent of the total, in the year 1896 they had risen to 24.02 per cent, and in the fiscal year 1899 the proportion was increased to 28.15 per cent."

LOCOMOTIVES FOR ENGLAND.

The ability of manufacturers of the United States to compete with success in the markets of the world rests no longer upon conjecture. The fact that the Baldwin locomotive works of this year are just completing an order of locomotives for English railways, gotten in competitive bidding with Great Britain's greatest plants, is but one of the signs of the times.

Everywhere throughout the state the furnaces are being lighted in iron and steel plants that have been closed for several years.

RAW MATERIAL SCARCE.

In many cases it is difficult to get raw material to supply the demand. In the Lebanon, Schuylkill and Lehigh valleys there are some small iron mills which are virtually living from hand to mouth. That is, they have no coal.

The Rev. W. B. Costley, of Stockbridge, Ga., while attending to his pastoral duties at Ellenwood, that State, was attacked by cholera morbus. He says: "By chance I happened to get hold of a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, and I think it was a means of saving my life. It relieved me at once." For sale by all druggists.

"DeWitt's Little Early Risers did me more good than all blood medicines and other pills," writes Geo. H. Jacobs, of Thompson, Conn. Prompt, pleasant, never gripes, never constipates, arouse the torpid liver to action, and give you clear blood, steady nerves, a clear brain and a healthy appetite. Heath & Killmer.

—Hopkins sells the shoes and rubbers.

burnance and the demand by telegraph and telephone upon the latter is frequent to "help them out," and often shipments of a few cars, 50 to 100 cars, are made to these plants. In this matter the small mills give the large furnaces have nobly co-operated, and the managers say that they believe that they can keep them going, provided the pressure for pig iron from other sources does not become too high. These small mills have no "pig" on hand, and they are getting it wherever they can and consuming it at once.

The large concerns are in a much better condition. For instance, the Reading Iron company employs 2,000 hands in its various mills, which turn out the finished product. The company operates furnaces by lease and ownership, and these turn out considerable of the iron they consume. The same is true of half a dozen large corporations in eastern Pennsylvania. The furnaces which are working on orders have demands for twenty times their product every day, and they are doing their best to distribute it to the best advantage among the small mills, if their regular orders will allow. The acceptance by any of the furnaces of this order for an amount of 1,000 to 5,000 tons is simply out of the question. They will look it if desired, and promise to deliver any time eight to ten months from now. Better they cannot do. Pig iron in and about Reading has risen beyond the \$20 mark now, but an offer of \$50 a ton would not bring any more prompt delivery, as the market is congested with orders for many months ahead. When the iron business begins to boom about Sept. 1, the gravity of the situation will increase, and it is then that the small mills will be placed in an embarrassing position.

THINGS ON THE BOOM.

One of the latest contributions to the reports of prosperous conditions in different parts of the country is furnished in an interview with Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Vanderlip, who, as the result of an extended trip to the Pacific coast, reports that with few exceptions general business in all sections is in very good shape. The only serious complaint he met with was that made by bankers about large balances and low rates of interest. The crop situation, while not up to that of last year, is an excellent one, he says. The condition in the northwest is particularly good. Results from the Klondike trade are particularly favorable at Seattle, and the general estimate is for gold receipts of \$18,000,000 from this source. Mr. Vanderlip reports the entire Pacific coast is interested in the possibilities of trade with the far east: ships are loading with lumber at Puget sound ports for Manila, and some lumbermen have been seen loading in the question of developing the resources of the forests of the Philippines themselves. The waning of the silver sentiment in the west particularly struck Mr. Vanderlip, who reports a great interest being taken in the question of possible trust legislation.

PROFESSIONAL REFORMERS BUSY.

The little coterie of professional reformers in this city who figure extensively in the newspapers, but make a small showing at the polls on election day, are keeping up a racket over Governor Stone's veto of the resolutions adopted by the last legislature to secure amendments to the constitution to provide for personal registration of voters and to make way for the use of the costly voting machines. The objectors to the governor's action were given a hearing at Harrisburg a few days ago. Secretary of the Commonwealth Griest had refused for what he regarded as good reasons to ignore the action of the governor and oblige the professional reformers and insert expensive advertisements in many newspapers throughout the state. Former Attorney General Hensel, of the Patterson administration, appeared as counsel for the secretary of the commonwealth and completely shattered the claims of the "reformers."

Mr. Hensel took strong grounds on the question of the right of the governor to pass on these amendments under the provisions of section 26, article 111, of the constitution, which require a general order, resolution or veto requiring the concurrence of both houses to be presented to the governor for his approval or disapproval. He also raised another very interesting question, and that is that the legislature had failed to make any appropriation for the payment of the expenses incurred by the secretary of the commonwealth in making an indication. He cited the provisions of the constitution which forbid that any money shall be paid out of the state treasury without previous authority of law and without a specific appropriation having been made therefor. No appropriation was made to pay these expenses and there is no fund, general or special, from which the secretary of the commonwealth can draw the funds which he wishes to try the expenses of the proposed publication. The legal questions were gone into very fully, and the attorney general reserved his decision, promising to give an answer in a very few days.

Mr. Hensel made several other shots and argued ably against the suggestion that the legislature should take care of the expenses hereafter. It was shown that the secretary of the commonwealth would have to expend at least fifty or sixty thousand dollars for the advertising without any authority of law, and reference was made to the recent repudiation by the legislature of bills contracted in this way.

A VOTING MACHINE UNRAVELED.

It developed on the hearing that the New York voting machine people are intensely interested in the changing of the constitution, and that they are getting ready to introduce their expensive voting machines at a tremendous cost to the thousands of election districts. Philadelphia's experience with the ballot reform booths a few years ago will not be forgotten by the voters of that city. Mr. Driscoll, the counsel of the company, was unhappy at the thought that in two years his machine would be changed, even if the people decided that they want a change. He said he would be back here next week to begin mandamus proceedings without regard to the decision of the attorney general. The amendment in which he is particularly interested proposes a change in the method of voting other than by ballot.

The Best Remedy For Flu.

Mr. John Mathias, a well known stock dealer of Palmski, Ky., says: "After suffering for over a week with flux, and my physician having failed to relieve me, I was advised to try Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, and I have the pleasure of stating that the half one bottle cured me." For sale by all druggists.

Quickly cure constipation and rebuild and invigorate the entire system—never gripe or nauseates—DeWitt's Little Early Risers. Heath & Killmer.

Irritating stings, bites, scratches, wounds and cuts soothed and healed by Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. Safe application for tortured flesh. Beware of counterfeits. Heath & Killmer.

About one month ago my child which is seven months old, had an attack of diphtheria accompanied by vomiting. I gave it such remedies as are usually given in such cases, but as nothing gave relief, we sent for a physician and it was under his care for a week. At this time the child had been sick for about ten days and was having about twenty-five operations of the bowels every twelve hours, and we were convinced that unless it soon obtained relief it would not live. Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy was recommended, and I decided to try it. I soon noticed a change for the better; by its continued use a complete cure was brought about and it is now perfectly healthy.—C. L. Boggs, Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, Gilmor Co., W. Va. For sale by all druggists.

HOW THE GREAT PUBLISHER SOLD HIS COUNTRY HOUSE.

A Statement That Created Much Talk and Effected a Satisfactory Sale. Horace Greeley's Blunt Views on Newspaper Advertisements.

In the course of 250 years advertising has developed into an art, but it doubtless has many new and surprising features held in reserve for the future. Some intelligent people profess a singular ignorance of the nature of an advertisement, and they are all the time urging newspapers to publish, free of charge, reading matter which plainly serves the private interests of those who hand it in or request its preparation.

This sort of thing used to make old Horace Greeley mad and it drew from him the following pertinent advice: "When you want an article inserted to serve some purpose other than the public good, you should offer to pay for it. It is not just that you should pay for it, but you should not pay more to promote your own or your friends' private interests without offering to pay for them. The fact that you are a subscriber gives you no right in this respect; if the paper is not worth its price, don't take it. If you wish to use the columns of any journal to promote your own or some other person's private interests, offer to pay for it; there is no other honest way."

When Swain published the Philadelphia Public Ledger, he held Greeley's views about advertising.

On one occasion a gentleman asked him to insert without charge an advertisement for a poor widow.

"Can't do it," said Swain; "business is business, and charity is charity."

"What if you reduce your price?" asked the gentleman.

"No, sir. You will have to pay the regular charge, \$2."

With great reluctance the other handed over the money and was about to leave when Swain took a \$10 bill from his vest pocket.

"Please give this to the widow," he said, "and I hope it will help her."

For many years ingenious advertisers have filled the papers with business notices which open with the announcement of some important event and conclude with a few lines about a patent medicine or a sewing machine.

This style of advertising is very old. More than 50 years ago Henry J. Raymond was engaged to write every day a fancy advertisement of some "vegetable pills, and his contract made it necessary for him to connect the pills with some leading event of the day in order to attract the attention of his readers. Raymond did this work with the same ability and energy which he afterward displayed as editor of a great paper.

The story of how Bonner sold his country residence may be of interest. He wanted to dispose of the place, and, having no confidence in ordinary real estate advertisements, he published the following in several daily papers:

"I hereby offer for sale my country residence, near Melrose station, where I have lived the past three summers, but do not think I could live much longer. I have heard that people desiring to purchase a country home could never find one where they had chill and fever; it is always a mile or two off, but never right there, at the place that is for sale. Now, I offer for sale a curiosity, something rare, the precise, exact copy of Henry J. Raymond's advertisement of some 'vegetable pills, and I will warrant it to be there. Three of my children have it; my gardener has it; my groom has the preliminary symptoms, and I have a touch of it myself. Any doctor with a large family who has a sure cure for fever and ague would find this a most eligible situation. The neighborhood is full of the disease, and it would give him a reputation that would insure his fortune. Besides the fever and ague, the estate consists of a fine double house, with all the modern conveniences, and two acres of land, with a good barn and stable. It is really a beautiful place. The grounds are handsomely laid out, with choice trees and shrubbery. The trees afford not only a delightful shelter, but a harbor for mosquitoes. The mosquitoes thus far have not been so much affected by fever and ague as to prevent their biting—in fact, it is a good place for mosquitoes. I bought it to please my wife and shall leave it to please the whole family. Terms, cash. I am afraid any security would give the fever and ague a second shake. The town authorities are improving the adjoining streets, and if they drain the place as thoroughly as they do the pockets of the landowners it may become healthy."

This remarkable advertisement was talked about and copied, and thousands of people made inquiries about Melrose station and the Bonner place. The fact came out that it suffered no more from fever and ague and mosquitoes than other localities in that region, and the result was that it was sold for a very satisfactory price.

The New York Herald once got some profitable advertising in a queer way. It seems that The Herald refused to print the advertisements of the Martetzka and Barnum's museum. The theatrical managers of the city held a meeting and withdrew their patronage from the paper. But they made the mistake of announcing in the other dailies and in their posters the fact that they did not advertise in The Herald. This attracted attention to that paper, and its independent course made it popular, so that, before many months, the theatrical managers were glad to return to it.

Of course a good newspaper is always the best advertising medium.

Signs painted on rocks and fences, fancy wagons and balloons, and circulars and pamphlets can never do the work of a popular journal.

Henry Ward Beecher once said: "In the United States every worthy citizen reads a newspaper and owns it. A newspaper is a window through which men look out on all that is going on in the world. Without a newspaper, a man is shut up in a small room and knows little or nothing of what is happening outside of himself. A good newspaper will keep a man in sympathy with the world's current history. It is an ever unfolding encyclopedia, an unbound book, forever issuing and never finished."—Wallace P. Reed in Atlanta Constitution.

A Slight.

"Isn't McCorkle awfully thin since his return?"

"Yes. Do you know what they call his valet at the club?"

"No."

"They call him the valet of the shadow!"—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

"Our baby was sick for a month with severe cough and catarrhal fever. Although we tried many remedies she kept getting worse until we used One Minute Cough Cure. It cured her in one day and cured her in a few days."—E. B. Lane, Prin. High School, Bluffdale, Texas. Heath & Killmer.

Kodol Dyspepsia Cure cures dyspepsia because its ingredients are such that it can't help doing so. "The public can rely upon it as a sure remedy for all disorders arising from imperfect digestion." James M. Thomas, M. D., in American Journal of Health, N. Y. Heath & Killmer.

Do you appreciate good laundry work? If you patronize the Dunkirk Steam Laundry, Miles & Armstrong, agents.

Artificial Limbs, Organs and Parts and What They Cost.

"Not a great deal of a man's body need remain after an accident," said a maker of artificial limbs. "For me to build up a perfect man so far as outward appearances are concerned. Of course the cost would not be small, for these things cost money. How much? Well, that depends. If you had plenty of money and were to be so badly cut up that everything that can be taken from a man and still leave you would get yourself fitted up in the best manner possible. If your means were limited, you would be able to get fixed up for a smaller sum."

"I'll illustrate. I would begin by fixing you on a pair of legs. You can get these for from \$15 to \$30 a pair. The high priced ones are really works of art. They have knee joints, ankle joints, rubber buffers and a springy foot. With these you could learn to walk so that nobody would know your legs were not the ones bestowed on you by nature and could dance and ride besides. If you wanted only a foot, I could let you have one for from \$25 to \$50."

"Then you would want a pair of arms, with hands and various necessary implements. Suppose you had lost both arms above the elbows. The two that I would furnish would cost from \$125 to \$225. But they would be working members, with elbow joints, wrists and flexible hands. With the hands you could pick up small and light objects and even shake hands without giving you the least impression that you were grasping a block of wood. But you could not do hard work. For that reason you would require a set of instruments which you would screw into the arm after you had removed the hand. These are a fork, knife, spoon, ring, hook and viso. If you are a card player, you would want a card holder, too, and perhaps a billiard cue rest and a holder for the mallet when you want driving. You might want a hammer, saw, clothesbrush and many other things, all of which are prepared for just such a case as you would be. The whole outfit would amount to about \$50."

"As to your head, that would have suffered severely. Your hair would be all gone, and you would want a wig. I could give you the best that can be made for \$150. All your teeth would be gone and your palate would be absent. The palate would cost you \$15, but for the best teeth I would be obliged to charge you \$50. Of course you would want a nose. The making of this member so that it would harmonize with the rest of your face is a delicate task, and requires great skill. That would cost about \$100, but the nose would be as good as the original, almost. A pair of eyes, useless of course, would cost from \$40 to \$150, according to your choice. A first class tube in your windpipe would cost \$30, and two drums for your new ears would be reasonable at \$10. That is all I could do for you. How much does that amount to? I never had such a customer before and never thought of the lump sum. Just \$1,160! Well, that would not be too much for a man who has lots of money, but no limits."

—Albany Telegram.

Let Himself Out.

Luigi Labache, the singer, was a giant in size. "One of his boots," says a biographer, "would make a good portmanteau. One of his gloves would clothe an infant." There is a humorous exaggeration in the statement, but the fact remains that he was certainly an enormous man.

It is recorded of him that he was very generous and also a lover of jokes. At one time he was staying in Paris at the same hotel with Tom Thumb, an English tourist, who had been making strenuous efforts to meet the latter, one day burst into the great basso's apartment. Seeing the giant before him, he hesitated and apologized.

"I was looking," he said, "for Tom Thumb."

"I am he," answered Labache in his deepest tones.

The Englishman was taken aback. He must have been a trusting soul.

"But," said he, "you were very tiny when I saw you yesterday."

"Yes," said Labache; "that is how I have to appear, but when I get home to my own rooms I let myself out and enjoy myself."

Then he proceeded to entertain his guest, who did not, after all, regret Tom Thumb.

Nelson as a Boy.

"I wonder, child," said Nelson's grandmother, with whom he lived, "that hunger and fear did not drive you home."

"Fear" replied the youngster. "I never saw fear. What is it?"

Nelson was still at school when he was summoned to join his ship. The paring with his father before, contrary to all expectations, take to his profession with eagerness and with about a year, shake off a fit of depression by saying, "I will be a hero and brave every danger."

Did she see in the upright figure the future viscount whose doughy deeds, unparalleled in history, were to call forth blessings from men and women of every class as he set out on his last fatal voyage against the French? Did she feel that one day a nation would weep for the loss of one of its noblest sons, whose dying words should be, "Thank God, I have done my duty?"—Cassell's Little Folks.

Didn't Get the Name Right.

He was the new pastor and found it somewhat difficult to get acquainted with his flock.

On his way home after his first sermon he overtook a comely young woman whom he recognized as one of his congregation.

She greeted him with a smile, and he felt emboldened to talk to her seriously.

"I was glad," she said, "to see you in church. It always gratifies me greatly to observe a young person voluntarily seeking the one true heaven."

"Excuse me," interrupted the girl, with a slight blush. "You haven't got the name quite right. It's Havens—Jim Havens. He passes one of the plates."

Then the pastor changed the subject.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Helen's Request.

It was Helen's first day in school, and she talked right out loud, just as she did when she was at home. Helen's teacher said, "Now, little folks, don't talk, but whenever you want anything just hold up your hand."

Pretty soon up went Helen's little hand.

"Well, Helen, what do you want?"

"Some candy, please."—Youth's Companion.

"Our baby was sick for a month with severe cough and catarrhal fever. Although we tried many remedies she kept getting worse until we used One Minute Cough Cure. It cured her in one day and cured her in a few days."—E. B. Lane, Prin. High School, Bluffdale, Texas. Heath & Killmer.

Kodol Dyspepsia Cure cures dyspepsia because its ingredients are such that it can't help doing so. "The public can rely upon it as a sure remedy for all disorders arising from imperfect digestion." James M. Thomas, M. D., in American Journal of Health, N. Y. Heath & Killmer.

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