General Commendation of the Food and Dairy Commissioner's Work.

DEUSADE AGAINST BOGUS BUTTER

Many Arrests the Result of the Governor's Determination That the Law Shall Be Faithfully and Fully Enforced For the Protection of Home Industries.

(Special Correspondence.)

Philadelphia, April 17.-Governor Stone has been the recipient of many letters of commendation of the conduct of the office of dairy and food commissioner under his administration. These letters have come from farmers and others whose interests have been jeopardized by the attempts to impose upon the public in the sale of what is known as renovated butter. Other schemes in violation of the laws of this commonwealth passed to prevent the adulteration of food products and other impositions upon the reople have been unearthed and blocked by the officials attached to Governor Stone's administration, in accordance with his instructions to vigorously prosecute all violators of the law. Publle attention has been attracted to this subject within the last few days by the numerous warrants sworn out as the result of investigations by state officials. No less than 18 warrants were issued upon affidavits of a representative of Food and Dairy Commissioner Levi Wells in one day last week in this city, in line with the determination to prosecute those against whom evidence of alleged violations of the laws shall be obtained.

The department has a number of agents throughout the state and sevphia agents have collected in the past several months samples that have enabled the department to force manufacturers and grocers to take dangerproducts, oleomargarine, renovated butter, spices, vinegar, etc., entirely off the market. Some of the products, especially the admixtures of renovated butter and oleomargarine, require most careful analysis by the chemists in order to detect adultera-

#### LAW TO BE ENFORCED.

The Philadelphia agents have collected and turned in to the chemist, Prof. F. A. Genth, Jr., in the last few months, over 150 samples of food products and prosecutions have been instituted in a large number of cases before several of the magistrates, and the cases now rest in the quarter sessions and common pleas courts for trial. The district attorney has promised his active support in prosecuting the cases in his charge. The majority of the samples that have been collected are oleomargarine, sold in violation of the law.

The act of assembly, passed at the last session, recognizes the right to sell oleomargarine and renovated butter, but requires those dealing in this. product to mark it and sell it for what is, without coloring matter to make it look like butter. A test case in the color clause was argued in No. 4 court and then in the superior court, and is now awaiting a decision upon appeal to the superior court. Should the higher courts of the state decide that the act touching the anti-color clause is constitutional, the law will rigidly enforced throughout the

NECESSITY OF THE LAW.

Dealers in oleomargarine have the right to sell it under the act of assembly, providing they secure a license from the state, and providing they sell it for what it is, properly marked, in order that the public may not be deceived. The greater amount of attention has been paid by the agents to the suppression of the sale of oleomargarine for butter, although the other food products that are frequently adulterated are not neglected, and many samples are turned in to the chemist for analysis, showing the grave necessity for the existence of this dairy and food department under the state government.

The most beneficial result of the enforcement of the law is in the way of preventing adulteration. If it were not for the vigilance of the agents the whole tone of the trade would be demoralized in a short while. The market would soon be flooded with adul-

The work of the food and dairy commissioner of Governor Stone's adminis tration had been so distinguished that Wells was elected president of the National Association of Food and Dairy Commissioners. This honor was given to him in recognition of the great rogress made in Pennsylvania's system of laws and methods of administration. Perhaps the greatest achievement of the department has been the exposure of the terrible adulterations in the form of "renovated" butter and the passage of the law preventing fraudulent sales of pure butter. It is a far more injurious article than oleo-margarine, accoring to all authorities and according to the common knowledge of the people. It formerly went for soap. The movement against this renovated butter has been followed by legislation in seven or eight states, copied after the statute drawn by Commisisoner Wells and adopted in Pennsylvania. The movement has culminated in the agitation for national legislation on the subject. A bill is now pending in congress. This and the election of Commissioner Wells as the president of the National Association of Dairy and Food Commissioners shows how Pennsylvania has been recognized as leading the country in the pure food movement.

STAMPING OUT IMPURITY.

Major Wells states that in the fiscal year 1898 to 1800, following the decision deciaring the first oleomarga-rine law unconstitutional, about 11,-000,000 pounds of the stuff was sold in Pennsylvania. There was little restraint Since the new and more stringent legislation was passed the sale has vastly

The Best in the World.

We believe Chamberlain's Cough Rem-edy is the best in the world. A few weeks ago we suffered with a severe cold and a troublesome cough, and having read their advertisement in our own and other pa-pers we purchased a bottle to see if it would effect us. It cured us before the bottle was more than half used. It is the best medicine out for colds and coughs.-Andersonville, Ind. For The Herald, Anders

W. S. Philpot, Albany, Ga., says, "De-Witt's Little Early Risers did more good than any pills I ever took." The famons little pills for constipation, billiousness and liver and bowel troubles. Heath &

decreased. He could only estimate how much it had fallen off, but agreed that the amount of renovated butter sold in this state is now many times the amount of oleomargarine. There are 460 dealers licensed to sell oleomargarine, and it is estimated that they sell on an average of 250 pounds a week, which would amount to 7,500 pounds a year. It is believed that there is 20 times as much renovated butter sold as there is oleomargarine. Probably 5 per cent of all the articles consumed for butter in the state is really oelomargarine. The people of this state produce about 100,000,000 pounds of pure butter and consume about 220,-000,000 of the yellow article, whether

it be butter, oleo or what. Commissioner Wells said that rancld butter is gathered up in great quantitles in the west, shipped here and turned into the "renovated" article by boiling out the fat and putting it through milk. It is a far more injurious article than oleomargarine. Without the vigorous enforcement of the law the market would be flooded with this product displayed for creamery butter, and would do infinite injury to the farmers of this state.

"Our great aim has been the fair, thorough and general enforcement of the law," said Major Wells, "and after having pursued that purpose with all diligence with the six chemists and the 17 agents at our command we feel we have made a conscientious effort to perform our full duty and that our results speak for themselves."

PROFESSOR HAMILTON'S REPORT. In a report to Governor Stone outlining the work of this branch of the department of agriculture, since the passage of the "pure food bill," Secretary of Agriculture John Hamilton last week said:

"That immediately upon the law going into effect there were printed and distributed to dealers throughout the state 10,000 copies of the oleomargarine law, and 10,000 copies of the renovated butter law. Suitable record books were prepared and a form of license and placards were printed and agents were instructed to take samples of suspected good for analysis. The report of the commissioner shows that during the year ending Dec. 31, 1899, 402 suspected samples of oleomargarine were taken and analyzed, 75 of these were found to be pure butter, 27 renovated butter

and 300 were oleomargarine.
"During the year 256 prosecutions for selling oleomargarine were brought. Of these 100 cases were brought to a termination, either by magistrates or ignored by grand juries; 80 cases were pending Dec. 31, 1899. Since Jan. 1, 1906, 417 licenses to sell oleomargarine have been issued, and one license has been taken out for the manufacture of oleomargarine. The chemists' reports are not all in, but the number of samples analyzed of oleomargarine reported as having been made since Jan. 1, 1900, is 107. A number of samples are in the hands of the chemists awaiting analysis. Our attorneys report that they have brought suits in pleomargarine cases to the number of about 120, and of these over 70 are in the city of Philadelphia,

"The department has been embarrassed in its dealing with the oleomargarine question, owing to a contest in the courts over the color clause of the late law. This provision has been contested both in Pittsburg and Philadel phia, and cases were brought in eac. city to test its constitutionality. De cisions by the lower courts sustaining the law were rendered, in December 1899, and in January, 1900. These cases were appealed to the superior court and one Philadelphia case was argued in March, and a decision is expected in the course of a week or two, when the court convenes. Every effort has been made to push these cases and the courts, at the request of our attorneys have advanced them on the list.

"If a favorable decision is handed down the way will then be clear for a more vigorous enforcement of the law and pending this decision the department is collecting evidence and is all ready to bring additional prosecutions as soon as the law is declared to be constitutional. The courts of Philadelphia and Pittsburg are greatly burden-ed with the mutitude of cases that they are called upon to hear, and our attorneys in Philadelphia, in order to secure prompt hearing, have communicated with the district attorney, requesting that the cases be heard at as early a date as possible. A reply has been re-ceived from the district attorney stating that he had instructed the assistant district attorney to confer with our attorneys and collect the cases together and proceed with them with all dili-

"The oleomargarine cases, however are only a portion of the large number that the pure food department is called upon to bring to trial. The total number of samples taken by the agents last including oleomargarine, was 1,169, and of these 1,026 were analyzed, and a large number of suits were brought, taxing both the time of our attorneys and that of the court."

### QUAY FRIENDS WILL BE IN CONTROL

Great Preparations For the Republican State Convention.

HARRISBURG WILL BE GAY.

It Will Be a Ratification Meeting For the Stalwart Republicans Who Have Won Victories in Many Counties in the State.

(Special Correspondence.) Harriaburg, April 17.—Arrangements are being made for the entertainment of a very large crowd at the Republican state convention, which will be held here on the 25th inst. The fact that this is presidential year, with the interest being taken by the party workers throughout the commonwealth in the coming national Republican con-vention in Philadelphia, will tend to add to the throng that will gather here to help name the eight delegates at large to the national convention, nominate the presidential electoral ticket and put the other candidates in the

The local Republicans are going to decorate their buildings, and the town | actt.

Remarkable Cure of Rheumatism. Kenna, Jackson Co., W. Va. About three years ago my wife had an attack of rheumatism which confined her to her bad for over a month and rendered her unable to walk a step without assist-ance, her limbs being swollen to double ance, her limbs being swollen to deable their normal size. Mr. S. Mattox insist-ed on my using Chamberlain's Pain Baim. I purchased a fifty-cent bottle and used it according to the directions and the next morning she walked to breakfast without assistance in any manner, and she has not had a similar attack since.— A. B. Parsons. For sale by all drucgists. A. B. Parsons. For sale by all druggists,

DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve is unequalled for piles, injuries and skin dis-eases. It is the original Witch Hazel -Try the "New Way" for better prices. Salve, Bey Beware of all counterfeits. Heath

will put on a holiday attire for the ocwill be on hand to advance the inter ests of the several candidates for honors from the convention, and each county will be represented by its local Republican leaders and many of their

active lieutenants. TO DECLARE FOR M'KINLEY.

Pennsylvania Republicans at their last state convention went on record in the most unqualified manner, under the leadership of Colonel Quay, Senator Penrose, Governor Stone, Attorney General Elkin, General Reeder and the other leaders of the stalwart element, in favor of the renomination of President McKinley in a sturdy endorsement of his administration. The Keyston

commonwealth was one of the first in the Union to declare through the Re-publican organization for McKinley's renomination, and this sentiment will be reaffirmed here next week with em-

Colonel Quay may not be here to take part, although many of his friends are urging him to come, but he will be the recognized leader of the organization, and unless he positively de clines the honor he will head the list of delegates-at-large to the national convention, which will virtually make him chairman of the Pennsylvania del-

Senator Penrose will not be able to reach here before the morning on which the convention will be held. He proposes to remain in Washington until after the vote in the Quay case shall be taken. This is put down for 4 o'clock next Tuesday afternoon, and while the announced purpose of the op-ponents of Colonel Quay is to do their utmost to defer final action on the matter, there is every reason to believe that before the state convention shall be assembled Colonel Quay will have been awarded the seat to which he is

entitled in the United States senate. As the nominee of the Republican caucus Colonel Quay should have been chosen senator at the last session of the legislature. It has been a time honored custom among Republicans and Democrats as well throughout the country to recognize the choice of the majority, and as such the Beaver stateman should have had the votes of all the Republican members of the last legislature. By claiming that they could not vote for him while his trial was on in Philadelphia in the infamous conspiracy case, the insurgents tried to make it appear that there was justification for their action during the deadlock in the legislature. But with Quay's acquittal immediately after the adjournment of the legislature it was assumed that men claiming to be Republicans would have repented of their action in blocking the election of a Republican to the United States senate. Many of them no doubt did, but the Flinn-Martin leadership continued their personal hostility and secured counsel to fight Colonel Quay at Washington and try to prevent his being After another desperate campaign they find that they are in a losing cause and that Colonel Quay is going to defeat them despite the expenditure of the immense sums of money necessary to carry on their guerrilla

A QUESTION OF CASH.

A great ado has been made about the case of Senator Clark, of Montana, and the money which he is said to have spent to secure a seat in the United States senate. Men who have been in touch with practical politics in Pennsylvania during the last five years can bear testimony to the fact that the money spent in Senator Clark's interests is but small in proportion to the great corruption fund which has been employed against Colonel Quay, Senator Penrose, Governor Stone and the other men at the head of the regular Republican organization of Pennsyl-

The so-called insurgent leaders have made lavish use of money to carry on their fights in the various counties. They have distributed cash in almost fabulous amounts to accomplish their purpose. They have spent hundreds of dollars where Senator Clark's friends have spent one, and still they have not been able to stiffe the will of the people or misguide the voters into the belief that their claims as reformers or disinterested citizens are worthy of any consideration.

The entire insurgent outfit of Pennsylvania will not be able to muster one-third of the delegates to the Reoublican state convention which will meet here next week. They will not be factors in the mapping out of the program for the nominations or the declarations in the platform. They will be so ignominiously in the minority that they might as well remain at home for all the influence they will have upon the action of the convention. The Martins, the Flinns and the men of kindred interests are not wanted as leaders of the Republican organization of the Keystone state, and the sooner they realize this the better for them.

There has been no radical change in the situation as regards the probable nominees for place on the state ticket. The selection of Senator E. B. Hardenbergh, of Wayne, for auditor gen-eral is practically conceded. He has made a canvass and has the pledges of many of the delegates. His services at Harrisburg have given him an opportunity to meet many of the active Republicans of the commonwealth, and he has the faculty of making and keep-ing friends. He will have many personal supporters in the several delegations who will see to it that his interests are not neglected. Senator Hardenbergh has secured headquarters at the Lochiel hotel, and will be accompanied by a committee of Republicans from his own and neighboring counties to keep his boom to the front.

The field candidates for congress men-at-large includes George T. Oliver of Allegheny, Dr. T. L. Flood of Craw-ford, W. C. Arnold of Clearfield, John B. Steel of Westmoreland and G. A. Grow of Susquehanna. The talk of a Philadelphian being presented to the convention by the delegation from that city continues to excite interest, and it is not improbable that a strong business man or manufacturer familiar with the needs of the Delaware harbor will be agreed upon by the delegates from the Quaker City. A meeting of the delegation from Philadelphia will be held within the next few days, when

this matter will be discussed. At the Republican primary elections on Saturday the stalwarts carried Dauphin, Columbia, Elk and Mifflin coun ties, while, after a bitter fight, the Acheson forces retained control in Washington, defeating the followers of Bar-

"After doctors failed to cure me of pneumonis I used One Minute Cough Cure and three bottles of it cured me. It Cure and three bottles of it cured me. It is also the best remedy on earth for whooping cough. It cured my grand-children of the worst cases," writes John Berry, Loganton, Pa. It is the only harmless remedy that gives immediate results. Cures coughs, colds, croup, and throat and lung troubles. It prevents consumption. Children always like it. Mothers endorse it. Heath & Killiner.

"I had dyspepsia for years. No medicine was so effective as Kodol Dyspepsia Cure. It gave immediate relief. Two bottles produced marvelous results," writes L. H. Warren, Albany, Wis. It digests what you eat and cannot fall to cure. Heath & Killmer.

ONE LESSON ENOUGH.

THE STORY OF AN ENGINEER WHO SLEPT WHILE ON DUTY.

A Thrilling Ride the End of Which Seemed to Threaten a Fearful Wreck and Awful Loss of Life-A Narrow and Lucky Escape.

"There is something about railroading that conduces to sleep. It may be the rumble that causes drowsiness, it may be the long hours on duty, but in many cases, in my judgment, it is the failure of the employees to secure needed rest when they have the opportunity. During my 20 years' experience as a driver of the iron horse I knew of hundreds of severe wrecks due entirely to some one being 'asleep on the post of duty.' Even the responsibility imposed on the man would not have the effect of causing him

to keep awake." The speaker was one of the oldest railroad engineers in the country, who, after 20 years in charge of the throttle of a locomotive, voluntarily resigned to seek other pursuits not so dangerous or exciting. A question or two about the old times put the ex-railroader in a talkative good, and he continued:

"But once in my railroad career did I turn my engine over to my fireman and go back to the caboose for a little rest, and the narrow escape that I then had from a severe wreck and the killing and wounding of hundreds of sleeping passengers taught me a lesson that was never forgotten. The incident occurred in Illinois in February, 1879. At that time I was running an engine pulling a fast freight on the Illinois Central railroad. My fireman was a young man whom I had instructed in all that he knew about railroading. My health was not of the best at that time, as I had been an annual victim of the ague that pervades southern Illinois, and my system was shattered from the 'shakes.' In addition there was some sickness among the members of my family, with the result that my nights at home would be broken up in looking after the comfort of the loved ones. Business on the railroad was brisk, and there was a heavy passenger traffic due to the annual Mardi Gras celebration in New Orleans.

"On the night in question my train was running south. I had a 5½ foot Rogers engine and was hauling 40 loaded cars. Along about 10 o'clock I found that I could hardly keep my eyes open. The road ahead of me was clear of trains for an hour or more. About the only thing of importance in view was to meet and pass the Chicago express at Makanda, which was 24 miles away. I then yielded to temptation. Placing my fireman in charge of the throttle, with the head brakeman to do the firing, I went onck to the caboose to secure a little rest. I should not have taken this step if I had not reposed every confidence in my fireman, and I believed that he was thoroughly competent to run the engine.
"How long I slept I do not know, but

I awoke with the premonition that something was wrong. As I regained my senses I realized by the swaying of the train that it was running much faster than it would have been had I been in charge of the throttle. There was a heavy down grade for five miles to the point where I was to meet the express, and my first thought was that we had

struck the grade and gained the impetus. "Springing to my feet, I hurried out the front door of the caboose and climb ed to the top of the first freight car. The sight that met my eyes nearly paralyzed me. There in full view I saw the headlight of the heavily loaded express train waiting at Makanda for my train to take the sidetrack and permit it to pass. How I got over that train to my engine I hardly know. But I did.

"Jumping down on the tender, I sprang into the cab, shut off the throttle and took other means to reduce the mo mentum. I glanced at my freman. He vas sound asleep on the seat. brakeman kept him company on the other side. I realized that it was utterly impossible to stop the speed of the train and I had visions of the awful wreck that would follow. My engine was making 45 miles an hour, being propellel by the beavily laden cars in the rear, and certain destruction seemed to face the express and the hundreds of sleeping

passengers. "As the rules required that I should stop and, after the head brakeman had opened the switch, should pull by the passenger train there seemed to be no way to avert the disaster. All these thoughts flew through my brain in a twinkling, and as I expected to meet death at my post I wondered who would care for my two boys who would become

orphans. "Fortunately the siding was a short one, and that fact, coupled with my reputation as a careful engineer, prevented the disaster at the critical moment and saved the lives of many. The engineer of the passenger train divined from the rumble made by my train that something unusual had happened. He told me aft-erward that he knew I would not have approached that meeting place at such a

rate of speed if everything was all right. "When my train was about 300 yards from the express, I saw a man run from the engine of the express and throw the switch for me. At the same time I could see by the swinging of a lantern in the rear of the express that the switch at the other end of the siding had also been opened. The disaster had been averted. My train dashed on to the sidetrack, past the express and then out on the main track again at the rate of 35 miles an hour, and I could not bring it to a standstill until I was more than two miles past the station.

"You can imagine the effect upon the express if the engineer had not acted as he did. It is needless for me to add that during the remainder of my career on the rail I never left my engine again in charge of that fireman or any other fireman. One such lesson was enough for

"Naturally my fireman was much chagrined over his act, but I never had confidence in him afterward. He had been tried in the balance and found wanting. A few years later he was promoted to be an engineer and had been running his engine but a short time when it exploded, killing him, his fireman and a brakeman."-Washington Post.

Book He Needed.

"I'm going west for a little vacation with a lot of good fellows," he said. 'What book will be of the most service to me in our ramblings about the coun-

"Hoyle," was the ready reply.-Chicago Post.

"I had bronchitis every winter for years and no medicine gave me permanent relief until I began to take One Minute Cure. I know it is the best cough medicine made," says J. Koonst, Corry, Pa. It quickly cures coughs, colds, croup. asthma, grippe and throat and lung troubles. It is the children's favorite remedy. Cures quickly. Heath & Kill-

In almost every neighborhood there is Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, or who has been cured of chronic diarrhoea by the use of that medicine. Such persons make a point of telling of it whenever opportunity offers, hoping that it may be the means of saving their lives. For sale by all druggists

GAMBLING ON A LINER.

An Occasion on Which a Captain's Threat Had a Satisfactory Result. "I was once a passenger on an Atlantie liner whose captain squelched a sharper in the most approved style," said Mr H. S. Cureton of Newark, N. J.

"It seems that this fellow, who had a most polished address and who clothed himself in the height of fashion, got several well to do business men with whom he had scraped up an acquaintance into a poker game. He was an accomplished cheater and manipulated a hold out to such advantage that in the course of two days' play he was nearly \$3,000 winner.

"At first his victims did not suspect the swindle, but in his greed to win all their money the sharper carried the thing a trifle too far. He dealt one of his oppo nents, a Chicago man, four kings and himself four aces. The fourth monarch in the hands of the Chicagoan was not intentional, but was what is known to wise men at poker as a drop in,

"The dealer only intended that his adversary should have three kings, but he gave himself the fourth ace, to be pre pared for all emergencies, us, with such a hand, he knew the westerner would bet 'em up high. It was table stakes, and, sure enough, the Chicago man 'tapped himself' on the hand, and it took Mr. Sharper in the neighborhood of \$700 to call after several raises had been made back and forth.

"When the hands were shown down, there was a general howl, because by this time the whole company had grown distrustful of the man who had neve failed to play the winning hand in bipots. There was intense stillness, however, when the Chicagoan, in the coolest sort of way, but with a firmness in his tone that showed he meant business, re-"Mr. -- I am decidedly of the opin

ion that you are working a hold out machine on this company. I may be mistaken, but, if so, you can easily clear yourself. If you will take off your coat and let us inspect your shirt sleeves a minute, we can easily see whether my suspicion does you wrong or not. In the event it does I will make the fullest apol-

"The sharper's face was a study. He turned red and white and blustered out that he had never been accused of such a charge before and that he wouldn't submit to the indignity of a search. Mean-while somebody had gone to the captain and told him of the occurrence. Straightway the captain walked to where the card players were still debating the question of a search. He was a man of few words, but listened till all the facts were before him. Then he said to the sharper: You have won so much money from these gentlemen and not a dollar of it fairly. Give back every cent or I'll lock you up till we get to New York."

"From this decision there was no ap peal. Whether the fellow had a hold out or not I do not know, but it didn't matter, for in less than five minutes he was disbursing cash to his late victims."-Washington Post.

Before and After.

Some years ago a young curate, seek-ing to be licensed, was bidden by Dr. Temple, archbishop of Canterbury, to read a few verses of the Bible in order that his fitness for conducting public worship might be judged.
"Not loud enough," was the criticism of

the bishop when the young man had fin-

"Oh, I'm sorry to hear that, my lord," replied the curate. "A lady in the church yesterday told me I could be heard most plainly all over." "Ah! You are engaged?" suddenly ask-

ed Dr. Temple "Yes, my lord."

The bishop smiled grimly and said: "Now, listen to me, young man. While you are engaged don't believe everything the lady tells you; but," he added, with a deep chuckle, "after you are married believe every word she says."



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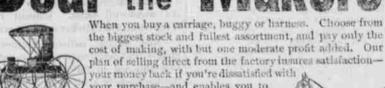


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