# PARTY MEN MEET AT HARRISBURG

A Great Crowd Gathers For the Republican State Convention.

#### READY TO NAME THE TICKET.

Hardenbergh Has a Walkover For Auditor General, and There Is a Lively Scramble For Congressmen- and finding new fields for investment at-Large, With Two Candidates to and employment, has the right toclaim

(Special Correspondence.) Harrisburg, April 24 .- The Republican state convention, which will be held here tomorrow, has attracted a great crowd of enthusiastic party men. They have assembled from every county in the state, and the indications are that the convention will be one of the most interesting held here for some time. The leading hotels and many business houses are beautifully decorated, and bands of music are playing merrily. The several candidates for honors from the convention have opened headquarters, and each has a corps of boomers at work among the dele-The principal headquarters are at the Lochiel hotel, where General Frank Reeder, chairman of the Republican state committee, has established his headquarters. He is assisted in his plans for the convention by T. Larry Eyre his chief of staff, and Secretaries Wesley R. Andrews and Charles E. Attorney General John P. Elkin, former Senator Israel W. Durham of Philadelphia, Major Levi Mc-Cauley of West Chester, Senator James G. Mitchell of Jefferson, Representative William H. Keyser of Philadelphia and other leading men are active in the canvass for the nomination of their favorite candidates for congressman-at-

There is apparently no doubt about the nomination of Senator E. B. Hardenbergh, of Wayne county, for auditor general. He has no opposing can-didate to date. Senator Hardenbergh is one of the best known Republicans in the state. He has for years been identified with stalwart Republicanism and he has labored zealously for the success of the Republican candidates. His nomination for auditor general will be a fit and proper recognition of his party services. Senator Hardenbergh was born at Wilsonville, Wayne county, July 31, 1845. He was educated at the public schools and learned the business of railroading. He began at the bottom of the ladder, and from brakeman to conductor was a natural promotion after years of faithful services. He is at present engaged as a traveling instructor of conductors for the Philadelphia and Eric Railroad company. His active life brought him in contact with many of his constituants and he was finally given a Republican nomination for the house of representatives. He was there always regarded as a champion of the workingmen, as he was in a position to recognize their needs in the matter of legislation. He served in the house in the sessions of 1885 and 1887, and in 1894 was elected to the state senate by the largest Republican majority ever given a candidate in that district. He has been a member of the senate ever He has been an attentive and faithful member of the legislature and is popular throughout the state. He has filled the offices of chairman of the Republican county committee and has been a delegate to several state conventions and represented his district national convention at St. Louis in 1896. Senator Hardenberg is a member of a number of organizations of workingmen.

There is something of a scramble for the nomination of congressman-atlarge, for which two candidates will self respect. He described the degrada Congressman-at-large Davenport, of Erie, is not a candidate Sabitual drinker and how if that spirit for renomination, but Galusha A. Grow is quite ambitious to succeed himself.

PHILADELPHIA FOR FOERDERER. The Philadelphia delegation is here with a strong contingent of the Quaker City Republicans, who are insisting for a climax. upon the nomination of Robert H. Foerderer, a well known manufacturer of that city, for congressman-at-large. The delegation has endorsed his can didacy and several hundred stalwarts are here with a brass band and with badges, working like beavers in his behalf. Mr. Foerderer has not been an aspirant for the nomination, but he recently indicated to some friends that were the nomination to come to him he would accept. He has not been actively identified with politics, although always a consistent and loyal Republican. He has large business interests and has many admirers among the members of the Union League, the Manufacturers' club and kindred organizations. He is regarded as one of Philadelphia's most progressive and wide awake citizens, and has frequently been prominent in movements which had for their purpose the advancement of the interests of this city and state. At the age of 16 years Robert H. Foerderer began his business career in a morocco factory. While his father was the owner of the establishment he entered the plant as an humble beginner and took his chances of promotion with the other workingmen. This was the result of his own determination as well as of parental advice. After mastering all the details of the trade he eventually went into the business on his own account. He is today the owner of one of the largest manufactories of glazed kid in the world.

Mr. Foerderer was born in Frankenhousen, Germany, on May 16, 1860. His parents were frugal and industrious people, who, when he was an infant, immigrated to America and located in this city. They sent the lad to the public schools and afterwards to a private academy. It was in May, 1885, that the son began business in a small way and his success has been remarkable. He has been identified with other interests in a financial way and is looked upon as a typical and progressive Philadelphian. He is a director in several financial institutions and he is also identified with some of the leading social clubs. He has never held any public office. He is thoroughly

## The Best in the World.

We believe Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is the best in the world. A few weeks ago we suffered with a severe cold and a troublesome cough, and baving 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.-The Herald, Andersonville, Ind. For sale by all druggists.

-Geo. Killmer's assortment of wall-aper beats them all. Examine his sam-

-Try the "New Way" for better prices, les to be had in the city. Don't forget that he always has the best at the lowest -Hopkins sells the clothing and shoes, 1 prices,

familiar with the needs of Philadelphia harbor, not only on account of his being a large shipper, but by reason of his interest in the general welfare of

the trade in the port. Supporters of Mr. Foerderer are distributing copies of resolutions which were passed by the Philadelphia dele-gation which read: Whereas, The city of Philadelphia

any other city in the sisterhood of

a candidate for the high office as one

worthy of their respect, confidence and

The supporters of Mr. Foerderer are

not antagonizing Mr. Grow, but are

making a canvass on their own ac-

count. It is probable that Mr. Grow

will be renominated and that the ticket

will read Foerderer and Crow. There

is, however, a lively scramble going

on with former Congressman Arnold

of Clearfield, Dr. Flood of Crawford

and John B. Steel of Westmoreland

also in the running. George T. Oliver,

of Allegheny, withdrew a few days ago.

ONE OF GOUGH'S CLIMAXES.

Many and many a day ago, on the then

frontier line of the valley of the Minne-

sots, in the at that time beautiful village

of Mankato, word went out that Gough

tad been engaged by the local lyceum bu-

reau to lecture on temperance. Gough came. He was received by a committee of men who had fought Indians, swam

rivers, spoiled the virgin forests, opened

new soll, endured poverty, suffered hun-

ger and never surrendered their belief in

the right. They escorted him to the op-

His speech was slow at first, gestures

few, illustrations not many. The village

topers were out in force and some more

decent men for whom women were pray

told something of his own life, of the

misery brought by drink, of the laws

of self denial and self sacrifice. He was

intense at all times, and this intensity

bore down upon the listeners until he has

made them one with himself. Even the

small village boy, inclined to cat calls

and gurgling whistles, was silent, and

there came through the sepulchral hall

no sound but the raw cry of the winter

He made some slight comment on the

condition of a drunkard's family-the

want which came upon them, the loss of

tion of spirit which rested with the

was not destroyed mere signing of the

pledge would not redeem. He pleaded

for exercise of will power, more potent

in effecting reform than all the drugs

and medicines in the world. This was

but developing the minds of his hearers

Suddenly he swung one arm high in

"A drunkard and his fall to the depth

of everlasting hell is like the man who

climbs to the top of St. Peter's in Rome.

He is on the very summit of the great

dome, the blue sky above and the world

far, far beneath. He looks down from

his perch and, having nothing to grasp,

"Everything is whirling now before

"To the earth beneath and the ruin of

"To the fires of hell and the ruin of his

The whole exclamation was accompa

nled with such use of his right arm and

body as to bring the fearful descent im-

sobs of women were heard. Men felt un-

comfortable. Men and women are living today who still feel the power of that

illustration, uttered by lips long since cold.—Chicago Times-Herald.

A "Coo" Beyond Price.

Some of Sir Wilfrid Lawson's tenants

were being entertained one day at din-

ner. There was plenty of aerated water

and milk for them, but nothing stronger.

One of the farmers, who knew by ex-

perience what to expect, had provided himself with a flask of rum and, un-

known to a brother farmer, poured a

generous quantity into the glass of milk

which his neighbor had elected to drink.

put the glass to his lips and seemed to

enjoy it, so that he never stopped till he finished it. Then he turned to his friend and remarked, "Hech. man Tam-

Social Perplexities.

"It is rude for a guest to look at his

"And ruder for a host to look at the

"Well, how do polite people ever get away from each other?"-Chicago Rec-

The Nickle Plate Road

will sell excursion tickets to Chicago on will sell excursion needs a count General May 1, 2, 7, 14 and 21, account General Conference of Methodist Episcopal Church Tickets good returning by de-

Church. Tickets good returning by deposit until June 1 inclusive, at one fare plus \$2.00 for the round trip from all

-New onlons, adishes, lettuce, to-

matoes, and every shasonable variety of vegetable are to be had at Amsler's.

Garden seeds in bulk or by the package, and the nicest line of clean, fresh grocer-

mas, what a coo!"-London Answers.

watch."

elock."

"Yes?"

"Of course."

In due time the unsuspecting farmer

mediately to the eye of the mind.

A shudder ran over the audience.

him. His senses leave him. He is swoon-

ing. His feet slip. He is off the dome. He is in the air. He is falling-

"Down! Down! Down!

"Down! Down! Down!

"Thus descends the drunkard-

ing to give over the habit of drink.

era house and stage.

wind from outside.

the air and shouted:

to hold to, grows dizzy.

states; therefore, be it.

the metropolis of our great commoning Ahead wealth, with a population numbering over a million and a half of people,

REPUBLICANS WILL

Members of the Union League of

Philadelphia Are Look-

Philadelphia, April 24.-In prepara-

tion for the coming presidential cam-

paign the Union League, of this city,

ALL BE READY

PRESIDENTIAL CANVASS BEGUN conservative, well governed and happy in their prosperity, with her diversi fled industries, her manufactures and General J. B. Foraker Discusses th commercial standing (they being second to none in the whole country), Policy of the Republican National with her capital and her labor seeking Administration as Regards Puerto Rico, in Anticipation of the Com recognition at the hands of the Republican party, which she has always sustained with larger majorities than (Special Correspondence.)

Resolved, By the duly elected deleis holding a series of lectures and disgates from the city of Philadelphia to cussions upon issues which are likely the Republican state convention, this to be to the front in the fall canvass day assembled, that we heartily en-Leading Republicans from different dorse the candidacy of Robert H. Foerderer for the office of congressparts of the country are invited to address the league and their speeches man-at-large, and earnestly solicit the are distributed with a view to educat active co-operation of our Republican ing the people. Republicans through friends throughout the state, and ask out the country are following these them to join with us in making this discussions with a keen interest and representative citizen one of our the indications are that the party men standard bearers in the campaign of will be equipped to meet every issue that may be raised in the approaching Our candidate is one of the most subcontest. The orator at the last week's stantial and respected citizens of our meeting at the league was United great city. He has kept pace with the States Senator J. B. Foraker, of Ohio development and growth of her in-He devoted himself to the question of dustrial and commercial interests, a the attitude of the United States to successful business man himself, a ward Porto Rico and gave a complete large employer of labor, which labor review of the policy of the Republican has steady employment and earns good administration on that subject. He wages, and being deeply interested in showed that when congress met Puerto all that pertains to the business, in-Rico was ruined. The markets of the dustrial and social interests of our city island were lost. Its coffee plantations and state, we feel that he is peculiarly were destroyed by the hurricane, and fitted to represent us in the national in most cases five years must elapse congress. We, therefore, present him before they can bear again. The ca to the people of the commonwealth as pacity of the island for yielding reve-

> cut and larger in population by 300, If this population was to be provided with education, roads and an adequate government it needed an ex penditure of \$3,000,000 on Island and \$1,000,000 on municipal administration. The island had but \$100,000,000 of taxable property, carrying mortgages and interest arrears to more than half its value. President McKinley proposed as the first remedy a remission of all duties between Puerto Rico and the United States. Inquiry showed this was not enough. More must be done and more has been done. An income could not be raised by our internal revenue taxation because this would be burdensome beyond reason on a population simple in habits and crude in industry. Direct taxation was impos alble. A land and property tax could only be established in one or two years. The previous reliance of the island for

nue was destroyed. Where before con-

gress, in dealing with the territories,

had legislated for lands empty of peo

ple, it had now to deal with a thronged

island smaller in area than Connecti-

evenue was on duties. GEN. FORAKER'S REVIEW. Among other things General Foraker

"A civil government was a necessity. It must have three millions of dollars for its support, and the municipalities must have at least one million more. "There was no system of direct taxation of property in operation. There

was no time to establish one. More

over, if there had been time such a

system would have entailed upon that people an impossible burden. 'Four per cent, or even three per cent, is too burdensome a tax to impose property of even the most properous state in the Union. To impose it on Puerto Rico would mean only

disaster, failure, bankruptcy and de "In view of these considerations, we decided, first, that we would find some way to exempt the people of that island from the direct taxation of their property, such as every other state or territory of the Union has always been subjected to. The generosity of this proposition was far greater and more helpful than that recommended by the president. No such favor has ever been shown to any other people for

whom we have legislated. "We next decided, for the reasons already given, that we would not, for the time being, undertake to apply and enforce our internal revenue laws in the island, but, except on merchandise imported into the United States, we would exempt the people of Puerto Rico therefrom-another unprecedented favor, never before shown to anybody—and, in the third place, we decided that we would protect their conee, which constitutes their chief industry and amounts to more than two-thirds of their exports, from injurious competition, by levying a duty of 5 cents a pound on all coffee imported into Puerto Rico; and then, finally, we determined that there should be collected on all goods imported into Puerto Rico from foreign countries tariff duties as provided by the tariff laws of the United States; but that, instead of turning this money over into the national treasury for the benefit of the United States, as we have always heretofore done to every other territory, we would turn it over to Puerto Rico for the benefit and support of its government

"We then found, according to the best estimates we could make, that when all this had been done there would remain a large deficiency, amounting to from

\$1,000,000 to \$1,500,00~. TAX REDUCED, NOT PUT ON. "The question then was how further we could raise revenue without directly taxing the property of the island to meet this deficiency; and we found that we could, in our opinion, best accomplish this by leaving a light tariff duty upon the commerce between the United States and Puerto Rico; and so we finally concluded, and provided in the bill, that, instead of absolute free trade, which all desired, as well as the president, we would, for a short time until the local government could be put in operation and devise a system of taxation for its support, reduce the tar-iff and dutiable goods coming from Puerto Rico into the United States only 85 per cent, instead of entirely remitting it, and that we would, for the present, allow all food products and necessaries of life, farm implements, machinery, etc., to enter Puerto Rico free of duty; but, on other articles, whatever they might be, we would re-

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 assistance, her limbs being swollen to deuble their normal size. Mr. S. Mattox insistpoints beyond a distance of 290 miles from Chicago. Address H. C. Allen, C. P. & T. A., 920 State St., Erie, Pa.

No. 57-5t 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 beautiful new stock of fancy stationery just received at G. H. Killmer's.

A. B. Parsons. For sale by all druggists.

ce the Dingtey rates only 85 per cent. You hear constantly of our putting on commerce with Puerto Rico a tariff of 15 per cent, when the truth is we removed all but 15 per cent. We did not add or increase, but reduced and re-

"We expressly provided, however, that on and after March 1, 1902, there shall be absolute free trade between Puerto Rico and the United States, and that there shall be such free trade sooner—in a year—six months, or nine-ty days, possibly—whenever the local government shall have provided otherwise for its necessary revenues, and that, in the meanwhile, all collections, both those to be made in Puerto Rico and those to be made in the United States, shall be paid over to Puerto Rico for the support of its government without placing an additional burden upon the already overburdened lands

and property of the island. "No such liberal and generous government as to revenues was ever given by this nation or any other to any territory or colony. It far surpassed all recommendations and all expectations. It should be further stated that an analysis of the articles constituting this trade shows that this tax so imposed would be borne almost exclusively by the sugar and tobacco interests more able than others to bear it without feeling any burden.

"In Puerto Rico we allow the people to elect the lower house of the legislature, and give them representation by appointment in the upper house, and in all other departments of their govern-

"The provision that the upper house of their legislative assembly shall be appointed by the president is due to the fact that among its members are the bureau officers, upon whom will devolve the responsible duty of organizing all the departments of that government, and upon whom we must rely to make that government as nearly American as possible.

"In no other way could we safely proceed to secure the necessary ability and experience for such work.

"Like everything else the Republican party undertakes, we propose to make of this a success—a success for Puerto Rico and a success for the United States, and when that has been done we shall only be too glad to increase the participation of the Puerto Ricans in the conduct of their government as rapidly as they are found equal to its demands, and nobody will be happier than we when we can give the whole matter to themselves. I hope and believe that the day is not far distant. but it would not be kindness to Puerto

"They have in that island about one million people. Of this whole number only about 15 per cent can read or write in any language. Only about the same number own any property. This means that there are in that little parallelogram of the sea, about one hundred miles in length and thirty-five miles in width, fully eight hundred thousand men, women and children who are absolutely llitterate and who are as dependent as poverty can make them. None of them have had any experience in governing themselves and very few have any conception of what is meant by free popular govern-ment according to our ideas and insti-

tutions. "When General Miles landed in that fsland, at the head of our gamant and victorious army, he made proclamation that he had core not as an enemy but as a friend, and that the United States would restore to them prosperity and give them the benefits of our liberal institutions of government. The inevitable results of the legislation that has been enacted will consitute a complete redemption of all these promises and a triumphant vinucation of the capacity of the Republican party for that constructive statemanship so essential to the safe guidance of the reing growth and power."

NO JAM IN HIS LUNCH.

Mr. Carter Explains Why He Left His Pleasant Boarding House. "No; I don't board with the Akerses any more," said Mr. Carter. "In fact, I've left the south side for good and am now boarding on the north side."

Mr. Carter is a gentleman about 28 years old and occupies a responsible and highly paid position with a great Chicago business house. Six feet tall and weighing 200 pounds, he is a magnificent physical specimen of a man. Winter and summer, rain or shine, he walks to his office in the morning and home at night. He always carries his lunch with him, as he dislikes restaurant cookery and it saves him time and money.

"Well, I am surprised," was his friend's comment. "Why, you and Akers were such friends before his marriage that I thought you had a permanent home with him. And you and Mrs. Akers were always such great friends too. Why did you leave them?"
"I'll tell you," said Carter. "I didn't

get any jam on my bread." "You surely didn't leave them for that?" asked his astonished friend. "I surely did," indignantly answered Mr. Carter. "It was a gross case of partiality on Mrs. Akers' part. She knew I was passionately fond of jam too. One morning I went into the kitchen. She was getting the lunches ready for myself and her husband when I went in, and I noticed she had some fine marmalade. She put it on her husband's bread, but

not on mine. "'Don't I at marmalade?' I asked.
"'No,' she said. 'I got this for Mr.

Akers. That made me feel mad. I thought of it all the way down, and when lunch time came I wouldn't eat my lunch, and at night I carried it back home. Mrs. Akers saw that I hadn't touched it and asked the reason. I told her, and she laughed in my face. I told her that at the end of the week I would leave her, and that settled it."

"Do you get jam where you board now?" asked the friend. "Every day," answered Carter, with a of satisfaction.-Chicago Inter

A Healthy Invalid.

Two girls were overheard talking together on Ontario street. "Say, did you know Mame was settin up for an invalid?" inquired the girl with the long feather in her hat.

"Is she?" queried the other girl. "She looks well enough." "That's what I think. And she sleeps "Can she eat?"

"Eat!" cried the other girl. "I should say she could eat! Why, at lunch today she got away with 24 cents' worth!" And then their voices died away.-Cleveland Plain Dealer.

In almost every neighborhood there is some one whose life has been saved by Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoes Remedy, or who has been cured of chronic diarrhoes by the use of that medicine. Such persons make a point of tell-ing of it whenever opportunity offers, hoping that it may be the means of sav-ing their lives. For sale by all druggists

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Write for particulars. Address the The Warren Business University, War--The "New Way" makes new prices, ren, Pa.

USES OF OLD PAPER.

What Was Once a Loss Now the Basts of a Big Business. A curious and interesting feature of the paper making industry was brought to the notice of an office manager a few days ago by a letter of inquiry. The in-

> a private business nature as to necessi-tate careful disposal in order to prevent examination by outside parties-old account books, for instance. Years ago large offices used at some expense to have such accumulations destroyed, usually by fire. But this was troublesome, for paper in compact form is slow to burn, and the destroying of

ten matter no longer of use, but of such

books and stacks of paper tended to clog In course of time a paper manufacturer hit on the idea of taking such old papers to mill under assurances of privacy chemically removing all traces of writing. Market price being allowed for the paper thus gathered, what was before merely a waste and a source of trouble besides bemme productive of a revenue worthy of consideration, and the plan grew in favor. At first houses would send employees with the stuff to the mills to be sure that no scattering occurred, but gradually this

precaution came to be discontinued. A large paper concern, with mills in Connecticut, has for years made a specialty of collecting such papers from bankers, insurance companies and large mercantile houses and shipping them di rectly to the mills, where by the use of strong chemicals all traces of writing are destroyed before the material is worked over into paper pulp. This feature of the economics of a great city's affairs has grown to great proportions, and some-times single loads contain as much as 20 or 30 tons of paper, all marked with writ-

Incidentally the spread of contagion by this method is effectually prevented. When the writing has disappeared from the sheets, so have all vestiges of life.

The refuse collected aids in making dif-

ferent varieties of paper, and the careful sorting process that must be employed constitutes one of the chief items of exsense in using this material. The stuff which comes from correspondence offices goes in part to make writing paper. The collections from newspaper headquarters, containing wood pulp, must be used for other purposes. All paper scrap is mixed with large proportions of fresh material in the manufacture of fresh white sheets. -New York Mail and Express.

Peculiar Kind of Writers' Cramp. "What's the matter, Brown? You're getting thin," said a successful writer of special stories for the Sunday newspapers to another "free lance," whose work is seldom accepted. "You look as if you had been working too hard." This was a lie, and the ruccessful man knew it, but he could afford to flatter. "Haven't written anything for a month,"

growled Brown. "I've got writers' "Why don't you use a typewriter, then?

I never heard that writers' cramp would make a man thin, anyway," exclaimed

"The kind that I have does," replied Brown gloomily. "It's a poor writer's eramp in the stomach. The less you write the more it cramps you."-New York

Identifying a Rare "Fossil." The late Professor Marsh of Yale colege, the eminent paleontologist, had a quiet wit. Once a facetious student brought him a bone scraped and cut in a Santastic fushion. The class knew of the plan to deceive the scientist. "I think, professor, that this is a very

rare fossil. The doctor looked at the bone, then at the student, finally centering his gaze up-

on the latter's knee.
"It is not rare. It is painfully familiar to me. It is a piece of the leg bone of a



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money retunded within by days. The movement is nickel, has 7 jewels, is stem-wind and lever-set. It is a PERFECT SEAUTY and ls worth from \$10 to \$15\$. In appearance and as a time-piece it is equal to a \$50 watch. FOR CASH IN FULL WITH ORDER we will send you FREE with the watch a FINE 14% COLD-PLATED CHAIN and CHARM. The ent shown is one-third size of watch. SEND \$10 prostal CARD for our Big Wholessis Catalogue of Jewelry, Diamonds, Silver and Plated-Ware. The only reliable WHOLESALE JEWELRY HOUSE in the world selling direct to consumers at wholesale prices. Our prices cannot be duplicated elsewhere Q and immediatelying Silverine WATCHES, for Men Sec up. \$27 Mention this paper when you write F. E. ENCELL & CO. 330-334 Dearborn St. Chicago

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made to secure a Respect to the second process of the second part of t

concerns and big supply bouses advertise and sell as high grade floor pump. Your money all back if you are not gerfectly satisfied.

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