# FARMER COPE BOBS UP AGAIN.

Another Batch of Arrests in the Campaign Against Oleo.

GREAT RECORD MADE.

Nearly One Thousand Arrests Made Since the First of the Year and

(Special Correspondence.) Harrisburg, Nov. 6.-Another aggressive move has been made by the state and is taken as indicating not only department of agriculture, through Farmer Cope, the dairy and food commissioner, against the violators of the law regarding the sale of oleo colored in imitation of butter. After the successful raids in Philadelphia and Pittsthis commodity would cease.

Farmer Cope is not taking anything for granted. While he is preparing to fight in court the cases in which he has had accused parties indicted, and to have the accused convicted and sentenced, he is still hard at work directing his agents, who are constantly on the go with the view to securing fresh evidence of violations of the law.

In Philadelphia last week a number of warrants were issued at the instance of Farmer Cope from the office of Magistrate Stratton, and more arrests are to follow.

The records of the department of agriculture show that over 3,000 samples have been gathered by agents of the department of agriculture in this state since the first of the year.

These have all been submitted to chemists for analysis.

When the results have shown that what was sold as pure butter was nothing more than oleo colored in imitation of the product of the dairy, arrests have been promptly made and the cases have been brought to trial as speedily as possible.

Secretary Hamilton and Commissioner Cope have been acting under instructions from Governor Stone to spare neither time, labor nor expense to bring every violator of the law to justice, and they have made a record be matched by the officials of no other state in the union.

Recent cases in Philadelphia show that while the state officials were being denounced by a yellow journal and charged with neglecting their duty, they were quietly gathering samples threw it down on a table, and as Tieand preparing their case, so that they might make a thorough presentation when the matter reached court.

While Secretary Hamilton and Commissioner Cope are not disclosing their hand, they have a number of cases under way which will be brought to light when the next batch of arrests shall be made.

Commissioner Cope said: "We are determined to prosecute all offenders, and our agents will not relax in their work of gathering samples wherever we have the least suspicion that the law is being violated. Since my incumbency in the position of dairy and food commissioner, a period of about four months, the department has brought about 700 suits and prosecutions, making nearly 1,000 for the year up to date, which is the best answer that could be given to any critics of this administration."

The records of the department of agriculture show that since Jan. 1 there have been over 3,000 samples taken by the agents of the department, and there have been 983 arrests.

A MARVELOUS SHOWING. Here is a statement, taken from the official records at Harrisburg, showing the number of cases, brought in each county since Jan. 1, 1900;

cach county since Jan. 1, 1700.	
Allegheny	679
Berks	2
Blair	
Cambria	13
Carbon	
Chester	1
Clearfield	8
Columbia	2
Crawford	4
Dauphin	6
Delaware	21
Erie	. 1
Fayette	
Indiana	
Jefferson	
Lawrence	. 2
Lehigh	
Luzerne	. 7
Mercer	
Montgomery	. 8
Northumberland	. 1
Philadelphia	
Potter	
Schuylkili	. 4
Somerset	
Tioga	. 2
Venango	
Westmoreland	

In the crusades secretly and thoroughly conducted in Philadelphia and Pittsburg the greatest care was taken to insure the best results. The agents did not know the plans of their superiors, nor were they acquainted with each other. In addition to the pick of the regular force of agents many young men and women, sons and daughters of farmers and dairymen, were specially employed, and they did most effective work in gathering samples and ferreting out violators of the

The people know that Governor Stone's administration is making a great record in suppressing the illegal eleo traffic and they cannot be fooled by the yellow journals.

During the civil war as well as our late war with Spain, diarrhoea was one of the most troublesome diseases the army had most troublesome diseases the army had ter had the dysentery in its worst form-to contend with. In many instances it became chronic and the old soldiers still suffer from it. Mr. David Taylor of Wind seemed to do her any good. I saw by an suffer from it, Mr. David Taylor of Wind Ridge, Greene Co., Pa., is one of these. He uses Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera Remedy was highly recommended and Diarrhoea Remedy and says he never sent and got a bottle at once. It proved great many sufferers. found anything that would give him such quick relief. It is for sale by all drug-

-Umbrella's, mackintoshes and rub-

REVIEW OF TRADE.

Bradstreet's Report on Conditions of Business Throughout the Country. NEW YORK, Nov. 3.-Bradstreet's

review of trade says: Unseasonably warm weather continues the leading directly unfavorable feature of distributive trade because of the check given to retail distribution, and, therefore, to re-order business in most lines of drygoods, wearing apparel and shoes. Conservatism, in view of the near approach of the presidential election, is undoubtedly an element exercising considerable influence, particularly in stock speculation, but a conspicuous exception to this over Three Thousand Samples is found in the re-awakening of demand and the advances in prices shown in the iron trade in widely separated sections. This is really one of the most important developments of the week,

that confidence in election results is felt, but that consumers stocks are down to a minimum Speculation on the various exchanges has ruled rather slow. In wheat the moving feature has been the reiteration of stories of Argentine crop damburg it was thought that the traffic in age, which was instrumental in inducing some advances, much of which was lost later. In cotton fears of frost damage has been the moving factor, and here, also, some advance has been scored from the low point reached last week. Wool is showing increased activity, while prices are firm in sympathy with the better tone of London and Melbourne advance. Western live stock receipts for October were very heavy, but prices have held well despite

> A distinct and marked improvement in the demand for both crude and finlahed iron and steel is noted. From Chicago, Pittsburg, Birmingham and Philadelphia come confirmations of the better inquiry for pig iron at a slight advance, except in the case of the Southern product. This movement is regarded as significant in view of the reported cutting of prices by Eng-

lish and Scotch makers.

Although the export demand for iron and steel has quieted of late, that for cotton is apparently undiminmished, and this week witnesses the heaviest single days exports from New Orleans ever recorded.

#### SENTENCED TO DEATH. Benjamin Pugh, a Colored Murderer, to

Be Electrocuted. NEW YORK, Nov. 6.-Benjamin Pugh, colored, was sentenced by Judge Hurd, Jr., in Brooklyn yesterday to die in the electric chair during the week beginning Dec. 24 next, on his conviction of the crime of murder in the first for faithful and efficient work that can | degree for shooting and killing John Tiegen, a waiter.

Pugh went into a restaurant where Tiegen was employed on Aug. 23, ordered a meal, ate it and started to leave the place without paying for it. Tiegen, who served him, went after him and asked for the money. Pugh gen started to pick it up Pugh brushed it off on the floor.

This angered Tiegen, and he struck Pugh in the face and pushed him toward the door, kicking him at the same time. Pugh did not strike back. He walked to a gun store, purchased a revolver and cartridges, returned to the restaurant, stood in the doorway, and, as Tiegen came round from be hind the counter. Pugh fired four shots at him. Two of them took effect in Piegen's head and he died almost in-

# JAIL DELIVERY FOILED.

Timely Discovery Prevented Escape

Canadian Crooks at Chicago. CHICAGO, Nov 6 .- A jail delivery planned by prisoners in the Cook county jail was discovered by Jailor Whitand ammunition were found in one of the cells occupied by F. D. Rich, Thomas Jones and Frank Rutlidge, held here awaiting extradition to Canada, where they are charged with robbing a bank.

The three men are known to have been in a plot to escape, probably today, as some of the guards would have been away on election business. It is believed others were in the conspiracy. The revolvers were amuggled into the cells concealed in lunches, one in a pan of baked beans and the other in a package of grapes.

### SHOT HIS WIFE.

Davis Then Tried to Suicide, but Failed. Woman Wouldn't Live With Him.

PORTLAND, Me., Nov. 6 .- Charles Davis, aged about 30 years, shot and killed his wife at their home here yesterday, and then attempted to take his own life. He has a bullet wound in his head, but may recover. Davis is a hostler. His wife was about 25 years of age.

The story of the affair as gathered by the police shows that owing to the quarrelsome disposition of Davis his wife had refused to live with him. He called yesterday and the couple almost immediately became engaged in an altercation. The shooting occurred without any warning.

Funeral of Sir Roderick Cameron. NEW YORK, Nov. 6.-Funeral services were held yesterday at the church of the Incarnation, over the remains of Sir Roderick Cameron, who died recently in London. Among the immediate family at the services were Mr. and Mrs. Belmont Tiffany and daughter, Duncan Cameron and Miss Daisy Cameron. There were also delegations from Maritime exchange of the port of New York and the Canadian society of New York. The body was taken aboard a special train for interment at Williamstown, Canada.

Remarkable Chess by Phlisbury.

MONTREAL, Nov. 5 .- H. N. Pillsbury, chess champion of the United States, on Saturday afternoon played simultaneously 26 numbers of the Montreal Chees club, winning 20, drawing 3 and losing 2 games. In the evening he played 16 games simultaneously, blindfolded, winning 12, losing 3 and drawing 1. After this feat he defeated Growdsky, lately of the Brooklyn club, in two games,

Died From Effects of Burns.

HERKIMER, N. Y., Nov. 6 .- A threeyear-old child of Mrs. Annie Flaherty died yesterday morning from burns received Sunday night while playing with matches.

I am the mother of eight children and have had a great deal of experience with medicines. Last summer my little daughadvertisement in our paper that Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoca to be one of the very best medicines we ever had in the house. It saved my little daughter's life. I am anxious for every mother to know what an excellent ed booklet describing the resort and tellmedicine it is. Had I known it at first it ing its sdvantages, which will be sent would have saved me a great deal of anxiety and my little daughter much suffering. Yours truly, Mrs. Geo. F. Burdick, General Passenger Agent, Chicago, with

TRAPPED BY A LASSO.

WILD CHASE AFTER A SPARE PROPEL-LER LOOSE ON DECK.

Cowboy Conquered the Three Winged Iron Monster That Would Have Wrecked the Ship After the Crew Had Failed to Subdue It.

During the gales of last winter more than 20 tramp steamers were lost. Ten were never heard from after leaving port. More than 150 broke their shafts. In over a score of instances they also lost their propellers and were saved from being overwhelmed by sea anchors, which held their heads to the combers, and a liberal use of oil, which smoothed down the crests. Some of the underballasted tramps from British ports, which in pleasant weather make the voyage to Sandy Hook in 15 days, were 35 days and 40 days breasting the great winter gales. Two of them rolled their funnels out, and another spent 15 days either attempting to make her way through the crested billows or wallowing in the trough. Clifflike waves, breaking in catracts over her weather bow or leaping aboard amidships, carried away all her lifebonts. She rolled at an angle of nearly 45 degrees, the rolling period being 12 or 15 times a minute, for hours and hours together. During these 15 days the weary skipper found, when he had a chance to make an observation, that the ship had made 140 knots leeway. In this tumultuous period very few of the fficers were able to get any sleep, except the merest catnaps. The food was hardly fit to eat through bad cooking, the cook being unable to work properly, and the water, impregnated by the searching brine from invading seas and spoondrift, did not do much toward quenching thirst. The perils of the underballasted tramp, steaming to the westward with head gales lashing the seas into fury, furnish

the marine reporters of nearly every Atlantic seaboard city every winter with columns of vivid stories. The tramp skipper is undaunted by the appalling dangers of his underpaid profession. The business of following the sea is the only one he knows anything about, and he must either risk starvation on shore or boldly face the manifold dangers of a rover of the oceans of the world, which little notes the loss of a tramp steamship here and there. When a tramp skipper loses his job-he never gives it up-there are a dozen or more applications for it despite its perils and its meager pay.

All the smaller tramps that visit ports without facilities for providing or repair ing machinery carry, usually on the main deck aft or between decks, a spare propeller. There have been several instances n which tramps with these extra propellers have just escaped destruction in heavy weather. A little British tramp that came into New York from the Mediterranean several years ago had a spare propeller made fast between decks aft. One night, when she was within a few days of Sandy Hook, plunging and rolling in a cyclone, the propeller broke from its lashings and began thundering about the deck. The only illumination aboard ship was by means of flickering kerosene lamps. The skipper and several of his erew went down into the gloomy space between decks and made an effort to check the erratic flight of the three wing-

ed iron monster. They were armed with wooden and iron bars and pieces of dunnage, which they tried to use as levers. It was difficult to keep the ship's head up in the swell. She persisted in dropping off, and every time she rolled the demon of a propeller rumbled across the steel deek to port or star board, threatening to smash through the ship's side. The skipper sent one of his men to the bridge to tell the officer in charge to try to keep the ship's head up, the movements of the propeller being less dangerous while the ship was pitching. but she wouldn't answer her helm. The mass of metal stopped at times just long enough to allow the skipper and his adventuresome men to get within reach of Then it stirred like a sentient thing and appeared to spring at them. They saved themselves from injury by jumping

aside or leaping over it. At last, as the ship lurched heavily to port, the propeller whirled down the inclined deck and smushed against the side. One of its blades went through a plate. It hung for a moment against a rib of bowled athwartship again. A fountain of sea water spurted through the hole made by the propeller blade as the tramp rolled to port again, and the propeller slid that way. A few more holes in the in so much water that she would have had gone all the way through and drop-

ped into the sea. There was one passenger aboard the tramp, a stont young fellow who had exerience as a cowboy on the Texas plains. He had heard the booming of the spare propeller, and he went to the skipper and volunteered to check it in its mad course. At first it revealed itself only dimly to him, a huge, batlike shadow, under the faint and unsteady glow of the kerosene lamps. After the cowboy had become of a hawser, and with the uncerring aim of an expert bull puncher he rung one of the blades with the noose. He made a turn with the other end around a winch, about amidships, and the propeller was subdued. Then the skipper and his men fell upon it as if it were a living thing, and with beams and bars and chains and ropes they made it so fast that wil the storms of the north Atlantic could not have broken it loose again .- Samuel A. Wood in Ainslee's Magazine.

The First Muff. It is 400 years now since the first known muff was worn. Venice was the place. November was the month, name of lady who introduced the fashion unknown. Venice is not in a cold climate therefore it is odd that the fashion should have originated there. The Venetian mes did not use the muff originally to o protect their pretty hands. They used it as a coddling place for the small dogs which were fushionable then. The first nuffs were reade of cloths, mostly or brocades, fined and bordered with fur. In the seventeenth century men as well as women carried muffs, at least in

A German statistician has estimated that beneath every square mile of sea there are about 120,000,000 fish. It is safe to say, however, that these figures are not based upon the results of actual fishing experiences.

### A Health Resort.

Excelsior Springs, Mo., on the Kansas leading all-the-year around health and mand of the Emperor Keing Long. pleasure resorts in the United States.

The Chicago, Milwankee & St. Paul for rats. -When you want grocories quick, light Yours truly, Mrs. Geo. F. Burdick, clephone T. C. S.

The Saved the a great deal of anx of the control of the control

VOICES OF GREAT ORATORS.

How They Controlled Them In In

BUT THE SENATOR WON THOUSANDS Henry Clay's reputation as a great public speaker arose largely from his sonerous voice and well rounded periods. Thomas Corwin, who was a greater speaker than he, dealt more in humor, of which he was the most conspicuous mus ter that ever appeared in American polities. He always thought, not without that his very readiness to convulse an audience with laughter detracted from his fame and gave the solemn, sonorous

speaker, like Clay, great advantage with the reputation makers. Caleb B. Smith had a lisp in his speech, which, however, was scarcely distin-guishable in the rapid fire of his clear, soprano utterances. Smith was not great on the printed page, but as a popular orptor on the stump he had no superior and few equals. Cassius M. Clay roared like a railway speeding over a long trestle, but in the rumble his words were at a little distance indistinct. It was not so with Smith. As far as you could hear the ringing tones of his voice you could listinguish his words and follow the line of his thought, although he spoke with nuch greater rapidity than Clay. George W. Julian spoke slowly and distinctly. He was the best master of the weapons of frony and sarcasm the senate ever proluced. A bitter word grew terrible as it fell from his lips. D. W. Voorhees was the orator of

lofty flight and startling simile. His voice could accommodate itself to every change of thought or mortification of feeling. He could strew flowers one moment or revel in the haunts of desolation and death in the next. His voice was his servant, and he was more the actor than the logician.

Morton was an image breaker. When ther men wrought fanciful creations of frail materials, finished in beautiful pat-terns, his merciless logic, heightened by the wonderful depth and force of his went crashing through them to make plain the truth which they had obscured.

The power of his voice was so great that when he used to read his keynote speeches, holding the sheets open in his hand before him, not one person in twenty of the thousands who heard him knew at the time or would afterward believe that he was reading a carefully prepared oration rather than speaking from the inspiration of the hour. - Indianapolis

HE PLAYED ALL NIGHT.

A Funny Story About Camille Saint-Saens, the Composer.

Camille Saint-Saens, the brilliant French composer, an extremely near sighted man, was at a large social gathering in Paris one evening when the host asked him to play something. He for a long time refused to do so; but, being carnestly pressed, he took his seat at the plano. His hair was tossed back, his eye gleamed with excitement. Now he would bend over the plane, then he would throw himself back, and all the while his fingers would run over the keys as he extemporized in the most brilliant fashion. The company were delighted. After an hour pleasure gave place to weariness. Two hours afterward some

ample quickly became contagious, and by degrees nobody remained in the room except the master of the house (the hostess had long since gone to bed). Saint-Saens, more inspired and more tumultuous than ever, utterly uncon-scious of the incidents around him, played on as fast and as frenzied as ever. At last, about 2 a. m., seeing Saint-Saens playing with more ardor than ever, the master of the house, completely overme with fatigue, became desperate and,

of the guests began to leave. Their ex-

laying his hand on the composer's shoul-der, said, "I beg pardon, my dear sir, but pray are you not a little fatigued?" Saint-Saens replied, without leaving the piano, "not in the least," and, to show how fresh he was, struck into a new improvisation with wilder enthusiasm than er. The host gave t room and went to bed. At daybrenk Saint-Saens rose, gravely bowed to the tables and chairs and went home, completely ignorant that the chairs and ta bles had been for hours his only audi-

The Maid of the Mist. The story of how the famous little the ship; then, loosening itself as the craft the Maid of the Mist shot the whirl-ship rolled and heeled to starboard, it pool rapids at Niagara falls is an interesting one. The boat, as has been the custom of her successors, was used to carry adventurous visitors up the Ningara river as near to the falls as was possible. On June 15, 1867, her skipper, havship's side would have caused her to take | ing become financially involved, received word that the sheriff intended to seize been in danger of foundering, and the his boat. He concluded to foil the minskipper began to wish that the propeller lons of the law by shooting the rapids and prevailed upon two other reckless spirits to accompany him.

Those that witnessed the feat were thrilled at the sight. As the Maid passed under the bridge she gave a long leap downward and was almost buried from view in the foaming waters. She arose, however, with no great damage and flew into the whirlpool, a mile below, which was comparatively easy of navigation. She finally sailed down into the smooth water below Lewiston and escaped from somewhat accustomed to the gloom and had spent a few moments dodging the propeller he took a lasso, which he made recorded as one of marvelous and unprecedented daring.

A Silent Trio. The fifth Duke of Devonshire and his brother, Lord George Cavendish, were noted for their taciturnity. Once, when traveling near Yorkshire, they were shown into a three bedded room. curtains of one of the four posters were drawn. Each brother in turn looked in and went to bed in another of the three beds. Toward the close of the next day's posting one brother said to the other: "Did you see what was in the bed last night?"

"Yes, brother," was the reply. They had both seen a corpse.

Coffee House Wit. In a small lot of literary curlosities re cently offered for sale in London was the following printed notice, which used to be exhibited on the walls of the Drury Lane Coffee House about 1822; "It is particularly requested by the company that those who are learning to spell will ask for yesterday's paper."

Agree with everybody. It takes less time than disagreeing, and the questions you are asked to agree to are not important anyway,-Atchison Globe.

Chinn's Long Bridge.

The longest bridge in the world is, it is recorded, the Lion bridge, near Sangang, in China. It extends 5¼ miles over an area of the Yellow sea and is supported by 300 huge stone arches. The roadway is 70 feet above the water and is inclosed in an iron network. A marble lion, 21 City line of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. feet long, rests on the crown of each pil-Paul Railway has become one of the lar. The bridge was built at the com-

Told the Truth,

Gentleman (indignantly) — When I bought this dog, you said he was splendid for rais. Why, he won't touch them. Dog Dealer-Well, ain't that splendid for the rate?

HE WANTED TO LOSE.

AGAINST HIS WILL. An Interesting Story of a Comedy

Enacted In Pringle's Famous Gambling Establishment In Washington In Antebellum Days.

"I came here with the first senator from Minnesota after the territory was numitted as a state," said Colonel Cole Martin to a group of listeners one even-

"Henry N. Rice served one term as Inited States senator, and I, being a redent of St. Paul when he was elected by the legislature and talling part in the fight, concluded to come on to Washington, as in those days, 1858, Washington was a wide open town, and fare was as free then as a beer lunch is now. Of course I had an acquaintance among the sports, and shortly after I erected my tepee in the capital the senator invited me to visit him. "While making the rounds one after-

oon we got hungry, and I invited him into Pringle's. Pringle's at this time was the finest gambling house in Washington. The proprietor served three elegant meals day to his guests and patrons without charge. It was a rendezvous for all manner and kinds of men with money. You could meet there in groups a foreign embassador, a United States senator, judges, generals and, of course, men, like myself, who followed the green cloth as profession. "I was then in or at about my thirtieth

year and thought no more of 'win or lose' \$5,000 than I would now of a single \$5 bill. There were no 10 or 25 cent chips in those days. The 'whites' cost \$1, the very lowest price for them. Nobody thought of buying a stack of chips under \$50, and play was high. I was as high a roller as the best of them, for just pre as 'banker' in two nights over \$30,000.

"Well, Senator Rice and myself enjoy ed Pringle's fine spread. I introduced the senator, and, as he had never played a card, like old Matt Carpenter, he knew all the 'boys' and was gracious and dem ocratic in his associations with them. He felt embarrassed over eating such an elegant meal and not having to pay for it.

"Passing a faro 'layout' in the next room, he threw down a \$5 goldplece on a card expecting to lose it. To his surprise and chagrin, however, he won. This made the matter worse than ever, as he did not want to win, but to lose the \$5 as an indirect payment for the meal he had enten. While he was in a quandary I bought a stack of chips and soon became absorbed in the game.

"The senator's bets were placed haphazard, he not knowing whether they were placed right or not and not caring. except that he wanted to lose and get out of the place. But lose he couldn't, and I soon dropped out, being broke, to watch his play and marvel at his ever increasing pile. He soon had a crowd around him, which added to his embarrassment, and he appealed to me to help him get broke, as he wanted to get out and did not want to take any of the bank's money with

"Well, this was the funniest snap l ever experienced in my life of over 70 rears. There sat the senator and myself playing for all we were worth to reduce his winnings, and, play any way we chose, the piles of chips increased. I, who had been so unlucky, caught the fever of the senator's luck, and I won in

"The senator's face was as white as his shirt, and he was as scared a man as ever I saw in my life. But the play went n, and owing to the fact that at that time there was no limit at Pringle's the bets were so high that the modern 25 cent chip player would get the grip if I should mention the size of the bets.

"Finally Mr. Pringle called me to one side and told me that his partners objected to the game without a limit. He was willing himself to play the bank place the limit at \$250 a bet. "He said it was all right to have me

play on, as he liked me and all that, but I was the first man who ever forced him to put a limit on the game. When I returned to the table, I quietly informed the senator, and he looked distressed, as he saw no chance, from his point of view, in getting rid of his winnings at a \$250 "We played until midnight, and the

senator at last yielded to fatigue and ordered me to cash in. When he counted the roll in his room, our joint winnings were just \$31,300, of which sum he staked me as my share to \$10,000. Sald he when he gave me the money:

" 'Martin, I never played a card in my life before this afternoon, and I will never play another one as long as I live. This money I will do something with which shall not immediately benefit myself or my family.

"I visited St. Paul 20 years after this occurrence and met the senator. True to his word, he had never touched a card, and I learned from others who got wind of the play in Washington that the senator's winnings were expended in helping struggling young fellows to get a start in life, accompanied in every case by the condition that they should never lay in a gaming hous

"I venture to say that this is the most remarkable case on record of a man's unexpected and undesired large winnings turning him against gambling and card playing and scaring him almost to death. was then so reckless with money that it made no sort of difference to me whether I won or lost \$20,000, so you can imagine how I regarded the senator's

squeamishness. "But you see he was right after all and took the proper view of the matter, for money which comes easy in a winning at faro goes easy the same way. In a week I had lost the \$10,000 and thought no more of it than I do now of losing a \$10 bill."-Washington Post.

The Effect Was the Same.

John Ruskin was a fearless critic and made many enemies by his radical views. He never considered the man or the friend in his criticisms. It was the work itself that concerned him. He once criticised, in his fearless way, the work of a well known painter, who was much grieved at the effect. On hearing of the sorrow he had caused he wrote to the artist that he regretted he could not speak more favorably of the picture, but hoped it would make no difference in their friendship. It is said the artist wrote in reply:

Dear Ruskin-Next time I meet you I shall knock you down, but I hope it will make no difference in our friendship

Gave His Address,

The following from an English paper will be enjoyed by speakers who have found themselves called upon to address audiences already wearied by excessively long speeches:

A certain man was invited to speak at local gathering and, being nobody in particular, was placed last on the list of speakers. Moreover, the chairman introluced several speakers whose names were not on the list, and the audience

was tired out when he said, introducing the final speaker, "Mr. Bones will now give us his address," said Mr. Bones, rising, "is 551 Park Villas, S. W., and I wish you all good saids." you all good night."

Stoves & Ranges.



NO FINER LINE were ever seen in Tionesta than we have now in stock. This is true of quality and beauty as well as quantity. We can fit you out in anything from the smallest heater to the largest and handsomest range, and the margin of profit is cut to the lowest possible figure. By all means see our stock and get prices before

vious to my arrival in Washington I had Guns and Sportsmen's Supplies.

We carry a nice line of Breech Loading Shot Guns, extra good shooters, but not expensive. Also best loaded shells, and can supply you with anything in line of sportsmen's goods at lowestprices

# SCOWDEN & CLARK.

STRATFORD BELLS.

One Sabbath eve betwixt green Avon's banks, In a dream world, we hour by hour did fleat. The ruilling ewans moved by in stately ranks; With soft, and eyes the cattle watched our bout. We, passionate pilgrims from the faroff land Beyond the "vexed Dermosthes"—oh, how dear That strange, sweet picture, by the enchanter's wand

Familiar to our spirits made and neart Then suddenly a loud and resonant sound Thrilled from the akies and waters; lo, the

Of Stratford rang and rang: the very ground Murmured, as with a deep voiced poet's rhymes, While swift includious tene on tone was hurled; "Yeas Shakespeare's music brimmed the trembling

CONCERNING NOSEBLEED.

Facts That Are Useful to Know

About a Common Affliction. Nosebleed is so common in childhood that little account is ordinarily made of Where it occurs repeatedly without apparent provocation, however, effort should be made not only to check the immediate attack, but to ascertain the cause of the trouble. It is well known that heart disease, congestion of the liver and other conditions affected by or affecting the circulation of the blood predispose to nosebleed, and considerable anxiety is frequently felt lest the nosebleed of child-hood may be the result of serious con-

cause is local. The best means of checking the immediate attack is pressure with the finger on the upper lip just beneath the nostrils. A small pad of absorbent cotton or a plece of handkerchief may be placed in side the lip and tightly pressed against for the W. N. Y. & P. and L. S. & M. S. without it, but he was compelled to defer to the wishes of his partners and would the two small arteries of the upper lip the two small arteries of the upper lip that supply the nose. These can ordina-rily be felt pulsating in this locality.

If the bleeding is profuse or prolonged, the child should be placed in a restful position, but with the head elevated, while lee may be held to the forehead or the back of the neck. To decrease still further the blood pressure within the vessels of the nose a mustard footbath is

of service. In the meantime blowing the nose must be avoided. Plurging the nestrils both in front and back is a last resort to keep the

sufferer from actual peril. The predisposing causes of nosebleed are, as has been said, commonly local. Careful exautination of the none by the physician is therefore always necessary in recurrent attacks. Diseased areas in the nose are usually found, in which the vessels are spongy and unnaturally tur-

The depression of the child's health caused by repeated attacks of nosebleed not infrequently requires attention. If the trouble is due to systematic weakness, attention is to be especially directed to an improvement of the general condition, while if the lungs are themselves weak repeated attacks of nosebleed are sometimes indications of the need of a change of climate or of proper physical

exercise at home. The formation of scabs or crusts, often attended in childhood with picking of the nose, must not be overlooked as a cause of nosebleed. Watchfelness may be required to prevent the formation of an unfortunate babit, but the affected spots must also be treated with oinfment or other simple means of healing.-Medical Journal.

That Admiral Porter was not afraid to brave the ire of an unpropitious parent doubtless raised him in the esteem of his ladylove. When a midshipman on board the flagship of a commodore who was ac companied by his family, which included a young and lovely daughter, young Porter allowed no parental commands to frighten him. The orderly was told not to allow the midshipman to enter the enbin without special permission.

Young Porter, however, managed to continue his visits to his fair one. One bright moonlight night the commodore, rousing up from an after dinner nap, discovered young Porter and his sweetheart behind one of the windows of the stern

"Young man," thundered the comm dore, "how did you enter this cabin?" The midshipman replied, "The orderly is not to blame; I came over the mizzen chains and through the quarter galley window.'

Midshipman Porter through the balance of the cruise was regularly admitted to visit the cabin, and on the ship's arrival home the marriage took place,-Kansas City Star.

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she will be able to face misfortune like a man."—Philadelphia Balletin. Those who love to sline in converse tion have a dread of the commonplace, whereas truth is often very common

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