Medicated Smoke Drives Out Catarrh

Simply Write a Post Card to Address Below.

Dr. Blosser, who has devoted forty years to the treatment of Catarrh, is the originator of a certain combination of medical herbs, flowers and berries to be smoked in a pipe or ready prepared cigarette. The smoke-vapor reaches all the air passages of the head, nose and throat. As the disease is carried into these passages with the air you breathe, so the antiseptic, healing vapor of this Remedy is carried with the breath directly to the affected parts.

This simple, practical method applies the medicine where sprays, douches, ointments, etc., cannot possibly go. Its effect is soothing and healing, and is entirely harmless, containing no tobacco or habit forming drugs. It is pleasant to use, and not sickening to those who have never smoked. No matter how severe or long standing your case may be, we want to show you what our Remedy will do.

To prove the beneficial, pleasant effect, The Blosser Company, 650 Walton St., Atlanta, Ga., will mail absolutely free to any sufferer, a sample that will verify their claims by actual test. This free package contains a pipe, some of the Remedy for smoking and also some of our medical cigarettes. If you wish to continue the treatment, it will cost only one dollar for a month's supply for the pipe, or a box containing one hundred cigarettes. We pay postage.

If you are a sufferer from Catarrh, Asthma, Catarrhal Deafness, or if subject to frequent colds, send your name and address at once by postal card or letter for the free package, and a copy of our illustrated booklet.

Camp Hill Council Committees Appointed

Camp Hill, Pa., Jan. 22.—Borbugh council committees have been named by President John C. Orr for the year as follows:

Finance committee—G. W. Ensign, chairman, Carl K. Deen and Galen L. Naylor.

Highway—Galen L. Naylor, chairman, Carl K. Deen and Clarence A. Hempt.

Ordinance — Carl K. Deen, chairman, Warren B. Keim and A. Elwyn Strode.

Town property—A. Elwyn Strode, chairman, Clarence A. Hempt and Galen L. Naylor.

Public safety — Warren B. Keim, chairman, G. W. Ensign and Clarence A. Hempt.

Lovely Healthy Skin Hair Hands

Kept So By Daily Use of Cuticura

Soap and occasional light touches of Cuticura Ointment. Nothing better than these super-creamy emollients.

Sample Each Free by Mail

With 32-p. Skin Book on request. Address post-card "Cuticura, Dept. 19G, Boston." Sold throughout the world.

A SPOONFUL OF SALTS RELIEVES ACHING KIDNEYS

We eat too much meat, which clogs Kidneys says noted authority.

If back hurts or Bladder bothers, stop all meat for a while.

When you wake up with backache and dull misery in the kidney region it generally means you have been eating too much meat, says a well-known authority. Meat forms uric acid which overworks the kidneys in their effort to filter it from the blood and they become sort of paralyzed and loggy. When your kidneys get sluggish and clog you must relieve them, like you relieve your bowels; removing all the body's urinous waste, else you have backache, sick headache, dizzy spells; your stomach sours, tongue is coated, and when the weather is bad you have rheumatic twinges. The urine is cloudy, full of sediment, channels often get sore, water scalds and you are obliged to seek relief two or three times during the night.

Either consult a good, reliable physician at once or get from your pharmacist about four ounces of Jad Salts; take a tablespoonful in a glass of water before breakfast for a few days and your kidneys will then act fine. This famous salts is made from the acid of grapes and lemon juice, combined with lithia, and has been used for generations to clean and stimulate sluggish kidneys, also to neutralize acids in the urine so it no longer irritates, thus ending bladder weakness.

Jad Salts is a life saver for regular meat eaters. It is inexpensive, cannot injure and makes a delightful, effervescent lithia-water drink. — Advertisement.

WHAT HAPPENED TO JANE

By Virginia Terhune Van de Water

CHAPTER XXXVIII.

Copyright, 1915, Star Company.

Only once since her return to Milton had Jane gone to see her parents. Then Augustus had driven her over himself and had come into the house with her. When she started to follow her mother into the kitchen as Mrs. Hardy went to attend to some household matter Augustus had said decidedly, though not crossly, that he would rather have her stay in the sittingroom with him.

Since then snow had been deep on the ground, and this had been the husband's excuse for not permitting his wife to go walking when she wished.

"Just for a little run over to mother's and back," she had pleaded one day. But he shook his head.

"I won't chance your taking cold Jane," he replied. "Besides that, why should you go over there? Haven't you got a good, comfortable home here? Why do you want to go out in such cold weather?"

"I've been used to going out in all weathers," she informed him. "And, Augustus, I do want to see mother and father oftener than I do."

"That's silly!" he declared. "If they were sick, you could go to them, and I'd take you myself. But when they're all right, and you're all right, why run back and forth from here to there all the time. There's no sense in it!"

He had consented to bring over her books from her old home and she had found much comfort in placing them in the one bookcase in the parlor. She had said she would like to keep them upstairs, but Augustus had objected.

"A bedroom's no place for books," he had said. "You can get them from here when you want them."

Some of the volumes she read with a pleasure that was almost painful. They were books that she and Ned Sanderson had talked of together. He had sent them to her months ago. She did not tell her husband this. Once Reeves had spoken of some new books that she had bought last summer and she knew that he thought that Edward Sanderson's gifts were among the volumes which she, herself, had purchased.

She did not disabuse his mind of his belief. Why should she? These books and the thoughts she dare not think were all that were left to her of the most beautiful dream of her life.

She Dreads to Go to the Church Sociable

Yet, lonely as she was, she dreaded the night of the church sociable. She knew she was overdressed, although her red silk gown was plainly made. Her husband surveyed her when she had donned it for the occasion.

"Good! You look fine," he approved. "You made a good job of that, my dear—though, of course, such a silk as that couldn't look anything but handsome."

"Don't you think," she centured, "that it's rather too handsome for a church sociable, Augustus?"

"Not for my wife!"

"But other girls in my set" — she began.

He interrupted her. "I've told you before that I don't care what the girls in your set, as you call it, say or think. You're not in their set, remember. You are my wife, and I can tell you here and now that the wives of the men of my age will be polite and nice to you. They're the kind of women I want you to be with this evening. Those silly girls are not worth considering."

Jane need not have feared the spoken criticism of the girls she used to associate with, she reflected when she arrived at the guildroom of the church, for they left her severely alone. When she greeted them each gave her the supercilious nod common to the country girl who fears she is going to be patronized. Then they, with the village boys had flocked together at one side of the room, as they had always done. Jane remembered how she had once made one of this group. She felt sadly out of it all now.

To be sure, the middle-aged and elderly women of the church were very polite to her. The minister and his wife asked her to take supper at the table with them.

"I used to wait on the tables, not sit at them," the girl reminded Mrs. Evans wistfully. "It seems queer not to do so now."

"Well, you see you are a married woman now," the matron said gently. "That makes a difference, of course. After this your friends will be among your husband's friends."

Other girls who had married during the past year or two were still in that group of young people, Jane noticed. Yet, naturally, that was different. Their husbands were young also. Hers was not. And he could not understand young people.

All at once her heart gave a glad leap and she smiled with pleasure. Her father and mother had just come in, and stood near the door, looking about the room.

"Oh, Mrs. Evans!" Jane exclaimed. "There are father and mother! May I bring them over here to this table, please?"

"Certainly!" the pastor's wife replied.

Mrs. Hardy Glad That Jane Wants Her

Jane, glancing at her husband, saw a look of disapproval cross his face, but she pretended not to notice it.

"Mother!" she was saying a moment later, "do come over to our table—I mean to the table with us and Mr. and Mrs. Evans."

"I'm glad, Janie," remarked Mrs. Hardy, a plaintive note in her voice, "that you want me near you. You don't show much affection since your marriage. My—how fine you look in your new dress!"

Maternal pride eclipsed for the time her sense of personal grievance.

"Don't the girls think it lovely?" she asked her daughter.

"I don't know," Jane said in a low voice. "I've scarcely seen them."

"Well," Mrs. Hardy remarked practically, "I guess you've got yourself to blame for that. Ruth tells me you're dreadfully stuck up since your marriage. And you don't trouble yourself to be much with your own people, either. Come on, Pa. Janie says Mrs. Evans wants us with them."

The elderly couple crossed the room to the table at which sat Reeves, the minister and the minister's wife. Jane, with a flushed face and heavy heart, followed meekly.

To Be Continued.

CLOWN SUIT FOR FANCY DRESS FETE

White Percaline With Large Red Dots Will Be Found Attractive

8917 (*With Basting Line and Added Seam Allowance*) Child's Clown Suit, 8 or 10, 12 or 14 years.

Girls and boys who are planning for masquerade parties will be delighted with this suit. It is so easy to make that the mother will not hesitate to provide it. It so completely conceals the figure that it makes an excellent disguise. It is so loose and ample that one can have all the fun possible while wearing it. In the picture, it is made of white percaline with big red spots pasted over it but one could make this suit of a great many different materials. The simple inexpensive ones are most in demand and percaline and paper cambric are particularly well liked, but it could of course be made in silk or in satin if something very handsome is wanted or in fine sateen, for it is best to use something with a shiny surface. For a very picturesque effect the two sides could be reversed, that is to say, for one side, one may use yellow material dotted with black and for the other, black material dotted with yellow making one frill of one color and one of the other, the hat of one and the brim of the other. It is a clown suit and the more picturesque and odd and quaint it is, the more successful. There are so few seams to this garment that it is really nothing to make and the simple gathered frills make all the necessary finish for the neck edge. The hat consists of only crown and brim that are joined one to the other.

For the smaller size will be needed, 7 yards of material 27 inches wide, 5½ yards 36 or 4¾ yards 44.

The pattern 8917 may be had in two sizes, for 8 or 10, 12 or 14 years. It will be mailed to any address by the Fashion Department of this paper, on receipt of ten cents.

Habits, Care and Feeding of Indian Runner Ducks

Correct Care and Feeding Based Directly on the Habits of Indian Runner Ducks

Sympathetic Care and Common-Sense Feeding Make the Winning Combination

By C. S. Valentine,
Author and Practical Poultryman.

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The care of Indian Runners falls under three heads: Ignorant care, experimental care and good, common-sense care. It shows ignorant care where Runners are handled in cramped, grassless quarters, with scant water, no shade, no meat, insufficient greens and with corn for the staple grain feed. Some suggestions for intelligent care are contained in the following article.

PROPER care of all livestock depends directly on knowledge of their habits. This is unusually true in the case of the Indian Runner, not far enough removed from the wild state to be anything else than a nervous, high-strung bird. Perhaps most ducks, though easily domesticated, will come under this classification to some extent, since even the big Pekins exhibit similar traits.

Essentials to Good Care

The first essential to good care of Runners is a quiet, even-tempered caretaker. These birds are so easily tamed that one type of handler fumes against them as "always under foot." Yet enough of the wild instinct as to the necessity for self-protection remains to make them always inordinately suspicious when in confinement, for confinement typifies to them bonds and danger.

Domestication is not necessarily close confinement. The feeder, if friendly, becomes to the Runners an intimate, to whom they tell their troubles, and for whom they develop respect and affection; to whose voice, also, they come to give instant obedience. The mature birds are very intelligent, never forgetting that which is once learned and seeming to make logical deductions. They are social to a degree, and though most exclusive toward strangers, deeply attached to their own companions.

The ducklings can be grown to the first feathering stage in close confinement. If they have a quiet, confiding mother, they will eat out of hand and "walk all over" the feeder. With the first feathering, at about seven weeks of age, the instinct of self-preservation invariably develops, and at this time their life is reorganized on a new basis, and they have to be retamed.

Habits as Affecting Laying

The Runners have an unusually strong sense of locality, and become devoted to their own quarters, whether first chosen by themselves, or made theirs by long association, though imposed on them at the first. It is impossible to mix two lots upon first placing them together, though they accept new intimates after becoming habituated to them. Because they lay so much stress upon their wonted or favorite surroundings and take so much solid comfort in the places and conditions which they love, this has a very close bearing on their laying habits. In small numbers, they can be worked each to her individual trapnest, but they do not like to be alone.

These birds show as much snug satisfaction as a kitten with what suits them; and because they are so "set" in their own ways, it behooves the handler to turn this to his own benefit, taking strict pains to humor them when possible. This means that he shall on no account break up their innocent habits by changes of yarding, locality or companions, during the laying season, unless this be absolutely necessary to his other plans. For every change of this nature is immediately reflected in a drop in the egg record, unless strongly forced feeding is part of the system. Even then, failure to eat may stop laying.

Feeding Based on Everyday Habits

If a change of ownership be followed by an increase of laying, it is because of bettered conditions or a more congenial caretaker. But an important change is more likely to be followed by a period of apparent loss of appetite, with consequent loss in eggs, due partly, no doubt, to homesickness, but partly to indifference to unknown foods. Mature stock not accustomed to corn will not eat it at first, and may never learn to really like it, although, where they are brought up on it, corn is one of their best-liked grains.

The feed for ducklings and adults alike is made up of the simplest grains, mostly in the form of mash. It is customary to add a little more meat, and less cornmeal to the ration intended for breeding birds, although all are usually fed alike for the first six weeks or so.

The ducklings are most safely raised to eight weeks under confinement, and the eye of the attendant. Given proper conditions, nearly ninety-five per cent. of the well-hatched ducklings will grow to maturity; this is a working average. But rats are extremely fond of the sweet, soft, juicy young duck meat, and it pays well to have coops with board floors, carefully screened with inch-mesh wire net. Closest care must be taken that rats do not harbor directly under the coops.

Duck raisers, as a rule, do not like to have the ducklings get their young down saturated. When fresh from the nest, they are very sensitive to extremes of either heat or cold. Later, they scorn cold, and at three weeks lose much of their dependence on a mother, or shelter, except in extreme cold weather. But they never become inured to hot sun without shade; access to shade, then, is a vital and constant necessity to both young and old.

The one most common trouble is indigestion from overfeeding. This, if accompanied with constipation, may develop into tumbling convulsions, ending in death. Some attribute rheumatism also to indigestion. In general, it may be noted that the same common sense used in feeding man is of value to duck growers. The feeder who uses fine flour, white bread, boiled milk and hard-boiled eggs liberally and at the same time has only himself to thank for flock troubles. He has not used his judgment, for all these are strongly constipating feeds.

Sprouted oats is a valuable buffer against all sorts of troubles and should be fed liberally to birds in confinement. Ducklings lately from the nest eat the roots gladly. They take their first food when ready, without coaxing. This first feed may be of stale bread, soaked lightly in milk, adding bran, etc., as the days pass. Sprouted oats or grass should be fed every day, or placed where the birds may obtain it at will. Sand is mixed with the mash.

One of the largest, most successful duck growers uses the following formula: For first feeds, equal parts cornmeal, middlings, crackers or stale bread, and green stuff, chopped, with a small handful of sand to each quart of feed. After a week: Two parts cornmeal, one part each of meat, bran and middlings, with one-third as much green stuff as all the rest together. After six weeks the ducks to be fattened are penned, and the mash is made of two-thirds cornmeal, with bran, greens and 12 per cent. of beef scraps.

Cornell Ration For Breeding Ducks

The Cornell ration calls for nearly twice as much beef scrap, proportionately, as the above fattening mash. To 15 lbs. cornmeal are added 10 lbs. each of wheat middlings, wheat bran, meat scraps and alfalfa meal, or chopped green feed. This is fed twice a day, with, in addition, a quart of corn to about 30 ducks, at noon. If skim milk is available to wet the mash, one-half the named amount of meat scrap is needed.

Duck growers use sand, fine shell and grit, usually in the mash, but often in sparate dishes. Many feed the corn under water.

Every winter the price of eggs soars; but the flight need cause no dismay to the man who conducts his own egg factory. Let him acquire a few hens and derive pleasure as well as profit from their possession. But first let him read next Saturday's story by G. R. Smith, telling how one man solved the winter egg problem with "Twelve Hens in a Backyard."

60 Traverse Jurors Picked to Serve at Common Pleas Feb. 28

Sixty traverse jurors who will serve at the February special term of common pleas, February 28, were drawn yesterday by the Jury Commissioners and Sheriff W. W. Caldwell. Following are the talesmen:

Grant Hoffman, Williams township; Benjamin Spotts, Upper Paxton township; Allen L. Brubaker, Conewago township; Edward Moyer, Highspire; Charles C. Matter, Elizabethville; David Finfrock, Susquehanna township; Ammond Greiner, Williamstown; Dr. W. M. L. Weills, Eleventh ward, city; Andrew Bressler, Swatara township; Oliver C. Bender, Ninth ward, city; Harry A. Charles, Lykens; R. L. Meisenhelder, First ward, city; Henry C. Vanatta, Second ward, Steelton; Robert F. Challenger, Williamstown; J. Frank Zimmerman, Williamstown; Washington Sheetz, Wayne township; Charles H. Novinger, Middle Paxton township; Jacob L. Rahn, Royalton; Frank P. Mackenzie, First ward, city; Robert W. Rhan, Hummelstown; Charles E. Pass, Second ward, city; Harrison Reider, Conewago township; Michael Winn, First ward, city; Amos Kipp, Third ward, Middletown; Joseph Mercer, Third ward, city; William H. Schell, Paxtang; William McNair, First ward, Middletown; Robert L. Boyer, Third ward, city; Harry Reigle, Hummelstown; Robert Couffer, Fourth ward, Steelton; Frank S. Lukens, Sixth ward, city; Elmer E. Eshenour, Second ward, city; J. Reuben Garrett, Third ward, Steelton; Harry W. Fosnacht, South Hanover township; Thomas E. Hoffman, Eleventh ward, city; Harry Shaffer, Halifax township; Charles C. Paxson, Tenth ward, city; Raymond Hetrick, East Hanover; Harvey Hess, East Hanover; George O. Bailets, First ward, city; Charles O. Wilson, Eleventh ward, city; Henry Peiffer, South Hanover; Benjamin F. S. Keen, Wiconisco township; Harry F. Beidel, Third ward, Steelton; Frank B. Miller, Highspire; William Sansom, Lykens; H. H. Deimler, Swatara; David G. Miller, Sixth ward, city; Luther I. Shoop, Susquehanna township; J. Watson Forbes, Seventh ward, city; Charles Pye, Eleventh ward, city; Jacob C. Reichert, Penbrook; William P. Daily; Eleventh ward, city; Patrick J. Mulroney, Second ward, Middletown; Nelson L. Jackson, Third ward, Steelton; D. Frank Hoover, Lykens township; W. R. Houser, Eighth ward, city; Charles M. Zentmeyer, Seventh ward, city; Victor Scheib, Lykens township; Tilden H. Schaeffer, Ninth ward, city.

Oil Company Builds Big Storage Plant Near Lykens

Special to the Telegraph

Lykens, Pa., Jan. 22.—The Crew-Levick Oil Company has built an oil storage plant along the Pennsylvania railroad between Lykens and Wiconisco for the distribution of oil throughout the valley. This is the only oil company in opposition to the Standard Oil in this part of the valley and the field for distribution is large. They have erected two tanks, each of 15,000 gallons capacity, and will have an oil truck equipped with a 500-gallon tank. The directors and manager of the company were in town recently to complete arrangements for the first shipment of oil.

Genuine Barron strain of S. C. W. Leghorns. This is only the second generation from the imported stock. We won at Allentown in hot competition. Won at Harrisburg this year first pen. Stock, eggs and baby chicks for sale in season.

LOUIS LIBRANDI
22 E. High St., Middletown, Pa.

SILVER GRAY DORKINGS

COPYRIGHT, 1916.

One of the oldest breeds of fowls is the Dorking, of which we illustrate here the Silver Gray variety. The Dorking is thought to have been brought into England by the Romans, and in England it has reached its highest state of perfection. It is peculiar in that it has five toes, which are found only in few other fowls, the Japanese Silky, Sultan Fowl of Turkey and the Houdan of France. The males weigh from seven to eight pounds, and the females five and a half to six and a half pounds. As a table fowl it has long been the standard of England, and it would probably be more widely bred in this country but for some features which are not suited to American markets; large combs and wattles, the fifth toe, and what is more imporant, light-colored legs and skin. The latter is probably the real reason for its lack of popularitc, since our markets demand a yellow-legged and yellow-skinned fowl. Not that this actually affects the quality of the flesh, for no fowl carries finer grained nor more meat than the Dorking. They lay large white eggs, and the chicks, under favorable conditions, make rapid growths and the fowls are docile and easily confined.

The Dorkings do well as a home flock. They will furnish plenty of large eggs; the hens will get broody and rear the chicks well, and if you can overcome your preference for yellow skin and legs, no other breed of poultry will give better satisfaction as table fowls than the Dorking.

The male is black and white, the white being pure and snowy and the black glossy and greenish. His comb, while large, must be evenly serrated and carried upright.

The female has a silver white neck with a dark stripe down each feather. Her breast is a rich salmon, fading into the silver gray of the balance of the plumage. Her comb is fairly large and droops slightly to one side.

Dr. I. ESS POULTRY
PAN-A-CE-A
A Sure Egg Producer

The lack of green stuff and close confinement retard your hens laying regularly during winter. Hens must have a tonic at this time to keep them healthy and keep the dormant egg organs active. Dr. Hess Poultry Pan-a-ce-a is a scientific tonic that will positively bring about these results. Pan-a-ce-a will insure for you a good winter egg supply and will prepare your hens for the ensuing hatching season, when sound health and egg fertility are so essential. Guaranteed. It costs only 1c a day to feed 30 fowl. 1½ lbs. 25c; 5 lbs. 60c; 25-lb. pail, $2.50. Try it. Sold by most first-class poultry and seed stores.

Dr. Hess Instant Louse Killer

Sprinkle around the roosts, cracks and dust bath—will keep your birds free from lice. 1½ lbs. 25c; 3 lbs. 60c. Your money back if either of the above preparations fails to make good.

DR. HESS & CLARK, Ashland, Ohio.

I Will Prove to You by Signed Statements and Letters From Scores of Former Sufferers That

RUPTURE Can Be CURED!

No old-style Truss, Steel Springs, Elastic Bands or Leg Straps; No Knife, No Operation, No Discomfort, No Loss of Time, Enjoy Grand, Glorious Comfort while your Rupture heals.

This Book Tells How. I Will Send It To You FREE!

Here's a book that EVERY ruptured person ought to read. It contains valuable information about rupture. Describes and pictures various kinds of rupture and rupture supports. Tells how to hold and control rupture and how to avoid serious consequences, such as strangulation, etc. It has shown hundreds the way to better health and happiness. Send for it.

You *Can* Be Free from Truss Slavery and Rupture Misery

Are you going about harnessed like an over-burdened truck-horse with an ill-fitting truss or make-shift contraption gouging into your flesh or slipping out of place, causing you endless misery?

I've proved to a multitude of rupture sufferers that PERFECT support and COMFORT are possible. Let me show YOU Free how YOUR rupture can be held and held with PERFECT, GLORIOUS comfort.

Here Is Proof!

Mr. John T. Custard, Lamar, Mo., says:—"It has really cured me." Mr. Broadus Willoughby, Cresby, Ala., says:—"The Schuiling Rupture Lock is the best I ever used. It has cured me." Mr. Louis Fitling, Kooskia, Idaho, says:—"I wore the Schuiling Lock five months and can say I am cured."

These are samples of scores of letters we have on file. I will send copies of dozens like them.

I offer STILL STRONGER PROOF. I will send you a SCHUILING RUPTURE LOCK if you wish and let you

Test It At Our Risk

Our Trial Offer plan enables you to put on a SCHUILING RUPTURE LOCK and run, jump, pull, tug, twist, squirm, strain, cough, sneeze and do anything else you like to prove to yourself that IT HOLDS and holds COMFORTABLY under ALL conditions. Once one of these Locks is adjusted to fit you, we are willing for you to give it the severest test that you or anybody else can think of. Write today for our book and particulars of trial offer Free.

The Schuiling Rupture Lock

Is a very different kind of support. It conforms perfectly with the shape of the body. It has no steel springs, no rubber or elastic bands, no plasters or leg-straps. Yet, when once adjusted to your needs you simply CANNOT displace it by any action of the body. You can put it on or take it off as easy as snapping your finger. This wonderful rupture support will really **LOCK your rupture so it CAN'T come down.**

It holds the rupture with wonderful firmness, yet with all the comfort that could be obtained by gentle pressure of the hand.

If you wear a properly fitted SCHUILING RUPTURE LOCK, your rupture can't come down, bear that in mind—your rupture CAN'T come down no matter what position you get into. Think of it, a rupture support that holds your rupture so it CAN'T come down and at the same time holds with REAL COMFORT.

Isn't such a rupture support worth spending a penny or two to find out about? Isn't it worth INVESTIGATING? Doesn't your own good judgment tell you as you read these lines that there MUST be something remarkable about a rupture support that will do this?

Fill out the following coupon and send it to me right today—right off, right now, while you are thinking of it and have address before you. Or write a post-card or letter if you prefer, but write it and send it AT ONCE.

Your Name Here May Mean Your CURE **Send This Now**

Director, SCHUILING RUPTURE INSTITUTE, 1196 Murphy Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

Please send me FREE in plain wrapper, your book on Rupture and full particulars of your Trial Offer plan.

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BREAKS A COLD IN A FEW HOURS

"Pape's Cold Compound" is the Surest, Quickest Relief Known—It's Fine!

Relief comes instantly.

A dose taken every two hours until three doses are taken will end grippe misery and break up a severe cold, either in the head, chest, body or limbs.

It promptly opens clogged-up nostrils and air passages in the head, stops nasty discharge or nose running, relieves sick headache, dullness, feverishness, sore throat, sneezing, soreness and stiffness.

Don't stay stuffed up! Quit blowing and snuffing! Ease your throbbing head! Nothing else in the world gives such prompt relief as "Pape's Cold compound" which costs only 25 cents at any drug store. It acts without assistance, tastes nice, causes no inconvenience. Be sure you get the genuine. Don't accept something else "just as good." Insist on getting "Pape's Cold Compound," if you want to stop your cold quickly.—Advertisement.

Horseshoe Imbedded in Heart of Four-Foot Tree

Waynesboro, Pa., Jan. 22.—Nailed against a sapling probably more than half a century ago, a horseshoe, in a good state of preservation, was taken from the trunk of a tree four feet in diameter by Allen Miles and Lee Shugars, working on the Miles lot in the Sugar Loaf mountains, in Frederick county. A huge tree was felled and in cutting the trunk into firewood the axe of Miles passed through the shoe, which was embedded in the tree about two feet from the surface.

INSTITUTE AT HOGESTOWN

Special to the Telegraph

Hogestown, Pa., Jan. 22.—Five hundred persons attended the sessions of the Cumberland county farmers' institute under the auspices of the Department of Agriculture of Pennsylvania in the Presbyterian Church here yesterday. Various topics were discussed by able speakers. The sessions will be continued to-day.

STATE MISSIONARY CONVENTION

Wormleysburg, Pa., Jan. 22.—Last evening a meeting of the Woman's Missionary Society of the United Brethren Church was held at the home of Mrs. Vernon Kister to consider plans for the convention of the societies of the United Brethren churches of the State to be held here during May.

See your dentist twice yearly. Use Senreco twice daily.

Gums shrinking? Danger ahead!

Go now to a mirror and examine your mouth? Do your gums look "rinsed out," shrunken? Do you see a jagged appearance in the gum-line?

If so, see your dentist. He will tell you that you have *pyorrhea*, and that to save your teeth you will have to fight this dread disease at once.

From pyorrhea come by far the greater part of all tooth troubles. Unless treated and checked, it will result not only in the shrinking and malformation of your gums and of the bony structure into which your teeth are set, but in the loss of the teeth themselves.

A specific for pyorrhea has been discovered recently by dental science, and is now offered for daily treatment in Senreco Tooth Paste. Senreco combats the germ of the disease. Its regular use insures your teeth against the attack or further progress of pyorrhea.

But Senreco does more. It cleanses the teeth delightfully. It gives them a whiteness distinctive of Senreco alone. Its flavor is entirely pleasing, and it leaves in the mouth a wonderful sense of coolness and wholesomeness.

Start the Senreco treatment before pyorrhea grips you for good. Details in folder with every tube. A two-ounce tube for 25c is sufficient for 6 weeks' daily treatment. Get Senreco of your druggist *today;* or send 4c in stamps or coin for sample tube and folder. Address The Sentanel Remedies Company 503 Union Central Building, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Buy GOOD Coal & LESS Coal

The better the coal you buy—the less you have to buy—and the less you have to buy, the lower becomes your aggregate coal expenditure.

Since all coal—good, better and best—costs the same per ton, don't you think it the part of wisdom to get the best for your money, and keep the total expenditure down?

Buy Montgomery Coal—its quality has been known for years—there is none better.

J. B. MONTGOMERY

Both Phones — Third and Chestnut Streets