

Dropsy

Neuralgia of the Heart For Years.

Pain Went From Heart to Head.

Dr. Miles' Heart Cure and Nerve Cured.

"About three years ago my sister was so badly affected with heart trouble and neuralgia of the heart that we did not expect her to live. Although we had a first-class physician she grew worse under his treatment. She had a swollen dropsical look and had frequent spells of neuralgia pain at her heart when she would render the most heart-rending moans and shrieks. At times the pain would go from her heart to her head when a lump would appear on her temple half as large as an egg. One night she got up in bed and ran into the back yard crying with pain; she was not conscious of it, however, and was brought back to the house by neighbors. I bought for her a bottle each of Dr. Miles' Nerve and Heart Cure which helped her greatly. She afterward used some five or six bottles and has never had a spell since. I had used your medicine with great benefit myself. I know that Nerve and Heart Cure not only saved my sister's life but also saved me from insanity and death. I was so nervous I could not bear the slightest noise or movement around me and I suffered from palpitation and pain in the heart. I had choking sensations, dizzy and faint spells, smothering spells when I could scarcely get my breath; I was so nervous I was thought like a child and at one time it was thought I was losing my mind. Nerve saved me from insanity."—KATIE ACKES, Clover Creek, Pa.

All druggists sell and guarantee first bottle. Dr. Miles' Remedies. Send for free booklet on Nervous and Heart Diseases. Address Dr. Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind.

MRS. S. N. JUDD.

A Prominent Grange Worker of New York State.

Mrs. S. N. Judd, past lecturer of the New York state grange, was born in the town of Stockbridge, Vt., on a farm upon the banks of the White River. Her earliest recollections are of an invalid father and a devoted mother. After the father's death the mother, young, ambitious, of more than ordinary ability, determined to give her son and daughter the benefits of a higher education, although possessed of limited means.

The subject of this sketch commenced teaching at an early age, being fifteen years of age in March and beginning her first school in the following May. Afterward she was fitted for college in Burr and Burton seminary of Manchester, Vt., and entered the sophomore class in St. Lawrence university, Canton, N. Y., in 1869, graduating with honors in 1871.

Immediately afterward she accepted a position as French and German teacher in Goddard seminary, Barre, Vt. In 1873 she became the principal of White seminary, the female seminary of Clinton Liberal Institute, Clinton, Oneida county, N. Y., and finally married her classmate, Sylvester N. Judd, and has since resided on the family homestead near Canton, N. Y.

In April, 1889, she joined Silas Wright grange, No. 427, and was almost immediately elected lecturer, holding that office until she refused to serve longer. She was elected lecturer of St. Lawrence county council in 1891 and re-elected in 1891-92. She was elected Ceres of New York state grange in 1892-93, county deputy of St. Lawrence in 1893-94, master of Coventry council in 1894, state lecturer in 1894, lady assistant steward of the New York state grange in 1898 and lecturer of the state grange in 1900, being the first lady to hold that office.

In every office, of high or low degree, it has been her pride to fill that office acceptably, to put into it her best thought and most earnest effort.

Chippewa Lime Kilns.

Lime furnished in car load lots, delivered at Right Prices.

Your orders solicited. Kilns near Hughesville Penn'a.

M. E. Reeder, MUNCY, PA.

PATENTS

Patents, Caveats, and Trade-Marks obtained and all Patent business conducted for MODERATE FEES. Our Office is Opposite U. S. PATENT OFFICE and we can secure patent in less time than those remote from Washington.

C. A. SNOW & CO. Opp. Patent Office, Washington, D. C.

GRANGE SOCIOLOGY.

The Subject Discussed by a Past Lecturer of New York State Grange. (Special Correspondence.)

What is meant by the social benefits of the Order of Patrons of Husbandry? Is a question often asked, and the reply has been just what the adjective indicates without further specification.

The philosophy of grange sociology has never received the attention it deserves until recently a western paper, an organ of that state grange, sent out this question to the members of each subordinate grange:

"Of the many benefits of your order which has appealed most strongly to you?"

"Eight out of ten replied, 'The social.' Although at first thought the educational features may seem of paramount importance, yet we are inclined to believe the two are confused or so intimately blended as to form one integral part of the whole. The word social pertains to society, and both words come from the same Latin word, socius, meaning a companion.

Human beings, then, to be companionable must have the same interests, the same pleasures, the same benefits, the same happiness and the same social duties. Kindly and intelligent social intercourse between its various members produces an organization bordering on the ideal. We are on the same plane of material and intellectual existence and are not contending with sharp contrasts of wealth or culture or pleasure. Our labor, our pastimes, our sympathies, are identical. Still there are some difficulties to overcome.

One of the problems which this order set out to solve was the removal so far as possible of the isolation of farm life, working with the materials at hand and without changing our mode of life. Too long had the farmer kept his hands upon the handles of the plow, his eyes following the long, dark furrows he turned; too long had the farmers gone the unending round of daily duties, the same yesterday, today, forever.

"Few things tend so effectively to dwarf the intellect and stunt the faculties as the incessant and long continued repetition of simple tasks," says Bowen, one of the finest writers of political economy. "This long continued and incessant repetition may give one the faculty of executing tasks quicker and better than others, but it will at the same time render one less fit for other pursuits physically and intellectually, and the whole being degenerate."

We further aggravate this condition by insisting on a separation between intellect and labor. We insist one set of men shall do all the thinking and another set of men all the working, and then we call the thinkers gentlemen and the workers laborers, whereas the one should add labor to his thought, and the other should add thought to his labor, and both should be gentlemen in the best sense of the word.

The pioneer Patron recognized these conditions and tacitly acknowledged this fact—that the first step toward a quickened intellect and an enlarged understanding was, first, "to meet together," second, "to talk together," and, lastly, "to work together for our mutual good and improvement, as occasion requires."

They sent abroad their influence from the realm of pure morality and considered man not as alone, not as in a separate condition, but as he is—one of the race with other men, governed by the divine maxim, "Whatever ye would that men should do to you do ye even so to them."

The general law of the social functions demands reciprocity. We must not only get from, but give to, this organization, and he who comes into the Order from purely selfish motives will receive the least.

We are bound together by mutual wants and interests, and no one may say to another, "I have no need of thee." The law of kindness demands we do that good to others which repays or requites by an acknowledgment the good that has been done to us.

Our debt may be for money, for labor, for kind deeds or kind words. A sympathizing look or a smile may have most touchingly obliged us and must be repaid by other good deeds in return. The law demands charity which involves a universal good will and a disposition to rejoice when others are made happy through its instrumentality. It may not always approve of the moral character or conduct of its beneficiaries, yet it regards them as human beings with like powers of suffering and like needs of relief.

Thus we find in the social features the relative duties of mankind.

MRS. S. N. JUDD, Canton, N. Y.

Demonstration Lectures.

Some granges are finding pleasure and profit in securing an expert in some desired line of work to give a series of demonstration lectures, says Farm and Fireside. Some of the popular themes for the ladies are "Sanitation," "Care of the Sick," "How to Dress Burns and Wounds," "Care of Fever Convalescents," "Kitchen Arrangements," "Planning a Country Home" and others that will suggest themselves to the progressive housewife. If desirable open sessions with an admittance fee could be held to defray expenses.

Honolulu grange, in Connecticut, held its annual fair Oct. 1, with a large attendance. The net proceeds for the grange were about \$250.

Double Your Salary!

SPECIAL PRICES FOR THIS MONTH.

We train you in spare time—time usually thrown away. No books to buy. We furnish all that are required. Small cost—Our prices are low and we accept monthly payments. Quick Results—The effect of our training is immediate. We help you to get a position. No matter what you earn, we can train you to earn more.

Here is What Mr. C. P. Vosburgh, of Towanda, Pa. Has to Say About Us.

My Lettering and Sign Painting course with the International Correspondence School of Scranton, Pa., has been very satisfactory to me.

The reference library is the best to be had, and the lettering plates are unexcelled. Before my course was completed I had earned more than enough to pay for it, by jobs of lettering.

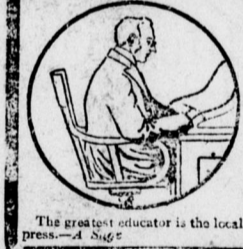
I am a barber by trade and have made, outside of my regular work as a barber, over \$15 some weeks by the knowledge from above course.

C. P. VOSBURGH, 511 Main street, Towanda, Pa.

WRITE TO-DAY

To The International Correspondence School, SCRANTON, PENN'A.

Or to L. S. OWEN, Representative, P. O. Box. 654, TOWANDA, PA.



The greatest educator is the local press.—A. Sig.

The newspapers and magazines which come to your table enter largely into your own life and the education of your children. First of all you should know the "Home" news. You should be visited each week by your local paper. It is essential that this paper is the best local paper. It gives you each week a complete review of the county news, the sporting, country correspondence and a general sketch of the state and national and foreign happenings. But the wife, mother of laughter are interested in the fashion, the social and the home department, and their household affairs.

WE have compiled a series of the best of POPULAR FASHIONS and the WOMAN'S HOME JOURNAL, all for the price of one. This only costs you one dollar more, your subscription, or become a new subscriber. The regular price of POPULAR FASHIONS is \$1.00 and the WOMAN'S HOME JOURNAL is \$1.00. If you take advantage of this offer you get all for the price of one dollar. This offer good only from Jan. 1, 1901 to May 31, 1901. \$1.75 per copy NOW.

Short Talks On Advertising

By Charles Austin Bates.

No. 1. More things enter into advertising than are generally supposed. In fact every thing that connects a name and a business in people's minds is advertising.

Membership in churches and clubs and societies, the giving of social entertainments, public charities—all these things and more are advertising. But greater and broader, and better and easier than all these is newspaper advertising. You may think of that without thinking of the other plans, but no scheme of publicity complete without the newspaper.

Properly prosecuted, newspaper advertising will always pay. That here and there is a man who says: "Advertising doesn't pay, I've tried it," proves nothing but that his method was faulty.

Advertising is business news. It tells of things which of great daily importance. It is of more account the frugal housewife to know where she can get necessary commodities at a less price than usual than to know all the troubles in Siam or Alaska. Thus should be news. It should not be allowed to stale with repetition in the same old way.

If you can advertise only in a small way, pick out the best paper in your territory and spend all of your advertising money in that. Don't scatter. When you buy more space in the same paper, until you are sure you are using all you profitably can. Then add another paper. I would rather have one good "ad." than half a dozen poor ones. When "hunting for bear" I would rather take the best gun I had and load it properly than to scatter my powder in half a dozen poor guns, and so "make a flash in the pan."

Publishing merely your name, address and business will do some good, but there is a better way. Be different from the others in your line. Find some prices and specialties. Try to make the advertisement interesting and readable. Make them characteristic of your store, and, above all things, make them letter and in spirit.

Isay that you haven't the time to attend your advertising properly. Really, you have time to do anything else. Advertising is the most important thing about any business. It is the vital spark. What good does it do you to have the very best thing if you don't know it? If you are a newspaper, James Gordon Bennett, said, the important thing was to "get the news and then make a domestic fuss."

Get the right sort of goods, in the right place, at the right prices, and "take a domestic fuss about it" in the best way you can find. The advertisement will follow.

Copyright, Charles Austin Bates, New York.



"Advertising is the vital spark."

FAIRBANKS GAS or GASOLINE ENGINES.

There are many Gas and Gasoline Engines and ONE FAIRBANKS ENGINE.

They resemble it in construction, others in name THERE IS ONLY ONE FAIRBANKS ENGINE.

Engines that excell in quality and moderate in cost. From one to ten horse power. Horizontal three power up.

THE FAIRBANKS COMPANY, Arch St., Philadelphia. CHARLES L. WING, Agent, Laporte.

Weekly Gazette and Bulletin and News Item, ONE WHOLE YEAR FOR 1.50.

LA GRIPPE-PNEUMONIA

So many people who have apparently from an attack of La Grippe are stricken with Pneumonia. This is due to the fact that Bronchial Tubes and Lungs are left weakened and unable to resist disease.

FOLEY'S HONEY AND TAR

not only cures La Grippe Coughs, and Pneumonia, but strengthens the Lungs so they will not be susceptible to the development of lung troubles. Do not take chances with some unknown preparation that may contain harmful drug when FOLEY'S HONEY AND TAR costs you no more and is safe and sound.

I had a bad case of La Grippe about ten years ago which left me so weak that I have been troubled more or less every winter since. FOLEY'S HONEY AND TAR, which cured me completely and so no longer trouble me.—J. H. BROWNING, D.D.S., Orrick, Mo.

The 50c bottles contain two and one-half times as much as the \$1.00 bottles almost six times as much.

Recommended by Dr. Voorhees Sonestown, Pa.