

Weak

Heart From Attack of LaGrippe.

Palpitation, Smothering, Short Breath.

Dr. Miles' Heart Cure Cured Me.

The terrible after effects of LaGrippe are most dangerous when they attack the heart, the engine of life. Weak hearts are as common as weak stomachs and when an attack is made upon the weak heart, that organ soon becomes a diseased heart and the patient will unless promptly treated, suffer long and eventually die of heart disease, the dread of millions. Dr. Miles' Heart Cure strengthens and regulates the heart's action, enriches the blood and improves the circulation.

"Some years ago I had an attack of the grip, and it left me with a very weak heart. Palpitation, shortness of breath and smothering spells that made me sit up in bed to breathe, robbing me of sleep, made me most miserable. I would become fatigued and exhausted from the least exertion and was in such a critical condition that I could not attend to my business. My physician seemed unable to control my case, and instead of getting better I was gradually growing weaker every day. Then I began taking Dr. Miles' Heart Cure and after I had used two bottles I was greatly improved. I continued with the remedy until I had taken in all six bottles, when I was able to attend to business without inconvenience. I was completely and permanently cured of heart trouble by Dr. Miles' Heart Cure and cheerfully recommend it to all sufferers from that terrible affliction."—H. H. EHLE, Gloversville, N. Y.

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

A Progressive Grange.
Stockholm Depot (N. Y.) grange is doing good work. It has a well organized literary programme for the year. It has a membership of 200, owns a building lot and has \$340 in the treasury. At a recent meeting it was unanimously voted to unite with other organizations of the county to form a county dairymen's association.

The Kansas state grange reports show that the balance in the treasury is greater than at any time during the last twenty-five years. At the last meeting, held at Arkansas City, Hon. E. W. Westgate was re-elected master of the grange.

" ? "

The Best place to buy goods

Is often asked by the prudent housewife.

Money saving advantages are always to be searched for.

Lose no time in making a thorough examination of the New Line of Merchandise Now on

EXHIBITION

??????

STEP IN AND ASK ABOUT THEM.

All answered at

Vernon Hull's Large Store.

Hills Grove, Pa.

Capital and Surplus, \$450,000.00



It Makes No Difference

where you live, you can avail yourself of the security and profit an account in this Company affords by doing your banking by mail—

We pay 3 per cent. compound interest on Savings.

Write for the booklet, "Banking by Mail."

LACKAWANNA TRUST-SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY

404 Lackawanna Avenue SCRANTON, PA.

HAVE HELPED TO PAY DEBTS OWED TO FOREIGNERS.

Through Selling Abroad More Than We Bought, We Have Met Our Obligations With Merchandise Instead of Being Compelled to Export Gold.

The New Haven correspondent, Mr. Trueman, to whose questions on the subject of foreign trade balances we have already devoted considerable space, does not yet understand what we have received in return for our excess exports and comes to us with further arguments and questions. Mr. Trueman's difficulty seems to be inability to grasp the principles of foreign trade. Till he understands those fully he cannot comprehend the details. For instance, he asks:

"When during the past 111 years we have exported merchandise amounting to \$2,711,488,023 more than the imports, besides exporting \$1,408,155,900 in gold and silver more than we imported, a total reaching the enormous sum of \$4,179,643,923, what could we possibly have received that was not paid for as we went along? As all foreign capital imported into this country and invested here is included in the above calculations, how can it be impossible for us to still owe any foreign debts unless we have received no equivalent for some of our exports?"

A debt is not paid till an equivalent is returned by the borrower to the lender. Some people seem to think that the giving of a note pays the debt, but there is always a subsequent awakening for such people. Not only must the amount in full be returned, but oftentimes, if the debt be allowed to run a great length of time, an amount equal to or even exceeding the debt itself will have to be paid in interest in addition to the principal. What, then, is received in return for this outlay of interest? That alone will account for a large part of our excess of exports of merchandise and gold and silver, which Mr. Trueman correctly shows has exceeded \$4,000,000,000.

Our annual freight bill and the amounts expended by American tourists abroad added to the sums sent to the old country are between three and four hundred million dollars a year, and if we did not pay these bills and these exchanges in merchandise we should have to pay them in gold.

To divest the subject of all confusion and complexity let us assume that the money which has been borrowed by our government and corporations and individuals was an import, and when returned it became an export and need not consequently be considered at all. We think that the items of interest and dividends and rents and freight and tourists' expenditures and moneys sent abroad as gifts make up a large portion of the more than \$4,000,000,000 excess of exports during our history. It will be impossible to specify exact or even approximate amounts in connection with these several items, and the free trader can continue till doomsday to ask the question, "What have we received for our excess exports?"

The honest student, however, will see at once and acknowledge that we must have received a full equivalent and that if we had not during recent years been able to show a large excess of exports of merchandise we should have been compelled to part with our gold to an equivalent amount. Merchandise, being consumable and perishable, decreases both in volume and value, while gold retains its full value from year to year and must add to the wealth of the country which imports it or keeps it. If we import from abroad \$1,000,000 worth of wine, for which we must send abroad \$1,000,000 worth of merchandise or gold, at the end of a few months the wine has been consumed and we have nothing whatever to show for it. It has not added to the wealth of the country, while at the same time we have parted with either \$1,000,000 worth of gold, which is stable wealth, or else \$1,000,000 worth of merchandise, which in turn in a few months may lose its value abroad, but with which we have been able to pay an obligation to that amount. We are at the end of the transaction neither better off nor worse off. If we export merchandise for the wine we are no better off. If we export gold we are worse off.

Now let us reverse the transaction. If we send \$1,000,000 worth of grain abroad and receive \$1,000,000 worth of merchandise or gold in return we are either as well or better off. If, therefore, in the various transactions wherein we export and import the necessities and luxuries of life we can make payments in merchandise for what we buy we certainly are at no time any worse off, nor have we lost any wealth. If, however, we must make payments in gold for what we buy we certainly must be worse off, for in a few months' time we will neither have the gold nor the commodity. If, however, we can receive gold in payment of our merchandise sold abroad we then add real wealth to the country. As far as the totals in dollars and cents or pounds sterling or francs or marks are concerned, the total exports of the world for a given time must equal the imports. Of course it is true in this connection that the balance cannot be struck at any particular time. There will be lapses of obligations and differences in valuation, but the statement is approximately true, nevertheless, that each year the countries of the world export and import about \$10,000,000,000 worth of merchandise and bullion.

To thoroughly comprehend, then, how an excess of exports must be in payment of a past obligation or to be paid

Short Talks on Advertising

By Charles Austin Bates

No. 8.

One man succeeds and another man fails and people wonder how it happens. It seems sometimes to people who don't think deeply that the weaker, duller man goes ahead, and that his more brilliant brother sticks in the rut at the bottom of the hill.

Slight differences in men seem to make all the wide differences between success and failure.

In games of chance (?) the "bank" has only a slight percentage, but the bank always wins.

Back of every result is a reason. Back of business success are earnestness, energy, persistence, concentration. Between these and achievement is advertising.

No man ever yet made a success of business without advertising of some sort. Maybe he didn't call it advertising, but it was advertising just the same.

Advertising primarily consists in letting a lot of people know you are in existence and what excuse you may have for it.

The nucleus of advertising is a sign over the door.

If nobody had ever put up a sign, one baking powder company would not now be paying out \$800,000 a year placing signs in all the newspapers of America.

When a man goes into business he has some cards printed, and when he meets an acquaintance thereafter he pokes out a card and says: "When you are down my way, drop in." That's advertising.

The trouble is that you can't repeat the operation often enough—personally.

What you can do is to put the card and the remark, more or less elaborately expressed, into such a paper as the one you are reading now and have it handed to a great number of people all in one day.

The difference in men that makes one do this and another refuse is small. That is, it looks small at the start. It's like most all little things. When you stop to analyze it and figure it out to its ultimate result, you find that it grows into proportions of great magnitude.

An advertisement in the newspaper is a little thing, but it goes into thousands of homes and tells thousands of people just what you most wish them to hear.

If the ad. is an honest ad. it will always pay.

Copyright, Charles Austin Bates, New York.

Tri-Weekly N. Y. Tribune and News Item 1.50

Tribune Farmer and News Item, Thirty pages a week 52 times, \$1.

Our Great Reduction Offer to New and Old Subscribers.

Tri-Weekly Williamsport Gazette and Bulletin, Old Price, 1.50 Our Club Price \$1.50

Republican News Item 1.00 In Value Together, \$2.50 \$2.50

\$1.50 Pays for One Year. Pays for Four Papers Each Week.

The above price will be accepted for new or renewed subscriptions. All arrearages must be paid in full before this liberal offer will be extended to delinquent subscribers.

MAGAZINE CLUBBING OFFERS FOR THE SEASON OF 1902-03

THE management of this paper is pleased to announce that it has arranged a series of combination offers, including a large number of the leading periodicals of the day, that will afford its friends their choice of newspapers and magazines at THE BEST COMBINATION PRICES THAT CAN POSSIBLY BE MADE THIS SEASON.

The prices named are for one year's subscriptions, and in each instance include this paper paid in advance for one year. Subscriptions may be new or renewal except for papers followed by "n" which means new only. Periodicals may be sent to different addresses. Cash must invariably accompany each order.

CLASS A.		CLASS D.	
\$4.00 Art Amateur	This Paper and Any	This Paper and Any	\$2.00 Breeder's Gazette
2.00 Critic	One - \$4.00	1.50 Country Gentleman	1.50 Current History and Modern Culture (n)
4.00 Atlantic Monthly	Two - 7.50	2.00 Expansion	1.50 Etude (n)
4.00 Forest & Stream	Three - 10.50	2.00 Humorist	1.50 Little Chronicle
4.00 Harper's Mag.			
CLASS B.		CLASS E.	
\$3.00 The Horseman	This Paper and Any	This Paper and Any	\$1.00 American Boy
2.50 Lippincott's Mag.	One - \$3	1.00 Bohemian	1.00 Boston Cooking School Magazine
3.00 Kunkel's Musical Review	Two - \$5	1.00 Campbell's Illustrated Journal	1.00 Household
3.00 Town and Country	Three - \$7	1.00 Pathfinder	1.00 Recreation (n)
		1.00 What To Eat	
CLASS C.			
\$2.00 Book Lover	This Paper and Any	One - \$1.50	Two - 2.00
2.00 Critic	One - \$2.50	Three - 2.50	
2.00 Great Round World	Two - 4.25		
2.00 Popular Mechanics	Three - 5.75		
2.00 Toilettes			

This Paper	This Paper	This Paper
With one A and one B \$2.50	With two A and one B \$2.75	With two C and one D \$5.25
and one C 5.75	and one C 9.00	and one E 3.75
and one D 5.25	and one D 8.50	and one B 5.25
and one E 4.75	and one E 8.25	and one C 4.75
With and B and one C 4.50	With two B and one A 8.50	and one D 3.75
and one D 4.25	and one C 7.00	and one E 3.50
and one E 4.00	and one D 6.50	and one A 5.50
With one C and one D 3.50	and one E 6.00	and one B 4.50
and one E 3.25	and one A 7.75	and one C 3.75
With one D and one E 2.75	and one B 6.50	and one D 3.25

SUCCESS And This Paper \$1.50

CLASS A. This Paper With SUCCESS and any One - \$2.00 Two - 2.50

CLASS B. This Paper With SUCCESS and any One - \$3.00 Two - 4.50 Three - 6.00

CLASS C. This Paper With SUCCESS and any One - \$3.00 Two - 4.50 Three - 6.00

CLASS D. This Paper With SUCCESS and any one of Class A - publishers' cost from \$5.00 to \$7.00 for \$3.50.

For the lowest combination rates on any Domestic or Foreign Periodical published mention this paper and address The Progress Agency, Weyland, N. Y.

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

FAIRBANKS

GAS or GASOLINE ENGINES.

There are many Gas and Gasoline Engines and ONE

"FAIRBANKS"

Some resemble it in construction, others in name BUT THERE IS ONLY ONE

FAIRBANKS ENGINE.

Engines that excel in quality and moderate in cost. Vertical from one to ten horse power. Horizontal three horse power up.

THE FAIRBANKS COMPANY, 701 Arch St., Philadelphia. CHARLES L. WING, Agent, Laporte.

YOUR KIDNEYS ARE THEY WELL?

Unless they are, good health is impossible.

Every drop of blood in the body passes through and is filtered by healthy kidneys every three minutes. Sound kidneys strain out the impurities from the blood, diseased kidneys do not, hence you are sick. FOLEY'S KIDNEY CURE makes the kidneys well so they will eliminate the poisons from the blood. It removes the cause of the many diseases resulting from disordered kidneys which have allowed your whole system to become poisoned.

Rheumatism, Bad Blood, Gout, Gravel, Dropsy, Inflammation of the Bladder, Diabetes and Bright's Disease, and many others, are all due to disordered kidneys. A simple test for Kidney disease is to set aside your urine in a bottle or glass for twenty-four hours. If there is a sediment or a cloudy appearance, it indicates that your kidneys are diseased, and unless something is done they become more and more affected until Bright's Disease or Diabetes develops.

FOLEY'S KIDNEY CURE is the only preparation which will positively cure all forms of Kidney and Bladder troubles, and cure you permanently. It is a safe remedy and certain in results.

If You are a sufferer, take FOLEY'S KIDNEY CURE at once. It will make you well.

Some Pronounced Incurable

Mr. G. A. Stillson, a merchant of Tampico, Ill., writes: "FOLEY'S KIDNEY CURE is meeting with wonderful success. It has cured some cases here that physicians pronounced incurable. I myself am able to testify to its merits. My face today is a living picture of health and FOLEY'S KIDNEY CURE has made it such."

Had Lumbago and Kidney Trouble

Edward Huss, a well known business man of Salisbury, Mo., writes: "I wish to say for the benefit of others, that I was a sufferer from lumbago and kidney trouble, and all the remedies I took gave me no relief. I began to take FOLEY'S KIDNEY CURE, and after the use of three bottles I am cured."

Two Sizes, 50 Cents and \$1.00.

SOLD AND RECOMMENDED BY

JAMES McFARLANE Laporte,

Dr. Voorhees Sonestown, Pa.