

NEWS NOTED.

Stevenson and Bryan Meet Party Leaders at Indianapolis.

BECH OF CANDIDATE BRYAN.

Devotes His Address to the Question of Imperialism, Declaring the Attitude of the Republican Party Antagonistic to the Constitution.

Indianapolis, Aug. 9.—William Jennings Bryan and Adlai E. Stevenson met yesterday, in this city, officially formally notified of their nomination by the Democrats at their recent Kansas City convention to the offices respectively of president and vice president of the United States. The ceremony was made the occasion of a demonstration, with which the Democrats may be fairly said to have begun their national campaign. The notification occurred in the Military Park, a beautiful and shaded tract of ground in the center of the city, and was witnessed by many thousands. Congressman Richardson and Governor Thomas, Colorado, made the notification speeches to the candidates, and both responded at length. Mr. Bryan started off by saying the present issue was a contest between democracy and plutocracy, and then discussed imperialism. In the course of his address he said:

When the president, supported by a practically unanimous vote of the house and entered upon a war with Spain for the purpose of aiding the struggling patriots of Cuba, the country, without regard to party, applauded. Although the most ardent recognized that the administration would necessarily gain a political advantage from the conduct of a war which, in the very nature of the case, had to end in a complete victory, they sided with the Republicans in the support which they gave the president. When war was over and the Republican leaders began to suggest the propriety of an imperial policy, opposition at once manifested itself. When the president finally signed the independence of Cuba, they recognized the independence of Cuba, but not the independence of the Philippine Islands to the United States. The peace of imperialism became so apparent that many preferred to reject the treaty, and risk the loss that might follow rather than take the chance of correcting the errors of the treaty by the dependent action of this country. They would necessarily gain a political advantage from the conduct of a war which, in the very nature of the case, had to end in a complete victory, they sided with the Republicans in the support which they gave the president. When war was over and the Republican leaders began to suggest the propriety of an imperial policy, opposition at once manifested itself. When the president finally signed the independence of Cuba, they recognized the independence of Cuba, but not the independence of the Philippine Islands to the United States. The peace of imperialism became so apparent that many preferred to reject the treaty, and risk the loss that might follow rather than take the chance of correcting the errors of the treaty by the dependent action of this country. They would necessarily gain a political advantage from the conduct of a war which, in the very nature of the case, had to end in a complete victory, they sided with the Republicans in the support which they gave the president.

There are many other uses of the telephone for the farmer in his isolated circumstances, so that very often he can make it convenient and profitable. I have been in the railway station when some farmer "called up" the agent and asked him if the goods he was expecting had arrived, and the information would sometimes save a trip to the station before the goods were there; or he was asked to send the agent to some place, and the agent immediately replied.

The telephone, besides placing the farmer in immediate communication with his merchant, physician, veterinarian and others whose services he may need, affords communication between farmers and their families. It not only facilitates intercourse in business matters, but adds very much to the social life of the farmer. He converses easily at any time with his neighbor on any subject of interest to them.

Many farmers think that the cost of the telephone is so great that they cannot afford it. In my locality the farmers own private lines on the cooperative plan. There are main lines operated by individuals, or corporations. The farmers have built private lines which connect them with these. Generally, a few individuals taking the lead, the farmers are visited in the community where the wires are to be put up, and asked to subscribe to wards building the line. Some who do not wish to pay money are allowed to furnish work, posts, etc. The wire is put up at a small cost to each farmer, but in addition to it, he must buy his telephone to put in his house. This costs him from \$15 to \$20. Then he must pay his share of the tax which is charged for connecting the farmer's private line with the main lines, which in most of the communities in this section is two or three dollars annually for each farmer. In one neighborhood near me I do not think the cost of putting up the wires and buying the telephones was more than \$30 for each farmer. Perhaps this was only the cash outlay, and the work contributed by the farmers was not taken into account; I was not definitely informed on this point. Where there are such opportunities for building farmers' lines that can be connected with main lines, surely money or work expended in this way will be well invested.—W. H. Jenkins, in Country Gentleman.

Growing Crops in Orchards.

The disadvantage of having grass or growing crops in an orchard is not entirely due to the chance of the crops robbing the soil of fertility needed by the trees. If it was it could be easily remedied by the manure applied to the hood crops, or by the trees would enrich the soil by their droppings. But the greater trouble comes from the summer and fall droughts when the trees need all the moisture to perfect their fruit. If the grass or other surface crop takes it there will be a large amount of fruit fall which might have been saved if there had been moisture enough to carry it through to maturity. Where water can be supplied by irrigation this difficulty is not so great.—American Cultivator.

Good roads are a necessity to any enterprising agricultural community.

ROAD IMPROVEMENT.

TELEPHONES ON FARMS.

They Are Not Merely a Convenience, But a Good Business Investment as Well.

In the locality where I live there are several lines of telephones which run through the farming districts to the several villages. Many of the farmers along these lines have placed telephones in their houses, which puts them in direct communication with the villages. I recently visited a farmer who lives three or four miles from one of our large villages. In this village he markets the produce of his farm and of a large truck garden. It has been his custom to drive to the village three times a week with a load of produce. Not knowing how much he would be able to sell, he would often take more than he could dispose of, and this surplus, kept over until the next trip, did not always keep in a marketable condition, and in this way considerable was wasted during the year. This farmer has put a telephone in his house which places him in communication with his customers in the village. He now receives their orders by telephone, and knowing what they want, he delivers it to them on his regular days of marketing. This makes marketing much easier and pleasanter, and he thinks the telephone a profitable investment for him. Sometimes he wholesales produce to dealers when he can get satisfactory prices. When a dealer in his village wishes anything in his line, he can easily order it, if prices can be arranged, or when the farmer has anything ready for market, he can "call up" the dealer and ask for prices.

The telephone not only places him in immediate communication with his own village, but with neighboring villages, and by telegraph or the long-distance telephone, with the city markets. The farmer I have mentioned grows several acres of strawberries. By the aid of the telephone he is able to learn without delay, which is important to marketing berries, where there is a demand for them and at what price.

There are many other uses of the telephone for the farmer in his isolated circumstances, so that very often he can make it convenient and profitable. I have been in the railway station when some farmer "called up" the agent and asked him if the goods he was expecting had arrived, and the information would sometimes save a trip to the station before the goods were there; or he was asked to send the agent to some place, and the agent immediately replied.

The telephone, besides placing the farmer in immediate communication with his merchant, physician, veterinarian and others whose services he may need, affords communication between farmers and their families. It not only facilitates intercourse in business matters, but adds very much to the social life of the farmer. He converses easily at any time with his neighbor on any subject of interest to them.

Many farmers think that the cost of the telephone is so great that they cannot afford it. In my locality the farmers own private lines on the cooperative plan. There are main lines operated by individuals, or corporations. The farmers have built private lines which connect them with these. Generally, a few individuals taking the lead, the farmers are visited in the community where the wires are to be put up, and asked to subscribe to wards building the line. Some who do not wish to pay money are allowed to furnish work, posts, etc. The wire is put up at a small cost to each farmer, but in addition to it, he must buy his telephone to put in his house. This costs him from \$15 to \$20. Then he must pay his share of the tax which is charged for connecting the farmer's private line with the main lines, which in most of the communities in this section is two or three dollars annually for each farmer. In one neighborhood near me I do not think the cost of putting up the wires and buying the telephones was more than \$30 for each farmer. Perhaps this was only the cash outlay, and the work contributed by the farmers was not taken into account; I was not definitely informed on this point. Where there are such opportunities for building farmers' lines that can be connected with main lines, surely money or work expended in this way will be well invested.—W. H. Jenkins, in Country Gentleman.

Growing Crops in Orchards.

The disadvantage of having grass or growing crops in an orchard is not entirely due to the chance of the crops robbing the soil of fertility needed by the trees. If it was it could be easily remedied by the manure applied to the hood crops, or by the trees would enrich the soil by their droppings. But the greater trouble comes from the summer and fall droughts when the trees need all the moisture to perfect their fruit. If the grass or other surface crop takes it there will be a large amount of fruit fall which might have been saved if there had been moisture enough to carry it through to maturity. Where water can be supplied by irrigation this difficulty is not so great.—American Cultivator.

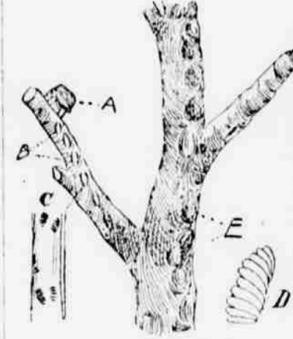
Good roads are a necessity to any enterprising agricultural community.

HORTICULTURE.

BUFFALO TREE HOPPER.

Valuable Information Taken from a Recent Circular of the Kansas Experiment Station.

Numerous inquiries from different parts of this and neighboring states, accompanied by specimens of apple twigs and branches showing the work of the buffalo tree hopper, lead us to believe that the apple-growing public is becoming awakened to the abundance of this orchard insect, though not aware of the methods of avoiding the injury of its numerous punctures. The facts brought forth by correspondence with those who report the damage confirm the previously published deductions of this station, where the true nature of these injuries was first made known. Upon inquiry as to the condition of the injured trees during the previous Au-



BUFFALO TREE HOPPER. A, position overhanging in shot; B, the eggs; C, arranged as at C. Old scarred punctures are shown at E.

gust and September, it appears in each case that the trees were grown at that time in weeds and grass, cultivation having been suspended for one cause or another, and the orchard woods allowed to grow unchecked. Inquiry from the same reporters as to the amount of injury in orchards where cultivation was not thus suspended shows in such an almost entire immunity from the work of the pest. The inference is too plain to need argument. Clean culture during the late summer, to keep the ground free from the weeds on which the young hoppers feed, will protect the young orchard from attack. When the trees are already badly punctured the only thing that can be done is to cultivate generously the coming season, to keep the injured trees in the best of health and resist them in outgrowing the injury. It has been suggested by some that the injured branches should be pruned out and burned, thus reducing the number of the pests the next season, but if such a plan were to be put in practice it would result in many cases in the removal of entire trees, no part of the small tree being exempt from attack. The eggs which are laid in August in the wounds in the bark hatch the next May or June, and it is suggested that at the time when observation shows the insects to be emerging it will be possible to destroy most of the tender young by a spray of kerosene emulsion at a moderate strength. So much reliance may be placed upon clean culture, however, that this spraying is not considered necessary, though a practical method of destruction if done at the right time.

FOOLING THE CROWS.

Well, boys, I guess we'll plant that corn to-day.
Off yonder by the woods; yes, crows are thick.
In that back lot—ain't got no time to play.
With scarrows—I know how to make 'em sick.
Now, Johnnie, bring that tar and sorter stir.
A pint right in that pall of seed; you, Fred,
Go in where mother is an' just ask her
To let ye have them ashes in the shed.
Now stir the ashes in an' dry 'em out.
That's right! Now, boys, come on—it's gettin' late.
See that old crow? Caw! Caw! Hark at his shout!
He thinks he's got us now—but you jest wait.
Them crows are knowin' birds—they're watchin' us.
Let's get down here at this end of the row.
An' watch 'em—ther they go without any fuss.
See that one scratch? He's found the corn! Ho! Ho!
Don't like that tar? Jest see him spit it out!
Try 'em more—Eh! I'll bet that burned his tongue.
Caw! Caw! That's right. Your hopes are up the spout.
Fly home and tell your folks with every lung.
That we ain't buildin' scarrows in our corn.
For crows to laugh at—tell 'em all to come.
An' try their teeth on tar—from early dawn.
Come, boys, let's plant this field an' then go home.
—Rural New Yorker.

Current Culture Condensed.

Currents are easily grown; a clay soil that is rich and moist, not wet, is to be preferred—they give best results in shady situations—hence are excellent to set in orchards. Five by four feet is the distance most generally used. Clean and thorough cultivation is very necessary to produce the largest sized fruit. They are gross feeders and appreciate liberal dressing. A majority of growers use yard manure. Remove all old canes and weak shoots. Mulching with either coarse material or the dust mulch is quite necessary, during the hot season particularly. Insects and diseases, while comparatively easy to check, absolutely require attention.—Fraisie Farmer.

CANCER IS NOT INCURABLE

Time was when Cancer was considered as incurable as leprosy. Physicians and friends could give little relief or encouragement to one afflicted with this terrible disease. Even now doctors know of no remedy for this fearful malady; while admitting it to be a blood disease, they still insist that there is no hope outside of a surgical operation, and advise you to have the Cancer cut out, but at the same time cannot assure you that it will not return. You may cut or draw out the sore, but another will come in its place, for the disease is in the blood—it is deep-seated and destructive, and beyond the reach of the surgeon's knife or caustic, flesh-destroying plasters. The blood must be purified and strengthened, the system relieved of all poisonous, effects matter before the Cancer sore will heal.

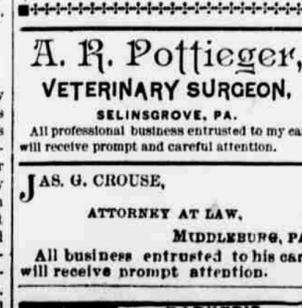
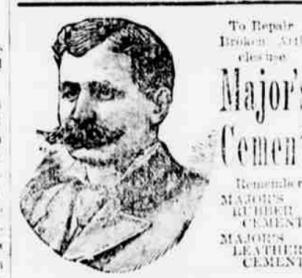
S. S. S. is the only medicine that can overcome this powerful and contaminating poison and force it out of the blood. It builds up and invigorates the old, and supplies new, rich, life-giving blood. S. S. S. is a purely vegetable remedy; no mineral can be found in it; the roots and herbs from which it is made contain powerful purifying properties that act directly upon the blood system and make a safe and permanent cure of Cancer. It has cured thousands, why not you?

Cancer is not always inherited; your family may be free from any taint, yet your blood may become so polluted that a severe and stubborn form of the disease may develop from a sore or ulcer on your tongue or other part of your body; a slight bruise or hurt, a little pimple on the eyelid, lip or nose, a small lump on the jaw or breast, a harmless looking wart or mole, and other causes so insignificant as to attract little or no attention. If you have an obstinate sore, don't rely upon salves or ointments to cure it—begin with S. S. S. at once; it will cleanse your blood and prevent the formation of cancerous cells.

Mrs. R. Shiber, La Plata, Mo., writes: "A small pimple came on my jaw about one inch below the ear on the left side of my face. At first it gave me no trouble, and I did not think it was anything serious until the jaw began to swell and became much inflamed. At the same time the sore began to spread and eat into the flesh, and gave me intense pain. I tried everything I could hear of, but nothing did me any good. I then began the use of S. S. S., and after taking several bottles the Cancer healed, and there is now no sign of the disease. This was two years ago, and I am still enjoying perfect health."

Send for our special book on Cancer; it contains much information that will interest you; it is free. Write our physicians about your case, and for any advice or information wanted; they have made a life study of Cancer and all blood diseases. We make no charge whatever for this.

Address, THE SWIFT SPECIFIC COMPANY, ATLANTA, GA.



Read This! Read This!

MY PRESENT STOCK OF CARPETS

Is larger than ever before, my PRICES LOWER than OTHERS for the SAME GOODS. My prices on 45 rolls of carpet I wish to close out will suit the pocket book of many and save others money. Do not think of buying your fall carpets until you give my stock of carpets your attention and get the prices of some of my bargains I am offering.

See My Display of Curtains, Curtain Poles & Fixtures.

Prices just right on these goods.

One Word About Pictures.

I am offering my present stock of pictures at cost, LESS THAN COST and some for the price of the glass in the frames. Don't miss this sale. I have some pretty things to offer in Furniture, all new. Later will surprise you in Styles and Prices.

UNDERTAKING! UNDERTAKING!

In this branch of my business I am prepared to give the public the best service that can be secured by money, time and personal attention. My carriage in this branch of business is one of the finest in the state. HEARSE, CARRIAGES and UNDERTAKING PARLORS are up to date.

Always prompt, courteous and my attention to the highest order. In order to insure the best service, I have secured the services of the best undertakers in the county. I guarantee to give you the best service at the lowest price.

W. H. FELIX,

Telephone Connection. LEWIS-TOWN, PA.

This Dictionary CONTAINING 50,000 Words FREE!

12 DEPARTMENTS IN ONE VOLUME.

A work of extraordinary interest to all classes of people, and of such a quality that it is needed, even by the great scholars of today. In quality it contains nearly every word in common usage, and fully answers the purpose of all dictionaries. It contains 50,000 words, Webster's Dictionary has 100,000 words, Century 22,000 and Standard 20,000. These cost from \$10 to \$20 each. Ours with 50,000 words may now be had upon terms that are entirely new. The new dictionary shows the plural forms of all the nouns. Another point out about 5000 special difficult words; but the greatest of all advantages is that the dictionary is bound in the form of a book, and is not a bulky volume. It is a real dictionary in a single page called the "Columbian Word-Builder."

DEPARTMENTS

Besides the Dictionary it also contains twelve departments, as follows: 1. Abbreviations; 2. Proper Names; 3. Gazetteer of the World; 4. Large Cities; 5. Parliamentary Law; 6. Business and Trade; 7. Social Etiquette; 8. Letter Writing; 9. Use of Capitals; 10. Punctuation; 11. Postal Guide; 12. Grammar.

It contains 102 pages, handsomely bound in imitation leather cover.

GIVEN AWAY.

To introduce Farm and Home, our new dictionary, all send in their names to the publishers, and a check for \$5.00 will be sent to you. We make the following remarkable offer: The monthly price of Farm and Home is \$1.00. If you will send us \$1.00 in advance, we will send you a copy of Farm and Home, and without further charge you will receive a copy of the new dictionary. If you will send us \$2.00 in advance, we will send you a copy of Farm and Home, and without further charge you will receive a copy of the new dictionary. If you will send us \$3.00 in advance, we will send you a copy of Farm and Home, and without further charge you will receive a copy of the new dictionary. If you will send us \$4.00 in advance, we will send you a copy of Farm and Home, and without further charge you will receive a copy of the new dictionary. If you will send us \$5.00 in advance, we will send you a copy of Farm and Home, and without further charge you will receive a copy of the new dictionary.

Address all orders to: FARM AND HOME, Box D, Springfield, Mass., or Chicago, Ills.

SAVE YOUR STAR TIN TAGS

"Star" tin tags (showing small stars printed on under side of tag), "Horse Shoe," "J. L.," "Good Luck," "Cross Bow," and "Drummond" Natural Leaf Tin Tags are of equal value in securing presents mentioned below, and may be assorted. Every man, woman and child can find something on the list that they would like to have, and can have!

THE ABOVE OFFER EXPIRES NOVEMBER 30th, 1900.

Special Notice! Plain "Star" Tin Tags that is, Star tin tags with no small stars printed on under side of tag, are not good for presents, but will be paid for in CASH on the basis of twenty cents per hundred, if received by us on or before March 1st, 1901.

BEAR IN MIND that a dime's worth of STAR PLUG TOBACCO will last longer and afford more pleasure than a dime's worth of any other brand. MAKE THE TEST! Send tags to CONTINENTAL TOBACCO CO., St. Louis, Mo.

1 Match Box	25	21 Clock, 4-day Calendar, Thermometer, Barometer, 500
2 Knife, one blade, one pocket	25	22 Gun case, leather, for better quality, 500
3 Silver-plated, 4 1/2 inch, 25	25	23 Silver-plated, double metal, 500
4 Child's Sewing Machine, 25	25	24 Silver-plated, 4 1/2 inch, 25
5 Box and Drip, 25	25	25 Silver-plated, 4 1/2 inch, 25
6 Silver-plated, 4 1/2 inch, 25	25	26 Silver-plated, 4 1/2 inch, 25
7 French Bear Wood Pipe, 25	25	27 Silver-plated, 4 1/2 inch, 25
8 Razor, hollow ground, Fine Knives, 25	25	28 Silver-plated, 4 1/2 inch, 25
9 Butter Knife, triple plate, best 25	25	29 Silver-plated, 4 1/2 inch, 25
10 Super Shovel, triple plate, best quality, 25	25	30 Silver-plated, 4 1/2 inch, 25
11 Stamp Book, sterling silver, 25	25	31 Silver-plated, 4 1/2 inch, 25
12 Knives, "Koenig" Knives, two blades, 25	25	32 Silver-plated, 4 1/2 inch, 25
13 Butter Knife, "Koenig" Knives, 25	25	33 Silver-plated, 4 1/2 inch, 25
14 Silver-plated, 4 1/2 inch, 25	25	34 Silver-plated, 4 1/2 inch, 25
15 Silver-plated, 4 1/2 inch, 25	25	35 Silver-plated, 4 1/2 inch, 25
16 Case Hall, "Association," best quality, 25	25	36 Silver-plated, 4 1/2 inch, 25
17 Silver-plated, 4 1/2 inch, 25	25	37 Silver-plated, 4 1/2 inch, 25
18 Silver-plated, 4 1/2 inch, 25	25	38 Silver-plated, 4 1/2 inch, 25
19 Carvers, good steel, backhorns handles, 25	25	39 Silver-plated, 4 1/2 inch, 25
20 Silver-plated, 4 1/2 inch, 25	25	40 Silver-plated, 4 1/2 inch, 25
21 Silver-plated, 4 1/2 inch, 25	25	41 Silver-plated, 4 1/2 inch, 25
22 Six each, Genuine Rogers' Knives 25	25	42 Silver-plated, 4 1/2 inch, 25
23 Six each, Best plated goods 25	25	43 Silver-plated, 4 1/2 inch, 25
24 Six each, Best plated goods 25	25	44 Silver-plated, 4 1/2 inch, 25
25 Six each, Best plated goods 25	25	45 Silver-plated, 4 1/2 inch, 25