

The Brisk Smoke—"Bull" Durham

When you see an alert-looking young man in a lively argument roll a "Bull" Durham cigarette-it's the natural thing. He likes to punctuate a crisp sentence with a puff of "Bull" Durham. His mind responds to the freshness that's in the taste of it, and his senses are quickened by its unique aroma. A cigarette of "Bull" Durham just fits in with keen thinking and forceful action.

GENUINE **BULL DURHAM** SMOKING TOBACCO

Made of "bright" Virginia-North Ask for FREE package of arolina leaf, "Bull" Durham is rich, fragrant, mellow-sweet—the mildest, most enjoyable of smokes.

"Roll your own" with "Bull" Durham and join the army of smokers who have found that so good a cigarette cannot be obtained in any other way.

FREE An Illustrated Book-let, showing correct way to "Roll Your Own" Cigarettes, and a package of cigarette papers, will both be mailed, free, to any address in U.S. on request, Address' Bull" Durham, Durham, N.C.

THE AMERICAN TORACCO CO.



BEN BUTLER'S BLUFF.

It Was Well Worked and Completely General John A. Bingham was a member of the military tribunal that tried Mrs. Surratt and the Lincoln as-assination conspirators. After the trial in the subsequent de-

After the trial in the subsequent debates in the house General B. F. Butter frequently charged that the commission had arrived at an unjust verdict and had convicted an innocent woman. In a memorable debate he boldly proclaimed that if the contents of a diary which had been found on the dead body of J. Wilkes Booth were ever made public it would disclose the fact that it contained the proof of Mrs. Surratt's innocence, which proof had been infamously suppressed by the commission.

When General Bingham made a move ment as though he would repel suck an accusation Butler dramatically drew a memorandum book from his breast
pocket and held it aloft, but did not
utter a word. Bingham naturally supposed that Butler had a copy of a
diary such as he had spoken of. As
a matter of fact the book contained

a matter of fact the book contained mothing but blank leaves. General Butler was just bluffing.

The diary was in possession of Secretary Stanton, but President Johnson finally demanded it. It was an interesting book, but it threw no light upon the great conspiracy.

Squeaky Soles in Tune.

Manufacturers of shoes who make a specialty of the squeaky variety should pay more attention to pairing them up in harmonisus duets. The squeak, squeak of the hired girl's high heeled bronzed number tens would drive a saint to cuss words. But we must not heap our displeasure upon the poor girl. She is not the author. She is only the reproducer. She merely acts the part that the wax cylinder performs for the phonograph. There is just as great a necessity for a musical Squesky Soles In Tune Just as great a necessity for a musical director in an up to date shoe factory and heriers, \$4.75@10.10; stocker feeders, \$5.75@8.90; Texans, \$1.00 pair of squeaky snoes unless he can pass a severe test in harmony.—Car-

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e it ?"

When the horses in Nice, France, are hitched to tar spreading carts they wear trousers to protect their legs from the hot tar. A further protection for them consists of a curtain respected between the cart and the suspended between the cart and the horse. The trousers are what lend distinction to the horse, however. The knees are a bit baggy, but the horse doesn't seem to care.—Popular cience Monthly.
In repudiation of Congressman

Bailey's telegraphed message to Pres Ment Wilson, declaring Johnstown an vicinity solidly against war on any condition, fifty business men signed a telegram sent to the president, saying the city will be behind the president in any action he might take.

The nurses in the state health department began their training in arst aid emergency work, which Commissioner Samuel G. Dixon is arranging in line with his purpose of fitting neet any war measures which may arise.

LIVE STOCK AND GRAIN

DURHAM

Butter—Prints, 42½@43c; tubs. 41@42c. Eggs—Fresh, 57c. Pittsburgh, Jan. 23. Cattle—Prime, \$10.50@11.25; good,

Cattle—Prime, \$10.50@11.25; good, \$9.75@10.50; tidy butchers, \$9@9.50; fair, \$8@9; common, \$6.50@7.50; heifers, \$6@9.50; common to good fat bulls, \$5@8.50; common to good fat cows, \$4@8; fresh cows and springers, \$40@85.

Sheep and Lambs—Prime wethers, \$10.50@11; good mixed, \$9.50@10.25; fair mixed, \$8@9; culls and common, \$4.50@6; heavy ewes, \$6@9; spring lambs, \$10@14.65; veal calves, \$14.50@10. Hogs—Prime heavy, \$11.70@11.75; heavy mixed, \$1.85@11.70; mediums and heavy Yorkers, \$11.60@11.65; light Yorkers, \$10.90@11.16; pigs. \$10.50@11.15; roughs, \$10.50@10.75; stags, \$9@9.25.

Cleveland, Jan. 23.

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Hogs—Heavies, \$11.30 @11.35; mediums, \$11.35; Yorkers, \$11.25; pigs.

\$10.50; roughs, \$10; stags, \$9.

Cattle—Choice fat steers, \$9.@9.75;
good to choice steers, \$8.50@9; fair to good steers, \$\$@8.50; fair steers, \$7.50@8; common and light steers, \$6
@7; good to choice heifers, \$7@8; fair heifers, \$5.50@7; choice fat bulls, \$2.50@6.75;
heltograph bulls, \$6.25.06.675;
heltograph bulls, \$6.25.06.675; fair heifers, \$5.50@7; choice fat bulls, \$47@8; belogna bulls, \$6.25@6.55; choice fat cows, \$5.50@6.50; fair to good cows, \$5.50@6.25; common grades, \$4@5; old rimmers, \$3.75@4.25; good to choice milchers and springers, \$50@80.

Sheep and Lambs—Good to choice spring lambs, \$14@14.25; fair to good, \$12.2018; culls and common \$2.2014.55.

\$12@13; culls and common, \$9@11.50; good to choice wethers, \$8.50@9.50; good to choice ewes, \$8.50@9.50; mixed ewes and wethers, \$8.50@9.50; culls, \$6@7.

Chicago, Jan. 23.

Hogs—Mixed and butchers, \$10.60@
11.10; good neavy, \$10.75@11; rough beavy, \$10.65@11.80; light, \$10.45@11;

pigs, \$8.25@10.10. Texans. \$8.60@

Corn-May,

Why He Got "Licked."
"I understand you were punished school yesterday, Thomas," said Macon to his twelve-year-old boy. said Mr.

"Yes, sir," promptly replied the truth-il Thomas. "It was for telling the ful Thomas. truth, sir."

Your teacher said it was for some reflection on her age."

"That's the way she took it, father.
You see she drew a picture of a basket
of eggs on the blackboard, and while
she was out of the room I just wrote under them, 'The hen that made these eggs isn't any chicken."—Pittsburgh Chronicle-Telegraph.

Only Way to Know Dogs. The only true and thorough straight way to know the dog is to own one. A way to know the dog is to own one. A common residence under the same roof-tree, be it animals or humans, is the sure test of personality. To own the dog is to comprehend him in his faults and virtues, to protect his weaknesses, be anxious at his vagrancies, to catch the contagion of his love and to agonize if it so be that he die.—Our Dumb imals.

WHILE

Freighter Aziac Turpedaga 3) U-Boat Off French Goasi

NUMBER OF SEAMEN MISSING

Vessel Carried Crew of Thirty-nine, Sixteen of Them Americans-Ship Torpedoed During Night

The American steamer Aztec has been sunk by a submarine near an island off Brest. Some of the crew rescued and are being brought into Brest, says a Paris report.

be saved, as the steamer was tor-pedoed at night while a heavy sea was running.

was running.
William Graves Sharp, the American ambassador, was informed by the
French government of the torpedoing of the Aztec and immediately cabled the state department.

Representatives of the American government will proceed to Brest to take the depositions of survivors of the disaster.

Crew's Fate Not Known. The Aztec, owned by the Oriental Navigation company, the first armed ship to sail from an American port, was sunk by a German subma-rine, according to advices received in New York by the company from the United States consul at Brest,

The cable message gave ne information as to the fate of the crew, There were thirty-nine men aboard the vessel, sixteen of them Americans. The Aztec sailed from New York The Aziec salled from New York March 18, For Havre. She was com-manded by Captain Walter O'Brien. Sixteen members of the crew were native-born Americans. The Oriental Navigation company,

The Oriental Navigation company, owner of the Aztec, also owns the Orleans, one of the first American vessels to run successfully Germany's submarine blockade.

The Aztec carried a cargo of foodstuffs and general supplies valued at more than \$500,000.

The Aztec was armed with two five-inch gues one forward and one after

inch guns, one forward and one aft. The crew of naval gunners on board was in command of a warrant officer.

LIVE STOCK AND GRAIN

Pittsburgh, April 3.

Butter—Prints, 44@44½c; tubs, 43
@43½c. Eggs—Fresh, 34c.
Cattle—Prime, \$11.50@12; good, \$10.50@11.25; tidy butchers, \$10@
10.50; fair, \$9@9.75; common, \$7.50@
8.50; helfers, \$7@10.50; common to good fat bulls, \$6@10; common to good fat cows, \$4.75@9.50; fresh cows and springers, \$40@85.
Sheep and Lambs—Prime wethers.

and springers, \$40@85.

Sheep and Lambs—Prime wethers, \$10@10.50; good mixed, \$9.25@9.76; fair mixed, \$8.25@9.76; fair mixed, \$8.25@9.76; fair mixed, \$8.25@9.76; culls and common, \$4.50@6.50; lambs, \$12.76; spring lambs, \$11.722; veal calves, \$15.60.15.50, heavy and thin calves, \$6@11.

Hogs—Prime heavy, \$15.65@15.70; heavy mixed, \$15.60@15.65; mediums, \$15.55@15.60; light Yorkers, \$13.50@14.25; pigs, \$12@12.25; roughs, \$14.4@14.25, stags, \$12.2012.25.

Cleveland, April 3.

Hogs—Heavies and mediums, \$15.40;

Cleveland, April 3.

Hogs—Heavies and mediums, \$15.40;
Yorkers, \$15.25; pigs, \$12.50; roughs, \$13.85; stags, \$12.25.

Cattle—Choice fat steers, \$11@
11.50; good to choice steers, \$10@
10.75; fair to good steers, \$9@10; fair steers, \$8.25@9.25; common and light steers, \$7@7.50; good to choice heifers, \$7@7.50; choice fat bulls, \$8.50@5.50; choice fat bulls, \$8.50@5.50; choice fat bulls, \$8.50@5.50; choice fat cows, \$5.50@7.75; good to choice milchers and springers, \$60@90.

Sheep and Lambs—Fair to choice

Shep and Lambs—Fair to choice lambs, \$14.50@15; fair to good clipped, \$11.50@12; good to choice ewes, \$10.50@11.50; good to choice wethers, \$11@ 12; culls. \$9@9.50.

12; culls, \$9@9.50.

Chicago, April 3.

Hogs—Bulk, \$15.10@15.30; light, \$14.50@15.30; mixed, \$14.75@15.35; heavy, \$14.60@15.40; roughs, \$14.60@14.75; pigs, \$10.50@14.10.

Cattle—Native beef cattle, \$9.10@12.80; stockers and feeders, \$7@9.80; cows and heifers, \$5.50@10.75; calves, \$9.50@14.

\$9.50@14. Wheat—May, \$1.99%. Corn—May, \$1.22. Oats—May, 63%c.

Release Men Who Balk at Oath The war department has ordered IIlinois officials to release all national guardsmen who decline to take the federal oath. This order intended to prevent conflict between the national and state laws, will probably be ex-tended to all states. Few guardsmen are refusing to take the federal oath.



The annual warning of the approach of the spring forest fire season vas issued today by Commissioner of Forfrom the northern counties state that but little snow remains in the woods except on the north sides of the hilis, and in the southern part of the State the dead leaves are practically bare. two weeks more of dry wather will usher in the series of conflagfations which disgrace Pennsylvania every year.

No fire warden system or method of protection can reform the born take who lorgets his fire, says the Commis sioner. His change of heart must come within. Pure carelessness caus ed the burning of 150,000 acres of forest last year in Pennsylvania, and over 300,000 acres in 1915,

A number of the men are missing and little hope is held that they can add it can be with the small amount of money left from last year," said the Commissioner, "but unless we get the active help of every man who vis its or lives near the forests we can expect nothing better than a repetition of last year's record, which was above the average. The men who take mos from the forest often give least in return, as witness the fact that the heav iest fires usually occur during trout fishing and hunting seasons. A man who would not think of burning his neighbor's barn will thoughtlessly allow his brush fire to escape asd burn over his neighbor's woodlot, which may contain in embryo building material for a hundred barns.

The usual warning notices are be ing posted on the State Forests, and the following suggestions are offered to those who are willing to help con serve what remains of Pennsylvania's

(1.) If you see a fire, try to put it If you can't put it out, immediately notify the nearest forest fire warden. His name will be published in this paper within the next two

(2., Break your match in two be fore you throw it away. If you are one of those who "can't see no sense

(3) Bury your pipe ashes and cigar cigarette stubs, or else throw them into a stream. (4) Have a cleared spot of at least

ten feet in diameter around your camp fire, and then be dead sure the fire is out before you leave it. (5) If you own or use engines, put

spark plug arresters on them. It may save you costs and damages later on (6) Don't burn your brush on a dry windy day. If in doubt, ask your fire warden

(7) The Department of Forestry is glad to have you report on the conduct of its officers, but your report will be immeasurably strengthened if it can be established that you have done your own duty in preventing and

Meeting of Livestock Men of Somerset County.

At a recnt meeting of the Directors of the Farm Bureau it was decided that a project for the development of more and better livestock should be carried on for Somerset county. In order that we may meet the desires and demands of the farmers and secure their co-operation, a meeting has been called to make some arrangements for the producing, securing and developing of good livestock for Somerset county. This meeting will be held in the Assembly Room of the Court House, Saturday, March the 31st at 10:30 a.m. and 1:30 p.m.

Dr. H. H. Havener of the Extension Department of Pennsylvania State College and C. G. McBride, Farm Bureau Agent of Mercer county will be here to address the meeting.

Every one is invited. Will you not come and show your interest in better livestock by your presence at this

Heat at the Persian Gulf.
The Persian gulf and its coasts are in summer about the hottest place on earth's surface, a temperature of 120 degrees in the shade being not uncommon, while a black bulb solar thermeter has registered 187 degrees in

when one remembers that the hotkept at about 160 degrees the appalling nature of this Persian heat will be better realized.

The greatest heat ever known in England was on Aug. 18, 1893, when a

shade temperature of 95 degrees was registered. But on this day the sun temperature did not quite equal that of July 28, 1885, when 162 degrees F, was registered in the sun.

When you consider facts like these it is difficult to believe that our planet receives only one two-thousand-millonth part of the rays flung out by the sun.—London Telegraph.

Woodmen Grow Obsolete.

A steam operated sawing machine fells more trees in an eight hour day than thirty woodmen. It works close to the ground and leaves no stumps standing.—Popular Science Monthly.

THE TEETH AND HEALTH

(By Dr. Samuel G. Dixon, M. D.) We frequently hear specialists de claring that the health or mankind deestry Robert S. Conklin. Reports | pends upon the proper care of that portion of the body upon which they specialize. Now, the human organ organism is so complicated an affair that nobody is safe in putting such a sweeping responsibility upon any one organ; yet there are may who say the dental surgeon, when ne makes his claim that defective teeth have more to do with physical degeneration in numankind any other mem. ber gone wrong, has more behind him than some of his brother specialists.
His is a claim that cannot be check-

ed off with exactness, but we do know through scientific investigation, as well as from experience in practice, that defective teeth cause a great deal of ill health; and I am one of those who will go as far as to say that care of the teeth from infancy onwards brings certainly as great, and possibly greater, rewards than like care of any other one organ.

It is a wonder men and women do not take better care of their teeth not because of the benefit to he because that seems to be the last thing we could hope to have any influence, but because there is nothing that adds more to the personal appearance of man or woman than a beautiful set of teeth. If, for instance, some wo men would pay as much attention to their teeth as they do to putting splotches of paint on their faces, they would not only be more attractive personally but would enjoy better

The mouth and nose are the busiest ports of entry for disease in the human body. The mouth, particular-ly when the teeth are defective, retains many germs that would produce diseases, and the environment will furnish that which promotes their multiplication.

The mucous membrane of the mouth is in itself quite resistful to disease germs, yet at times it becomes in-fected and the pus-forming germs bore their way into the bones of the face, producing long suffering, disfigent and sometimes even proceed until they destroy the life of the individual.

Pyorrhea encourages the growth of pus-producing organisms, which form their purulent matter around the teeth. This is discharged into the mouth with every act of mastication, thus often helping to cause stomach and intestinal diseases.

Through the poisons that are produced by the absorption from these centers of pus, the vital organs of the body are frequently disturbed. Disease of the intestinal tract, which is often secondary to infected teeth, even in its early stages is very distressing and has a terribly depressing effect on the sufferer. It has been said that no man dies a heroic death who has a disease of the stomach or intestinal tract.

The formation of the pus in the mouth is often long neglected, whereas if a small scratch on the finger be comes infected and pus forms, the doctor is generally called in con-sultation immediately because of the fear of blood poisoning.

Long life, happiness and prosperity

depend much upon a clean mouth ful

This talk is only to warn those who have not stopped to think of what evils come from neglecting the teeth. Do not forget the baby's first dentition, as its entire life may be effected by the habits that are formed at that time STATE AGRICULTURE NOTES

Poultrymen report breeding cockerels very scarce this spring owing to the large number which were killed off during the fall and winter on account of the high cost of feed.

Pennsylvania ranked third in the production of potatoes during the past year, but only thirty-second in the average number of bushels produced

per cent. of the farmers of the State use commercial fertilizers and that a total of 325,500 tons was used on the farms during the past year.

fertilizer used to an acre by the farmers of the State is 235 pounds'and each farmer purchases each an aver

SPRING COLDS ARE DANGEROUS Sudden changes of temperature and underwear bring spring colds with stuedffed up heads, sore throat and general cold symptoms. A dose of Dr. King's New Discovery is sure re-lief, the happy combination of antiseptic balsams clears the head, soothes the irritated membranes and what what might have been a lingering cold is broken up. Don't stop treatment

AN OLD TIME FARM

And the Methods That Were In Use in the Year 1840.

DAYS OF THE SIMPLE LIFE.

When All Kinds of Clothing Were Made at Home, When Eggs Sold For a Shilling a Dozen and the High Cost of Living Was Not a Big Problem

In view of the modern day high cost of living and of the many wonderful advances made in the last century—the railroad, telegraph, the ocean cable, the telephone, the automobile and farm and labor saving machinery of all kinds and the amazing changes these inventions have necessarily wrought in all directions in almost every walk of life—it may be of interest to recall liv-ing conditions on a farm in the year

The farm I have in mind consisted of 200 acres. The stock was fifteen cows, a yoke of oxen, twenty sheep, an old white horse, a dozen pigs, fifty hens, ten geese, a few ducks and a flock of turkeys

The farm produced practically everything the family consumed, both clothing and food. The sheep furnished the wool, which was carded at a "fulling" mill and made into rolls for spinning.

At home it was spun into yarn and woven on a hand loom. For beds it was left white; for clothing it was dyed any color desired. A competent housewife could make dyes of logwood, indigo or cochineal. The white and black well were mixed to recodure. black wool were mixed to produce a

place wool were mixed to produce a gray like the Confederate uniform. There were no ready made clothes; all clothes were made in the home. There was no woven underwear, Stock-ings were knitted at home as well as

ings were knitted at home as well as mittens and tippets. Caps with ear laps were of rabbit skin. There were no shoes. In the winter boots came up to the knees.

Several cows were killed each year. There was a tannery near by, where the skins were tanned. A shoemaker made our boots. They were usually too small and gave much trouble and pain.

The flax, cut and laid down until the fiber loosened from the woody part, was put through a heckle worked by hand and then spun and woven. This strong line cloth was used for summer clothing, towels, etc. The seed was saved to make flaxsed tea (a medical) and the country of the count

teche) or poultice for bruises.

For food we had everything needed—
tresh meat, potatoes, beets, cabbages,
parsnips, pumpkins for pies, apples,
which lasted from fall to spring; cider, which gave us vinegar or produced s

which gave us vinegar or produced a cider champagne.

Half a dozen pigs killed in the fall gave us plenty of ham and bacon, lard, sausages and salt pork. The hams and bacon were hung up in the smokehouse, a small building with no opening except the door. A small fire produced more smoke than heat, but gave the hams and bacon a very delicious flavor. There were plenty of chickens for roasting and potpies and eggs, turkeys for Thanksgiving and Christmas, occasionally a roast goose with apple sauce.

for Thanksgiving and Christmas, occa-sionally a roast goose with apple sauce. From the cows' milk we made both butter and cheese. What butter and cheese the family did not consume was aloid in a nearby village. Butter usually brought 12½ cents a pound. Cheese was also made at home, as there were neither creameries nor cheese factories. Cheese was sold at 5 to 6 cents a pound. All eggs not used went to the village store and brought 10 cents to 12 cents a dozen.

Who Owns the Falkland Islands? Few people are aware to this day that the Falkland islands are marked in all Argentine maps and geographies as "unlawfully retained by Great Brit-ain." The origin of the dispute was that England after abandoning the islands in 1774 resumed possession in 1829. The Argentine government pro-tested and, as A. Stuart Pennington points out in his book on the country, is even today "careful to do nothing which could even apparently recognize the rights of the present possessors."
It was for that reason that it declined a proposal a few years ago to run a line of Argentine ships to the islands.

Beautiful Bridges. Popular love of art may be carried too far. The author of "Charles Bour-bon, Constable of France," tells us that on the occasion of the sack of Rome the citizens refused to secure their safety by taking the advice of their captain, Reuzo da Ceri, and cutting the bridges Ponte Quattro Capi and Ponte Sisto. The people declined on the ground that they were "too beau-tiful."

An Ox Hide.

"Thomas," said the professor to a pupil in the junior class in chemistry, "mention an oxide."

"Leather," replied Thomas,

"What is leather an oxide of " asked the nexissor."

the professor.

"An oxide of beef," answered the bright youngster.—Chicago News.

Was Coming Back.
"Seemed to sadden old Geldbox when his new son-in-law said goodby after the wedding. Is he so feed of him?" "Well, not exactly. You see, the new son-in-law didn't say goodby; he said 'Au revoir.'"—Browning's Magazine.

"Dearest, I ordered to be sent home today a most beautiful lat for only \$30. It's a perfect love!"
"My darling, your love will be re-