Conducted by J. W. DARROW, Chatham, N. Y., Press Correspondent New York State Grange

ELECTING DELEGATES.

What is Best Polley in Selecting Representatives to State Grange?

[Special Correspondence.] The season for electing delegates to the various state granges to be held from December to February is now on. According to the custom now prevalling, the delegates are chosen from the Pomona grange in countles where there is a Pomona, and in some instances the most efficient representatives find their way to the state grange. In some cases they are not the most The custom which prevails in some counties of passing the honors around to the subordinate granges in the county does not always bring the best representatives to the front, yet It may be only to the subordinate granges that they share the honors with each other. But even if this is done the delegate at large should be chosen because of his experience at the state grange meetings and be one of the ablest men that the county can select. The very ablest on the delegate list may be found from granges in every Order.

It has been suggested in a western grange paper that members of suborgranges should select the state grange officers they would like to see elected and have their vote canvassed and declared at the state grange meet-Only such names as appear on the ballots sent in by the subordinate grange should be considered candi-We do not favor this plan at dates. all. Rather than this we would prefer see nominations made in grange, the same as in political conventions, allowing the delegate who placed his candidate in nomination. say, ten minutes to set forth the claims and qualifications of his candidate. At present nominating speeches are not allowed, and often members cannot know of the qualifications which a candidate possesses. Illen in the Pomona and subordinate granges It is not allowable to nominate candidates for office, yet it would save time If this were permissible.

In a recent Pomona grange meeting five delegates were to be elected to the state grange. The plan of passing the honors around among the granges is in vogue, and there was a desire on the part of some of the officers to give granges in a distant part of the county a representation, yet few present knew who were representative men to select. This plan was resorted to: A committee of five was appointed to present a list of ten names to represent those granges that had not recently been honored with a delegate. Out of those ten names five were to be selected as delegates, thus allowing the members of the Pomona a little choice in the matter. This was found to save time. and the result was satisfactory to all concerned. Whether this plan would be advisable in electing officers of subordinate, Pomona or state granges is problematical. A PATRON.

STATE GRANGE DELEGATES. Basis on Which They Are Allotted

Explained.

or to all me grange just what the basis of representation in the state grange is. We refer now to New York state particularly. Delegates are allotted to different counties by the state grange secretary upon reports received from the subordinate granges for the quarter ending Sept. 30. The allotment is made Nov. 15, and every grange in the state is notified of the number of delegates that the county will be entitled to in which it is located. Every county is entitled to one delegate at large, whether it has one grange or fifty. Then, in addition to the delegate at large, the county is entitled to another for each full 400 members, and after that one delegate may be elected for every fraction of 400 members exceeding 200. Each alternate delegate must be a matron. These delegates are elected at the Pomona grange meetings in counties where there is a Pomona grange. If not, the county deputy calls a meeting some time in December of all the masters and past masters and their wives who are matrons, and they elect the delegates from every county. Any fourth degree member is eligible. If a male delegate is accompanied by his wife, he draws five days' pay instead of four, and the same is true if the delegate is a woman accompanied by her husband. Delegates are paid \$2.50 per day for four days and 6 cents mileage one

New Things In Grange Work. Among "new things" in grange work during recent months are noted Oregon's vigorous lecture hour plans (including a literary, a travel and a geographical topic, besides its farm topics). ennsylvania's grange banks, New York's and New Jersey's grange scholarships in agricultural colleges and Ohio's home and grange reading courses. These are by no means all, imply straws which show the trend of a pretty strong grange wind, say you not?

President Butterfield Inaugurated. Professor Kenyon L. Butterfield was inaugurated president of the Massa-chusetts Agricultural college at Amherst, Mass., Oct. 17. Professor But-terfield is an enthusiastic member of the Order of Patrons of Husbandry and did grand work for the grange when connected with the Michigan Ag-

CONCERNING PHOSPHATES.

Ground Rock Profitably Re-More Expensive Fertilizers.

Experiments made by the Maine ex-

periment station have indicated that with certain kinds of plants, notably turnips and rutabaras, crude fine ground Florida rock phosplinte (floats) was utilized to good advantage at all stages of growth as a source of phosphorie neid. Other crops-such as corn, barley, clover, tomatoes and potatoe did not respond to applications of the insoluble phosphates in the earlier stages of growth, but utilized it to better advantage in later stages of growth, thus suggesting "that it may be profitable on certain crops grown on a large scale to combine the soluble and insoluble phosphates, applying a small amount of the former at time of planting to hasten the early growth of the crop and a larger amount of the latter a few weeks later to supply the wants of the more advanced plants. In this way the outlay for phosphoric acid would be greatly reduced and probably the yield in no way decreased.' Slow Action of Insoluble Phosphates.

The fertilizing value of the insoluble phosphates—such as crude fine ground Florida or Tennessee rock phosphateas compared with the more soluble and readily available forms of phosphoric acid-such as acid phosphate, Thomas slag, etc.-has been carefully investigated in recent years by a number of other experiment stations, particularly those of Illinois, Maryland, Massachusetts and Ohio, and, while the results have not been entirely conclusive, they in general bear out those obtained by the Maine station and indicate that such phosphates may in many cases profitably replace to a large extent the more expensive phosphates, particularly on softs naturally or artificially supplied with an abundance of decay ing organic matter (humus) and with certain kinds of crops, especially those having a long season of growth and with which early maturity is not an important consideration. On the other hand, crops which must be forced in their early stages of growth and brought to early maturity require more soluble forms of phosphoric neid.

When Used With Green Manures. Experiments made by a number of eastern experiment stations show rather conclusively that the insoluble phosphates cannot be profitably used, for example, in market gardening on the light soils best adapted to that purpose, while it has been clearly demonstrated by several of the southern and western experiment stations that when used in connection with liberal applications of stable manure or green manures the cheap insoluble phosphates are about as effective and much more economical in general farming than the high priced acid phosphates. The use of fine ground phosphates, or floats, in connection with green manures, cot-tonseed meal and other organic matter, the decomposition of which in the soil is believed to render the phosphoric acid more available, has long been practiced in the south, and the advantages of the practice have been demonstrated by the Alabama experiment station.

MODERN PIGSTY.

Handy For Feeding - Separate Pens. Self Closing Doors.

In furnishing suggestion for a modern pigsty American Agriculturist says: The accompanying diagram affords an idea of a satisfactory pigsty. It shows the ground floor, twenty-five feet wide and thirty-two feet long. In the diagram A is an entry five feet wide, running the whole length of the building, with a door at either end. This entry is convenient in feeding the animals, as the troughs in the separate pens run along one side of it. The roof extends over only the entry (A)

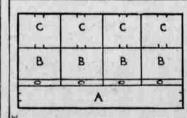


DIAGRAM OF PIGSTY.

and the boxes (B). The peas (CCCC) are not under the roof. The entire building is floored with plank, slanting lightly toward the front for the purpose of drainage.

The inside partitions may be about four feet high. The small doors between B and C are hung by hinges from the top, so as to open either way easily. The pigs soon learn to push it open and pass out and in, with the door closing behind them. When pigs are first put in the pen one corner of the floor (C) should be made wet and the pigs will be careful not to soil elsewhere. The feeding troughs are shown at 0000. The height of the building need not be over seven or eight feet.

Skim Milk and Meal For Pigs. One of the eastern experiment stations is authority for this little pig feeding formula: Pigs weighing twenty to seventy pounds, two ounces of commeal per quart of skim milk; pigs weighing seventy to 130 pounds, four ounces of cornmeal per quart of skim milk; pigs weighing 130 to 200 pounds, six ounces of cornmeal per quart of skim milk.

For Buggles and Wagons.

Raw linseed oil put on with a cloth and theroughly rubbed into the paint is a splendid application for buggles and wagons. If they are treated to a rub of this kind every time after being washed the paint will look new instead of oid.—Exchange.

UNIFORM STEPS.

With Them Many Falls Downstairs Would Be Averted.

Falls on staircases are of rather common occurrence, especially in houses the stairs are steep, dark or built with sharp turns. The frequent causes of serious falls have suggested that the likelihood of accident of this kind would be lessened considerably if all steps were built according to a standard of height and breadth,

A child's fall on the stales is ant to be had enough and for an adult it may have serious consequences, but for an aged person the result is not unlikely to be fatal; hence it is held that the construction of staircases deserves more attention than is ordinarily paid to it.

The trouble is that stair climbing is not a natural method of progression for the human being. A child may learn to walk with ease, but it is a long time before it can ascend a stairway in an upright position without losing its balance. Stairs have been brought about by necessity, however, and the ordinary person has become so accustomed to them that he dashes up and down them without paying any more heed to his steps than if he were walking on a surface level. Motion becomes purely mechanical, without any effort of will, and the muscles of the leg automatically adjust themselves so as to lift the foot to the height of the steps on the stairway most frequently used. The stride unconsciously becomes adapted to a certain height in taking steps.

This unconscious estimate of height often is the cause of many falls. When a different stairway is used the foot is unaccustomed to the pitch, and hence a trip is likely to occur. On narrow and steep staircases there should be a hand rail on each side The instinctive clutch following a stumble would mean the saving of many limbs and heads. But the surest way to obviate accidents would be to standardize all stairways, at least in the matter of height .- New York Press.

FENCING OUT RATTLERS.

A Precaution of Animals That Man Uses to Advantage.

Did you ever hear of a rattlesnake fe ce-not one made of rattlesnakes, of course not, but one made of prickly thorns to protect one from the rattlers and keep them away? That is what the Arizona campers build, and the only way to keep these deadly poisoners away is by building one of these fences of oktea, a shrub covered with thorns which grows on the desert,

As the tents have no doors and are not set much above the ground, it would appear easy for Mr. Rattler to effect an entrance. Imagine the sensation of crawling into bed some cold night to strike against the clammy skin of a snake, and this is just where Mr. Snake likes to snuggle, in among the warm blankets.

To avoid this men who work in the mines have found that a snake will not go near this okrea, and they have built closely knit fences around their tents, with little gates to go in and out, and beyond this the rettler will not penetrate. It was first the Indians of the desert who discovered this deadly shrub, and they got the secret from birds and animals, which, to protect their young, travel sometimes many miles back and forth, bringing the thorns with which to cover their little nests. Gophers and other small mimals there cover their nests in this

It is strange that in that country, so dry and forbidding, many things grow in exuberance, and especially noticeable are the great fields of Brown Eyed Susans, the yellow daisies with the brown centers. They grow so high and wild that you can step in a field and your head will just peep over the top of the nodding sea of bright eyed faces.-Los Angeles Times,

Boll It Down!

It is the short piece, be it letter or editorial, that catches the reader, and correspondents who wish their letters to be read should never extend them beyond a quarter of a column, and half that length is preferable. Condensawith a little practice. Never try to see how long you can make your ar ticle, but how short. Use never a superfluous sentence or word. Be as belef as an intellial lestatement of the case will allow and you will have ten renders where the long winded fellow will have one.-Richmond Dispatch.

Given Back.

Never say of anything, "I have lost it," but, "I have given it back." Is your child dead? It has been given ack. Is your wife dead? She has been given back. Is your estate taken away? Well, and is not that likewise given back? "But he who took it away is a bad man." What is it to you by whose hands he who gave it has demanded it back again? While he allows you to possess it, take care of it, but as of tomething not your own, as travelers to of an inn.-Epictetus.

High Life In Gotham.

"The way them New York folks act is dreadful curious." said my aunt Betsy. "They dew say as Mrs. Demillion is at home on a horse. I'm glad she ain't one on whom I call, for I calculate I shouldn't know exactly how tew act."—Harper's Weekly.

"Paw, when there's a big banquet, why do they always have spolled cheese to wind it up with?"

"Because, my son, it makes you forget the earlier courses." - Chiengo

Bear the best humbly and the worst

FOUND A HOLE FOR HIM. Experience of a Fresh Young Man In

His Start In Business.

Here is something that should appeal to every young man starting out in business: "When I came to New York." said a bright fellow to me, "I engaged by the year as entry clerk with a large dry goods house, I soon found out I couldn't get along with the superintendent, a dictatorial, domineering man. Being young and brash, I 'sass ed' him, which made matters all the worse for me. At last my position be came unbearable, and I quietly looked around for another place. The manager of a great grocery house asked where I worked and why I wanted to make a change. I told him in all frankness, and he asked me to come around in a few days. I guess I talked altogether too much. When I called he said, 'I have no place open at present, but I guess I can find a hole for you.

store and resigned. "The next morning I presented myself before the manager of the grocery house. 'As I told you,' said he, 'I have no place open at present,' and walked away. 'But,' said I, 'didn't you tell me you would find a hole for me?' 'I did.' he answered back. 'Ain't you in it?' He then added, 'Mr. R., the superintendent of the firm you have been working for is my brother.' I have worked since then with my hands in my pockets, and the lesson took a good deal of the freshness out of me. It taught me to look before I leaped."-New York Press.

That was enough. I went back to my

WEIGHT FLUCTUATIONS.

Man May Gain and Lose Five Pounds In the Day.

"A dinner like this increases one's weight two and a half pounds," said a physiologist as he finished his more than generous meal. "An average dinner increases the weight two pounds two ounces. Did you ever consider how the weight fluctuates night and day?

"We lose in bed at night two pounds six ounces. Between breakfast and lunch we lose fourteen ounces, Between lunch and dinner we lose ten ounces more. Total loss, four pounds fourteen ounces. That goes on every day of our lives.

'At breakfast we gain one pound twelve ounces; at lunch, one pound; at dinner, as I said before, two pounds two ounces. Total gain, four pounds fourteen ounces.

"Thus, day by day, gaining nearly five pounds, our weight remains uniform. If we ate but a half or a third what we do, it is logical to suppose that our organs, digestive and so on, would have but half as much work to do and that our brains in consequence would be able to do twice as much. That is the logical supposition, and no doubt it is the correct one, but man is still too nearly animal to eat only what he needs. He insists upon eating till he can hold no more."

Saved by the Apostles' Creed.

The value of a religious education was once experienced by the skeptic Hume. He fell off a temporary bridge connecting old and new Edinburgh and sank in a bog. After many cries for assistance an old woman drew near and began to make preparations for saving him. But as soon as she saw who it was she would save she desisted and bade him stay where he was, "I am no atheist," protested Hume, "I assure you, good woman, you are mis-"Well, then, if you are not an atheist." she cried, "you can say your belief, and if you cannot do that I will be no aid to save an infidel." Hume accordingly, embogged in the swampprofundis-recited the Apostles Creed and, having made no mistake in the recital, was duly saved by this severe Samaritan. If he had failed-

Exhibits In Law Cases.

What are known as "exhibits" in law ases range from sheets of paper to boilers and other large articles. At various times an omnibus, a motor car and a cab have been on view in the private roadway by the side of the London law courts, and as they could not be brought into the witness box the judge and jury have had to go out and inspect them in the open. One of the most ponderous "exhibits" of this kind was a large ship's boller furnace. which was conveyed from Swansea for inspection.-London Standard.

Cool and Thoughtful.

"Yes," said the warden, "he was the coolest and most thoughtful convict who ever broke fall." "You don't say!" exclaimed the vis-

"Yes; he left behind him a note to the governor of the state beginning, 'I hope you will pardon me for the liberty I'm taking." - Catholic Standard

The Intention Was Good. Governess-You're a naughty little girl. Christabel, to kick your cousin like that. Christabel—I didn't kick her. Governess-Oh, hush, dear! I

and Times.

saw you kick her several times. Christabel-I didn't. I missed her every time.-Punch.

Jumping at Conclusion "I see that the 'human ostrich' is no more. He's the chap who swallowed nails, needles and hatpins. And he

chewed glass too." "I see. He chewed so much glass that he got a pain."-Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Value Received.

"It costs more to live than it did rears ago," said the man who com-

Jouett and the Fighting Cadet. Admiral Jouett, familiarly known as Fighting Jimmy," was acting secretary of the navy once when the commandant of the academy at Annapolis came over and reported that he had been compelled to discipline a cadet who had behaved in a most unaccountable manner and had disgraced the academy, the department, the government and all civilization. He then proceeded to relate how this cadet when passing through the lower regions of the town of Annapolls had somehow or another become involved in hostilities with a tough citizen and proceeded to polish him off. The friends of the tough came to his rescue. The cadet backed up against a wall and whipped five of them in succession and then nearly hammered the life out of two policemen who attempted to arrest him. He was in the custody of the civil authorities, and the superintendent of the academy was seeking the aid of the secretary of the navy in having him transferred to the naval au thorities in order that he might be

court martialed and punished. "Court martial that fellow!" roared Jouett. "Licked five toughs and two policemen. Not while old Jim Jouett is living! The boy ought to have a medal. What are you doing down there any how? Do you suppose the government of the United States hired you to raise I lot of boys to play checkers?"

A Very Useful Tree.

The most marvelous tree in the world is the carnahuba palm, which grows in Its roots produce the same medicinal effect as sarsaparilla. From parts of the tree wine and vinegar are made. Its fruit is used for feeding cattle. Of the straw, hats, baskets, brooms and mats are made. It is also used for thatching houses. The pulp ons an agreeable taste, and the nut which is oleaginous and emulsive, is sometimes used as a substitute for cof-Its stems afford strong, light fibers, which acquire a beautiful luster and serve also for joists, rafters and other building materials. It yields also a saccharine substance as well as a starch resembling sago. Of the wood of the stem musical instruments, wa ter tubes and pumps are made. From the stem a white liquid similar to the milk of the cocoanut and a floar re sembling maizena may be extracted Moreover, salt is extracted from the tree, and likewise an alkali used in the manufacture of common soap.-An

Too Full For Utterance. "How was it I saw Footlites in town

this week?"

"He isn't playing." "Why, I thought he was the star in that tank drama."

"So he was, but he wanted to be the tank too." - Sal'imore American.

A NATION OF CRIPPLES

RHEUMATISM BEYOND CONTROL

Uric-O Treatment Advised

Very few people nowadays are free from some form of Rheumatism. In fact it looks as though the disease was fast crippling our nation. People of means are t ying the great specialists, and they go from East to West and to all parts of the earth in search of medical help and relief.

The greatest boon to mankind has recently been brought about, especially to those who suffer with Rheumatic Acid Poisoning. It is a harmless remedy called URIC-O. A treatment for the blood, bladder and kidneys. This marvelous remedy, taken internally, acts in a thorough manner on the blood, relieving those terrible pains that nearly craze the mind. URIC-O is made for Rheumatism only, and it is a positive cure for the disease in all its orms. It is harmless and pleasant to take, containing no poison, alcohol or whiskey, and, if taken as directed, will cure each and every form of Rheuma-tism, no matter how bad.

Druggists sell URIC-O at \$1.00 per bottle, or it will be sent at above price by the SMITH DRUG COMPANY SYRACUSE, N. Y. Liberal size sam-ples and circulars will be forwarded free to all who apply for same

Urico is said in Reynoldsville by the Stoke & Feicht Drug Co.

********* Leech's Planing Mill

West Reynoldsville WINDOW SASH, DOORS, FRAMES, FLOORING.

STAIR WORK

ROUGH AND DRESSED LUMBER, ETC., ETC. Contract and repair work given prompt attention.

Give us your order. My prices are reasonable.

W. A. LEECH. PROPRIETOR. ***********

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

To the Stockholders of the Pittsburg Industrial Iron Works:

You are hereby notified that a meeting of the stockholders of the Pittsburg Industrial Iron Works will be held at the office of the company in Beynoldsville, Penna., on Thursday, January 24, 1907, at 2 o'clock p. m. to take action upon the approval or disapproval of a proposed increase of the indebtedness of the company from \$50,00,0 to \$105,000, for the purpose of purchasing the property of the Keystone Boiler and Radiator Co. at Huntington, Pa., and providing a working capital for same.

J. S. BECKWITH,

When you ask for the

BEST COUGH CURE

and do not get

Kemp's Balsam

You are not getting the best and will be disappointed. KEMP'S BALSAM costs no more than any other cough remedy, and you are entitled to the best when you ask for it.

Kemp's Balsam will stop any cough that can be stopped by any medicine, and cure coughs that cannot be cured by any other medicine.

It is always the Best Cough Cure. At all druggists, 25c., 50c. and \$1. Don't accept anything cise.

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PHILADELPHIA. PA Hetween 12th and 18th Sts., on FW ert St.

NOTICE OF AN ELECTION

For the purpose of obtaining the assent of the electors of the Borough of Reyaoldsville, TO INCREASE THE INDEBTER NESS THEREOF

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that in pursuance of ordinance No. '19, passed by the Council of Reynoldsville Borough, and approved by the Burgess thereof, on December 15th, 1906, en-titled "An Ordinance for the purpose of acquiring the assent of the electors of Reynoldsville Borough, to increase the indebtedness of said borough, in the sum of Ten Thousand (\$10,000.00) Dollars, for the purpose of grading, curbing and paving Main street from the end of the brick pavement at Seventh street to the Winslow township line, near Cool Spring Hollow," a public election will be held in and for the borough of will be held in and for the borough of Reynoldsville, County of Jefferson and State of Pennsylvania, on Tuesday the 19th day of February, A. D., 1907, be-tween the hours of 7 a. m. and 7 p. m., for the purpose of obtaining the assent of the electors of said borough to a TEN THOUSAND DOLLAR increase of the indebtedness thereof: that said Election shall be held under the same regula-tions provided by law for the holding of Municipal Ele tions in said Borough, in Precinct No. 1, thereof, in the Municipal building on Main street therein, and in Precinet No. 2, thereof, in the Municipal Building on the corner of Willow and Swamp alleys therein, on the day and between the hours of the street of the on the day and between the hours afore said, said places and times being the places and time provided by law for the holding of Municipal Elections in

the holding of Municipal Elections in said Borough.

The following is a statement of the amount of the last assessed valuation, the amount of the existing debt, the amount and percentage of the proposed increase and the purpose for which the indebtedness is to be increased, vis: Am't of Last Assessed Valuation ... 1962, 118 00 Amount of Existing Debt. ... 12, 272 98 Amount of Proposed Increase ... 10,000 00 Percentage of Proposed Increase ... 10474745

The purpose for which the indebtedness is to be increased is for grading, curbing and paving that portion of Main street lying between the end of the present brick pavement at Seventh Street, on the West, and the line between Winslow Township and said Borough, near Cool Spring Hollow, where said street coincides with a public road in said Township, on the East.

J. B. NEALE,

Pres. of Council.

Pres. of Council. L. J. McEntire, Clerk of Cou L. L. Gourley, Burg