SAVED LIVES BY EATING PET DOG

Hardships of Danish Arctic Expedition Many.

WITHOUT FOOD FOR DAYS!

Explorers Suffer Agonies in Trip Over Greenland's Frozen Seas — Ponies Trained to Cannibalism — Captain Koch, the Leader, Lay All Winter in Hut with Broken Leg.

The story just told in Copenhagen by Captain Koch, the Danish explorer, of the crossing of Greenland in company with three hardy companions shows that the dangers and hardships to be encountered on the great inland ice field have not decreased since Rear Admiral Robert S. Peary and Dr. Fridtjof Nansen made their journeys over a portion of the same deserted wastes.

The Danish leader and his three companions—Dr. Wagener, a German; Larsen, a sailor, and Sigurdson, a native of Iceland—were reduced during their journey to eating a pet dog, the only animal left.

After landing from their ship on July 24, 1912, the first mishap encountered by the expedition was the loss of a number of ponies. Shortly afterward their motorboat disappeared through the thin ice, and the explorers were obliged to wait until nearly the end of September before the ice was sufficiently thick to carry their sledges and horses. When they were ready to start Dr. Wagener felt, with the result that one of his ribs was broken.

The expedition reached a place about ten miles to the east of Queen Louise Land on Oct. 13 and went into winter quarters there

Ponies Become Cannibals.

The shortness of fodder necessitated the slaughter of all the ponies with the exception of five, which were gradually trained to cannibalism by being fed on the flesh of their brothers.

During a sledging trip Captain Koch fell forty feet into a crevasse, breaking his right leg, which accident kept him helpless in the hut throughout the winter in a temperature generally 30 degrees below zero.

On April 20 this year the four men broke camp and with five sleighs, each drawn by a pony, started on their 750 mile march to the west coast

During the first forty days violent blizzards raged practically without cessation. The ponies became snowblind and so exhausted that the men were obliged to kill three of them. Later the sun's rays for needed the travelers. The skin was flashed from their faces which presented a [illegible] appearance [illegible] was 20 below zero.

The sledges were [illegible] feet of the [illegible] proved of [illegible] dition, as a few miles further on sudden did snowstorm was found.

Rations Give Out.

The rations of Captain Koch and his companions had been meanwhile grad ually reduced and on July 13 their provisions were finished

A howling blizzard came on top of this misfortune and for thirty five hours the four men were compelled to take shelter under a projecting rock, where they remained without a morsel of food

On July 15 they tried to push on to the coast, which was now visible but they were so exhausted with hunger, cold and wet that they were scarcely able to move. Their only chance for life was to kill the pet dog which had trudged with them for about 500 miles This was done, and its flesh was cooked and eaten The meat was hardly finished when the explorers signted a sailing boat in a fiord to the east of Proeven, on the west coast of Green land

By means of shots and signals the explorers succeeded in attracting the attention of those on board the vessel, and Pastor Chemnitz who was on the ship soon, with the assistance of the crew, had the famished and wornout explorers in safety

UNIQUE CLOCK DIAL IN PARIS.

Monster Timepiece Makes Automatic Change Every Twelve Hours.

The first monster public clock keeping time in accordance with the new French computation has just been unveiled in the tower of the St Lazare railway terminus in Paris

The peculiarity of this timepiece is that it has two separate dials, which change places automatically on the strokes of midnight and midday. The first is numbered from zero to 12 and the second from 13 to 24 Even logic ly minded people who objected to the suppression of either zero or 24 o'clock in the ordinary domestic figured dials can find no objection to the St Lazare clock Five minutes before midnight will be as they wish to have it, "five minutes to 24," and five minutes after midnight "five minutes past

Popular Talks on Law

By WALTER S. TOWNLEY, B. S., LL.B., (of the Michigan Bar)

CHECKS AND BANK ACCOUNTS

John McGee owed Warren Gordon five dollars for a couple of loads of cordwood. Gordon, having delivered the wood at McGee's residence, went to McGee's store to secure his money. McGee drew out his check book and signed a check in the usual form, instructing his bank to pay to Gordon the sum of five dollars. This was on Tuesday afternoon about two o'clock. The bank did not close until four, but Gordon, knowing that McGee was a responsible man of means and not needing the cash at that time, decided he wouldn't cash the check at once, but would keep it until he needed money at the end of the week. Wednesday passed with the bank open for business in the usual way, but again Gordon did not present the check for payment. On Thursday Gordon heard rumors that the bank was in difficulties, and might fail, so he hastened to its doors only to find that he was too late and that they had already been closed. The failure proved complete.

Gordon went to McGee and asked that he be paid his five dollars, insisting that it was McGee's bank that had failed and that he had never received his pay for the wood delivered. McGee inquired into the circumstances and pointed out that had Gordon presented the check for payment on either Tuesday afternoon or any time Wednesday it would have been paid in full. McGee further stated that he had had the money on deposit in the bank and it had been lost. Had Gordon presented the check within a reasonable time five dollars, at least, would have been saved, and there was no reason why McGee should lose the five dollars a second time. Before the law McGee's position was correct, he was not required to make good the check, Gordon having failed to present it for payment when he reasonably might have at a time when it would have been paid in full.

The payment of obligations by checks on bank accounts is a familiar business procedure in every community, and an examination of the legal relations of the banker, the depositor who signs the check and the person to whom he gives it, is of the greatest practical importance. Let us examine the legal significance of a check, the requirements of a good check and the obligations of the various parties to it.

The form of a bank check is familiar enough to all of us. It is usually prepared by filling in ink or pencil blank spaces in the printed form provided by the bank. But the entire check may be written, and checks have been prepared on many substances besides paper. Lumbermen have whittled out a smooth shingle and written their checks thereon. A young profligate in jail after a spree once tore off his cuff and wrote on it a check to obtain funds to secure his release. The requirement is that the check be in writing of some kind, which includes typewriting, etc. It is addressed to a stated bank, which is directed to "Pay to the order of John Jones," or "Pay to the order of Bearer," a certain sum of money. These words, "pay to the order of," are necessary to the negotiability of the check—that is necessary so that it may fulfill all the legal requirements and be capable of passing by indorsement, etc. A check may be drawn to "Self Payable, or 'Rent,' or 'Cash,' and is then payable to bearer.

There is no legal requirement that a check be dated, but this is a well and almost invariable custom. And a bona fide holder of a check may fill in the true date where it has been left blank. A check may be dated in the past, or in the future. If dated in the past it is payable at once, and if dated in the future it is payable on or after its date. While the words "on demand" are not used in a check, they are implied in law, the understanding being that the bank is instructed by its depositor to pay to the order of John Jones on demand.

A check must be signed by the depositor and usually in his own hand, though contract relations between bank and depositor may authorize the use of a rubber stamp, or some such device in place of a written signature.

In law the person who draws a check and gives it to another is understood to agree that he will stand back of the check and see to it that the person receiving it secures the money for which it calls, provided he handles it in a proper and reasonable manner. If the person receiving a check presents it to the bank within a reasonable time, and the bank dishonors the check, and he then gives notice of this to the person who drew it, that drawer is bound to pay to him the amount of the check. A check should be presented during business hours by a person entitled to receive money on it on the next **business day after receipt** of the latter. As we noticed in the case of John Mcvice and Warren Gordon, if the check is not presented within this time, and the bank fails, the loss must fall upon the person who failed to present it. But if the depositor suffer no loss because of the delay in presenting the check he cannot escape liability if it is dishonored. Thus if Warren Gordon had carelessly kept McGee's check several days before presenting it for payment and in the meantime McGee had withdrawn his account from the bank, there being no failure, McGee would have been bound to see that Gordon received the amount of the check.

If a check is received drawn upon a bank in another city it cannot, of course, be presented for payment on that or the next business day, so it is sufficient if the check is put in course of collection on the business day following its receipt. One should be as prompt in giving notice to the drawer of the refusal of the bank to pay a check as to put it in course of collection.

A check that is drawn payable to "Bearer" may be transferred simply by delivery, handing it from one to another. It the check is drawn payable to "John Jones," John Jones may transfer it by indorsement—that is, by writing his name on the back. If he indorses in blank he simply writes his name, "John Jones" across the end of the back of the check, when it is payable to anyone who may hold it. If John Jones should write, "Pay to the order of Sam Smith, John Jones," Sam Smith alone would then have the right to present it for payment or transfer it by further indorsement. The blank indorsement of the person presenting the check at the bank is, of course, sufficient to transfer the legal rights in the check to the bank.

One who takes a check from another usually requires that he indorse it even though it be already indorsed in blank or payable to bearer. This is because the person who indorses a check to another is understood in law to make certain promises to the person to whom he indorses it. The check even though he does nothing further than write his name on the check. The indorser engages that when the check is properly presented at the bank it will be paid, and if it is not paid and notice is given to him he will pay the amount to the person to whom he transferred the check or any other who may subsequently receive it by proper indorsement. Thus when you indorse a check you make that promise to the future holders of the check. If you are compelled to make it good you may have recourse in turn against those who transferred the check to you and whose names appear on the back as endorsers, or on the face as signers.

While the bank owes a duty to depositors to pay his proper check drawn against an adequate deposit, the banker is not bound to pay any check as against a holder of it. The rights of the holder are against the signer of the check, and those who transferred it to him. But if a bank certifies a check it becomes bound to pay it to a proper holder. Certification of a check is secured by presenting it to the cashier of the bank against which it is drawn. Upon determining that the signer has funds sufficient to cover the check on deposit, and seeing to it that they are set aside for that purpose, the cashier marks "Certified" across the face of the check and adds his official signature. The funds to cover this check are then withdrawn from the control of the depositor who signed the check and he may not stop payment of it, or withdraw the funds to cover it. The bank becomes absolutely bound to pay it, and the check is as good as the bank. Usually the person who signs a check has it certified in order that one to whom he would give it in payment of an obligation will be more ready to receive it. His liabilities on the check remain the same if he has it certified. But if one who holds the check, other than the person who drew it, has it certified, he then in effect says that he chooses to look to the bank for payment of the check, and the depositor who signed it and all who indorsed it before him are relieved from their liabilities, the bank alone becoming liable to the holder.

If an ordinary check comes to you the safe procedure is to either present it to the bank on which it is drawn and secure the cash, or to deposit it in your own bank for collection, and do this within twenty-four hours after it is received, or at least on the next business day. It may seem immediately convenient to turn another's check over to a third party, but if you do so recognize the risks involved. The safe procedure is to cash the check you receive and pay the third party your own persona check on your own account or with the cash received

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

SOUTHERN COLLEGES GOOD.

Entrance Standards, Faculties and Equipment of Highest Order.

Washington. Southern colleges generally have made a remarkable advancement not only in entrance requirements, but in libraries, laboratories, buildings and equipment, according to a statement of the bureau of education. Miss Elizabeth Avery Coulton secretary of the Southern Association of College Women, who reported on conditions, declared that in two only of these southern colleges had standard requirements for entrance, while this were the institutions had adopted such standards

Miss Coulton attributed the improvement to various philanthropic organizations which have expected to better the educational system in the south. With the betterment in entrance requirements, she declared, had come a decided increase also in the amount of college work represented by the entrance, while in the professional and faculties marked improvements were shown.

NO HOLIDAY FOR GOV. CRUCE.

Finds Convicts Pardoned and Contracts Signed In His Absence.

Oklahoma City, Okla.—"I will never leave the state again as long as I am governor," declared Governor Lee Cruce who, upon being informed of the action of Lieutenant Governor Metcalfe in granting pardons to four prisoners and signing school bonds to which the governor was opposed, rushed post haste back to the capital. "I have canceled all engagements I have out of the state, including the governor's conference at Denver, and shall make no others henceforth. I intend to stay strictly on the job."

Lieutenant Governor McAlester, who is perhaps seventy-five years old, is in the race for governor at the next election.

Among the prisoners the acting governor pardoned was B. H. Updike, a nephew of former Governor Haskell, sentenced to life imprisonment for murder.

LIVES IN FOREST IN ADAM'S GARB.

Boston Artist Makes Woods Furnish Food and Shelter.

Boston, Mass.—Joseph Knowles, a Boston artist, is in the middle of an experiment to prove that he can live in the Maine forests, twenty miles from a settlement, just as did prehistoric men. He discarded all clothing made the woodland furnish his food and shelter and defends himself from animals or other foes only with the aid of his bare hands or with such weapons as he may fashion with them.

For two months he will make his home in the depths of the virgin forest that surrounds Big Spencer lake. Twice a week he goes to the borders of the forest to leave communications, inscribed on birch bark, for his friends.

Knowles is forty-four years of age, has never married and has always lived a life of adventure. He is one of the few white men who have mastered the art of making fire by rubbing sticks. The novel experiment, he says, is all that is needed for a life in the open by a man of his robust health

LIFTS TUG OUT OF SEA.

Defiance Endangered by Eighty Foot Whale, Captain Smith Says.

Baltimore.—Captain L. M. Smith of the sea going tug Defiance reported that when between Cape Henry and False cape, off the Virginia coast, an eighty foot whale lifted the tug, which dropped with a plunge and a terrific roll. Mate Rose had difficulty in steadying the vessel.

Immediately afterward the whale arose alongside and sent forth a stream of water which deluged the Defiance. It followed the tug about a half mile.

At one time the whale lifted itself almost two-thirds out of the water, he said. The captain, who is an old tar, says it was the largest whale he has ever seen.

MINISTER PRAISES THIS LAXATIVE

Rev. H. Stubenvoll of Allison, Ia., in praising Dr. King's New Life Pills for constipation, writes:—"Dr. King's New Life Pills are such perfect pills no home should be without them." No better regulator for the liver and bowels. Every pill guaranteed. Try them. Price 25c at Brundage Drug Co.

If you have work for a worker, you have work for a News want ad.

Minute "Movies" of the News Right Off the Reel.

Hay fever is with us again.

Chicago is to have a training school for suffragist speakers.

Chinese authorities are trying to colonize waste lands near Nanking.

Balkan war cost, and the fatalities show that it cost $353 to kill each man.

The brown tailed moth, the tree pest which has cost New England over a million dollars in fighting it, has invaded Pennsylvania.

Whole flock of storks has been needed in the domestic economy of Farmer Collins' household in Port Colden, N. J. Married seven years, he has been the father of twins twice, triplets once and singles four times. This looks like a record.

ARTIST IN ADAM'S GARB GOES TO LIVE IN FOREST.

Plans to Make Woods Furnish Food and Shelter Needed.

Joseph Knowles, a Boston artist, has begun a remarkable experiment to prove that he can live in the Maine forests twenty miles from a settlement, just as did prehistoric man. He will discard all clothing, will make the woodland furnish his food and shelter and will defend himself from animals or other foes only with the aid of his bare hands or with such weapons as he may fashion with them.

For two months he will make his home in the depths of the virgin forest that surrounds Big Spencer lake, in Maine. Twice a week he will go to the borders of the forest to leave communications inscribed on birch bark for his friends. He began his life in the woods Aug. 4, and word of the strange experiment has just been brought from him by a guide who accompanied him to the place where he left civilization behind.

Knowles is forty-four years of age, has never married and has always lived a life of adventure. He is one of the few white men who have mastered the art of making fire by rubbing sticks. That accomplishment, he says, is all that is needed for a life in the open by a man of his robust health.

Guides who are familiar with Knowles' plan say he can accomplish the feat he has planned. They say the methods he has worked out to gain food and shelter are practical and that with his knowledge of the forests he will suffer little from the life.

While he is in the woods Knowles will grind pulp on the rocks and press it on birch bark, thus making a paper on which he can depict the wild life of the forest. He will manufacture his water colors from the berries and roots and brushes from the skins and tails of wild animals.

TRIPLETS AND 22 TWINS.

All of Same Father by Three Wives. Each a Twin.

One of the most remarkable family histories on record was contained in a letter just received at Washington from Dr. William Warren of St. Joseph, Mo., by the commissioner of pensions, who had asked for data as to a readjustment in Dr. Warren's pension might be made under the new law.

"My father," Dr. Warren wrote, "had twenty-five children by three wives, who were sisters, and of whom the first two wives were twins. The third wife also was one of twins. My mother had triplets, three boys, of whom I was one. She had no other children. All the other wives' children were twins.

"In all, of the three wives, there were thirteen boys, nine of whom were soldiers. All of the twenty-five children are dead but myself."

Dr. Warren is seventy-six years old. He will get a pension increase.

NEW TRIUMPH FOR RADIUM.

Cure of an Ailment In Which Surgery Was Helpless.

An important announcement has just been made at a meeting of the French Radium society in Paris to the effect that hypertrophy of the prostate gland is curable by radium.

In a case in which a surgical operation was impossible a platinum tube containing two centigrams of sulphate of radium was inserted on several occasions and allowed to remain for several hours. Under the influence of the radiation the prostate gland shrank little by little, and at the same time the hemorrhage which accompanied the affection in this case also disappeared.

This result opens up entirely new possibilities for the curative use of radium.

Nickel Coins For France.

It is now definitely stated that French bronze coinage will very shortly be withdrawn and replaced by small nickel 25 centime pieces. A further new departure will be made by the French mint, which at the same time will issue 2½ centime pieces, also a nickel corresponding to the English farthing.

New York State Fair

"Better Than Ever"

September 8 to 13, 1913

SYRACUSE

Grand Circuit Harness, Jockey Club Running Races and More Special Features Than Ever

Date for Closing Entries

Dept.		
A—Horses		August 20
B—Cattle		August 11
C—Sheep		August 11
D—Swine		August 11
E—Poultry		August 11
F—Farm Implements and Machines		September 8
G—Dairy Products		August 23
H—Fruits		August 30
I—Flowers		August 30
J—Farm Produce		August 30
K—Domestic		August 30

Prize list for the above departments will be mailed on application to the Secretary, New York State Fair, Syracuse, N. Y.

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SURGICAL—$15 per week.
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Rates $15 per week, payable in advance. $5 for use of operating room. Maternity work $20 first week; $15 each week thereafter

Hospital rates include room, board, nursing attendance night and day, treatments, electricity, massage, as prescribed

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Complete Eye Glass Satisfaction is guaranteed whether your glasses cost $3, $5 or more.

W. H. RICHMOND, Optometrist

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WELLSVILLE. Monday, Tuesday and Saturday every week.

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Will be opened for the loaning of books every Tuesday evening from 7 to 9; Thursday afternoons from 3 to 5; and Saturday evenings from 7 to 8.

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Beautifully written on one dozen calling cards if you will send me the names of two young people who are thinking of entering a business school this fall.

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Phone 487, 78 Main St., Hornell, N.Y.

Affairs at Washington

Current News of the Week and Events of Importance in Which the Empire State Figures

When Penrose Turned Reformer

By the votes taken upon the sugar schedule and other features of the Tariff Bill it is plain that the Administration plan will go through without a hitch, and the Underwood bill will become a law within a few weeks Senator John Sharp Williams is entitled to credit for keeping good feeling alive in the Senate. Williams is the wit of the Senate, but he insists that his humor is all argument, and while he raps his Republican brethren sorely at times he always does it with such a beautiful preface of friendly feeling that the good nature of the members is undisturbed. Williams commented upon the maple sugar industry of Vermont to the effect that the "sap would run" whether there is a tariff on maple sugar or not. It was Williams who drew from Senator Nelson of Minnesota the confession that he would vote cheerfully to take the internal revenue off plug and smoking tobacco, explaining that "in my part of the country it is part of the poor man's diet", and it was the same Williams who aroused Senator Penrose to denounce the secret caucus and suggested that "it would be well to have the chaplain recalled for a moment in order to render thanks to the Almighty God for the conversion of the Senator from Pennsylvania." He continued, "In an old German story early in my life I read a sermon entitled, "Satan Rebuking sin". In the belief that the comé to judgment Senor Williams conversion was that of "a Daniel admitted that he could have borne the sort of lecture that fell from Clapp of Minnesota, LaFollette of Wisconsin, Bristow of Kansas, or Borah of Idaho. But he threw up his hands when Penrose turned reformer.

Safety Valve on Mexico

Perhaps at no time in the history of the country has there been such a wonderful display of patience as that exercised in the case of Mexico. When the news came to Washington that Huerta had rejected mediation, and had again insulted the American Government, an effectual muzzle was put upon every form of expression from public officials. In Congress where even conservatives like Penrose had been accused of "jingoism" and where Senators and Representatives had discussed Mexico with a great deal of freedom, it was noticeable that a safety valve had been put upon members to keep down a compressed air pressure of 100 plus. Senator Smith of Michigan, who had entered into criticism of the Mexican policy, remarked: "Somebody must have uncorked a bottle of chloroform around here." With the patience born of a schoolmaster, President Wilson has gone straight ahead in carrying out his policy of peace for Mexico, and the good-natured Bryan has been on the job night and day, disarming critics who begrudged him a vacation during which he might make a little money giving Chatauqua lectures. John Lind, down in Mexico City, has proven a mighty good customer for the telegraph companies, and has sent as high as 7000 words in a single report of the situation. While a part of the Mexican people are ready to go to war with the United States, there is not the least inclination in the Capital to indulge in the pastime of spanking Huerta and his herd. The situation is analagous to that of interference with naughty boys who have been fighting at our dooryard so long that they have mussed up the lawn.

Secretary Bryan is Sensitive

Secretary Bryan has been "lecturing" hard, making up for lost time, and it is very apparent that the criticism shaed at him because of his statement that he could not live on $12,000 a year, has made him very sensitive. In the course of his statement he declared that he would be glad to give up all other places in life to perform the duties attending upon his position as Secretary of State. Bryan does not say that he will not go a lecturing, and in his determination to pursue the Chatauqua platform at times he has been sustained by Senator LaFollette, Senator Bristow, and the others who indulge occasionally in remunerative pursuit when times are dull. The point that the critics of Bryan grab at is in claiming that the great Nebraskan has surrendered his independence, inasmuch as in all of his utterances he poses as the mouth-piece of the Administration, and agrees absolutely with all policies that are outlined by his Chief. This is a new role for Bryan, whose great success with the American people has come about through his criticism of policies and doctrines in and out of his own party. In Mr. Bryan's defense it is said that having found the "Holy grail" of his own political policies, that he is celebrating his discovery, by aiding his utmost in obtaining the greatest possible results through the Administration he has joined.

Currency Bill Will Pass.

President Wilson has secured what amounts to a pledge from the leaders of the House and Senate that the currency bill will be passed at this session of Congress. Senator J. Hamilton Lewis proposed a recess of several weeks before the currency legislation should be considered. Senator O'Gorman of New York and Senator Hitchcock of Nebraska favored this course but among the Senators considering the subject practically all were in favor of legislation before adjournment. The currency measure has been before the House caucus, and has been defended by some of the best party leaders, but is assailed by Henry, Hardwick Ragsdale, and many other leading Democrats. The indications are that there will be a row over the passage of the bill, nevertheless with the Administration back of it the House will pass it as flying. Chairman Simmons, who is the Administration leader in the Senate, says that Congress "will stay in session till snowflies., in order to put through the dove-tailed tariff and currency program.

Spreckles Comes to Washington

There is considerable interest in the visit of Rudolph Spreckles of California to the National Capital. He came to defeat if possible, the President's nominee for postmaster of Sacramento—the famed Thomas Fox who is alleged to have been a political boss of note. Spreckles is the gentleman supposed to have furnished most of the funds for the LaFolette presidential boom, which flourished in the Capital a year and a half ago, and since he arrived in Washington there has been a rumor that he will be the Wisconsin Senator's chief backer for 1916.

McAdoo Captures Bankers

The bankers of the country have been here to participate in the distribution of the $50,000,000 government deposits to be distributed in the grain growing states. President Wilson told the bankers that McAdoo's plan "is singular in being original". And he added "it is such a good thing that one would suppose it would have occurred to somebody sooner." The Western bankers delegated to Stoddard Jess of Los Angeles, the position of spokesman, and he assured the President and Mr. Mc Adoo, of the hearty sympathy of bankers in the plan.

HOW'S THIS?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O.

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by his firm.

National Bank of Commerce, Toledo, O.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price 75 cents per bottle. Sold by all Druggists.

Take Hall's family pills for constipation.

That article of value may have lost its usefulness to you just about the time ten different people in this town commenced to need it—and to watch the "For Sale" ads.

KILLED DISEASED COWS.

Meat of Tubercular Animals Shipped to Buffalo, 'Tis Said.

Bolivar, Aug. 21—Seven cows owned by Charles Fairbanks of Little Genesee, three miles south of here, were killed yesterday by order of Dr. Knight of Olean, a veterinary employed by the state. The cows, which were affected with tuberculosis, were appraised by Dr. Knight at $675.

The state will pay Mr. Fairbanks for his loss less 20 per cent. of the appraised value on four of the cows and 50 per cent on the three which were only slightly affected with the disease. The latter were butchered and the meat shipped to Buffalo.

NEW YORK DRAGOONS REUNION

The forty-fourth reunion of the first New York Dragoons will be held August 28th at Portage. The first New York Dragoons were recruited from the counties of Livingston, Wyoming and Allegany, and was organized in August, 1862 with a thousand men.

The officers of the regiment are: President, E. R. Robinson, Warsaw, vice-president, G. A. Hearhart, Buffalo; secretary, Charles D. Chilson, Mt. Morris, treasurer, William Kramer, Dansville.

WHAT OTHERS ARE DOING

Wyoming County Progressives.

Arcade, Aug. 21.—Two county tickets are in the field, republican and progressive The republican candidate for member of the assembly is John Knight of Arcade. The progressive county committee met yesterday at Warsaw and endorsed assemblyman Knight and named the balance of their ticket as follows: Harry Brown of Warsaw for county treasure Charles Rudd, Perry, superintendent of the poor, Dr. Z. G. Truesdale, Warsaw, coroner.

Cattaraugus County Progressives.

Salamanca, Aug. 21.—At a meeting of the Progressive county committee held here today, Fred C. Rider of Ellicottville was designated for the office of district attorney; Clinton B. McDowell of Olean for county treasurer; and I. C. Hall of Perrysburg for superintendent of the poor.

Clair N. Willard, present assemblyman from this district, being elected last fall on the democrat ticket, was designated for member of assembly when the committee sat as the district committee. Mr. Willard appeared before the committee and pledged to continue in his work on direct primaries, which work largely caused his designation by the Progressives.

OHIO ORGANIST IS VIGOROUS AT 127.

Has Smoked and Used Liquor For Many Years Past.

Masstion, O.—Members of St. Barbara's Roman Catholic church at West Brookfield, a hamlet west of here, have begun preparations to celebrate next December the one hundred and twenty-eighth birthday anniversary of Francis Xavier Firestein, parish organist, one time parish schoolmaster, scholar and savant.

For years Mr. Firestein has lived in the town known to be more than 100 years of age by every man, woman and child, loved by everybody, but jealously guarding information regarding his life from all but a very few intimate friends.

Mr. Firestein lives alone in a little cottage in the rear of St. Barbara's church. Gardens and fields stretch away on all sides, while his door yard is bordered with bright, sweet scented flowers. Inside are shelves of books in the seven different languages he speaks, a little cabinet organ with a row of bronzed pipes bristling from its top, comfortable chairs, a table and the equipment of a well ordered home. Mr. Firestein raises vegetables, but bread and coffee are his almost exclusive diet, and he thrives upon it, as his healthy body and wrinkled skin and slightly stooped but active figure testify.

Mr. Firestein has drunk wine as long as he can remember, and that is on the other side of year 1800, when as a boy he went to school in Vienna, Austria, where his father was a noted physician.

The News $1.00 per year.

HORNELL FAIR IS ON

Immense crowds are pouring into Hornell this week to visit the annual exhibition. Those who have already visited the Fair predict an unusually successful one. There is a large entry of first horses, the races are exceptionally fine, and the program is being run exactly as advertised. The midways are furnishing plenty of excitement and the special attractions particularly the famous Dollar Troupe of eight high class acrobats, are creating a sensation. The "Spidway" is crammed full with clean, up-to-date shows, amusing games and many refreshment places. Everything is provided for the entertainment and accomodation of the people. There is an exceptionally large exhibit of good things in every department. The Great Hornell Fair is certainly a credit to the community. It deserves and is receiving the loyal support of the masses throughout this section.

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

After eight years of service as undertaker employed by Mr. N. Rauber now deceased, a gentleman whom I greatly respected, and feeling that my personal obligations are now at an end, and realizing my duty to myself and family, after having failed in an attempt to purchase an interest in the N. Rauber Estate, I have purchased the Parsyhernalia stock and good will of the undertaking business formerly conducted by Earl Jones of this city. Pending the selection of a more suitable location, my office will be on and after Sept. 1st, 1913 at my residence 203 South main street, where both phones are located.

I leave my past service to commend the favor of the public J. W. Embser, Federal 2. W. Bell 137 L.

BETTER THAN SPANKING

Spanking will not cure children of wetting the bed, because it is not a habit but a dangerous disease. The C. H. Rowan Drug Co., Dept. 2620., Chicago, Ill., have discovered a strictly harmless remedy for this distressing disease and to make known its merits they will send a 50c package securely wrapped and prepaid Absolutely Free to any reader of the Andover News. This remedy also cures frequent desire to urinate and inability to control urine during the night or day in old or young. The C. H. Rowan Drug Co. is an Old Reliable House. Write to them today for the free medicine. Cure the afflicted members of your family, then tell your neighbors and friends about this remedy. 6.

Try our "B. B. B." column.

RELIEF FOR THE KIDNEYS.

Mr. Wm. J. Colkins, 23 Main St., Hartford, Conn., says: "After having endured for more than a year with what physicians in Hartford and getting no relief, I was advised by a druggist in Plainville, Ct., to try a bottle of Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy. I was very nervous and had a complication of diseases, especially Kidney trouble. I started to use Favorite Remedy and the first bottle gave me great relief. I continued its use for a short time and was permanently cured. I sincerely recommend it to sufferers who are discouraged in thinking there is no help for them." 50 years of success in Kidney and Liver disorders. Write Dr. David Kennedy Co., Rondout, N. Y. for free sample.

THE ONE-TIME WANT ADVERTISER often fails to sell property—but so would the "one-trip" man fail, in nine out of ten of the things he might ever undertake.

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A Cleveland to Mackinac special steamer will be operated two trips weekly from June 15th to September 10th, stopping only at Detroit every trip and Goderich, Ont., every Monday, upbound and Saturday down-bound. Railroad Tickets Accepted. Write Steamer Schedule and Rate Booklet. Special Day Trips Between Detroit and Cleveland During July and August.

Send 2 cent stamp for Illustrated Booklet and Rate Map. Address: L. G. Lewis, G. P. A., Detroit, Mich. Philip H. McMillan, Pres. A. A. Schantz, Vice-Pres. and Gen'l Mgr.

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