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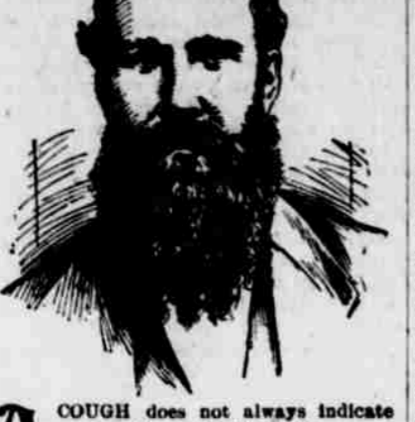
WANTED—Agents to sell washing machines Jones L. Knoll, 107 & 4th St., Lebanon, Pa. Jy 1 A.

India The Horror-Stricken Empire, A NEW BOOK FOR AGENTS.

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W. H. PALMER, WATERLOO, IOWA.

"Saved From the Horrors of Nervous Prostration" by Dr. Miles' Nerve.



A COUGH does not always indicate consumption. Mr. W. H. Palmer, of Waterloo, Iowa, writes: "I was taken with a nervous stricture of the bronchial tubes, which developed into nervous prostration, I was so weak I could not sit up. I got no sleep for days except when under the influence of opiates. For four months I suffered agonies and prayed that I might die and be at rest. One physician said I had consumption, for I had a cough that gave me no rest. But a good old physician whose medicine had failed, advised me to use Dr. Miles' Restorative Nerve and I thank God that it has brightened my days, lengthened my life and saved me from the horrors of nervous prostration."

Dr. Miles' Restorative Nerve and I thank God that it has brightened my days, lengthened my life and saved me from the horrors of nervous prostration." Dr. Miles' Remedies are sold by all druggists under a positive guarantee, first bottle benefits or money refunded. Book on Heart and Nerves sent free to all applicants. DR. MILES MEDICAL CO., Elkhart, Ind.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD, Sunbury & Lewistown Division. In effect Nov 28, 1897. Table listing stations and times.

Train leaves Sunbury 5 25 p. m., arrives at Selingsgrove 5 45 p. m. Trains leave Lewistown Junction:

Philadelphia & Erie R R Division. Trains leave Sunbury daily except Sunday: 12:40 p. m. for Erie and Canadaiuga.

Trains leave Selingsgrove Junction: 10:00 a. m., week days arriving at Philadelphia 1:30 p. m., New York 5:55 p. m., Baltimore 3:11 p. m.

Trains also leave Sunbury: 1:50 a. m. daily arriving at Philadelphia 6:52 a. m. Baltimore 6:20 a. m. Washington 7:40 a. m. New York 9:53 a. m. Weekdays, 10:18 a. m. Sundays, 1:55 p. m. week days arriving at Philadelphia 6:23 p. m., New York 9:30 p. m., Baltimore 6:00 p. m. Washington 7:15 p. m.

J. R. WOOD, Gen'l. Pass Agent. J. B. HUTCHINSON, Gen'l. Manager. SPECIAL NOTICES.

Small advertisements of every description. Want, Sale or Rent, Lost or Found, or their notices inserted under this head for one-half cent a word for one insertion and one-fourth cent a word each subsequent insertion.

WANTED—TRUSTWORTHY AND ACTIVE gentlemen or ladies to travel for responsible, established houses. Monthly \$65 and expenses. Position steady. Reference. Enclose self-addressed stamped envelope. The Dominion Company, Dept. V., Chicago. 12-16-97, et.

AGENTS WANTED everywhere to sell our self-cleaning stove. The most useful modern household invention, and a ready seller for agents at big profits.

WANTED—Trustworthy and Active gentlemen or ladies to travel for responsible, established house in Snyder County. Monthly \$65.00 and expenses. Position steady. Reference. Enclose self-addressed stamped envelope. The Dominion Company, Dept. V., Chicago, Illinois. 9-16-104

Everlasting Posts. Recipe to make Fence Posts. Posts last almost a life time. Is good for all kinds of timber. Recipe for making this post, 50c. Write to-day. Address, D. G. Back, Kreamer, Pa.

HUMPHREYS' No. 1 Cures Fever. No. 3 " Infants' Diseases. No. 4 " Diarrhea. No. 8 " Neuralgia. No. 9 " Headache. No. 10 " Dyspepsia. No. 14 Cures Skin Diseases. No. 15 " Rheumatism. No. 20 " Whooping Cough. No. 27 " Kidney Diseases. No. 30 " Urinary Diseases. No. 77 " Colds and Grip.

HOUGHTON HORTICULTURE

TALK ABOUT ONIONS.

The most popular varieties of onions for market are the following: White-Southport White Globe; red, Large Red Wethersfield, and yellow, Yellow Globe Danvers, says Country Gentleman. There are others, but the above are considered the best and most profitable. Yellow onions being greatest in demand, the Globe Danvers variety, owing to its uniform shape, bright color and excellent quality, is universally accepted as the standard; it will keep better than any other kind, and even if accidentally frozen in storage, if more covering is added and it is left alone until thoroughly thawed, it will come out little the worse for its experience. The writer has grown no other variety for market for 15 years. Much of the success of the crop depends upon the quality and freshness of the seed sown; it is better to pay a dollar a pound more for a selected strain of a pound seed house than to be fooled by cheap seed; northern-grown seed is preferable to California. In the yield of onions per acre there is a very wide range, from 200 to 1,000 bushels; and these numbers are not quite the extremes either, for occasionally a crop of 1,500 bushels is heard of, and it is by no means uncommon to see crops of less than 200 bushels; but a man who can average 500 to 600 may consider himself a successful onion grower, while 400 to 500 is a very fair crop. The width of the rows, the quality and quantity (varying from four to six pounds per acre) of seed sown, the adaptability of the soil, and the extent to which it is fertilized, the attention given to cleanliness and cultivation—these are the factors governing the size of the crop.

HANDY GARDEN BARROW.

Quite an improvement on the One in General Use. A great improvement on the ordinary garden wheelbarrow is shown in the cut. The wheels have broad tires, are light and run beneath the body—just in the position to balance the load when the handles are raised.



Early musk melons always find a ready market. Later they become a drug. Round varieties of beans are better than the flat, as they have less string and more snap. Next spring plant sweet peas—as pretty and fragrant flowers as bloom. Get a good mixture. Anise, caraway, tansy, wormwood and a number of other herbs ought to be grown in the garden. Send for the catalogue of every seed house you see advertised and study these useful books closely.

ORCHARD AND GARDEN.

The Japanese nest egg, which is about the size, color and shape of the hen's egg, ought to be grown for nest eggs. It is claimed that the soja bean, when roasted and ground, will greatly surpass the advertised substitutes for coffee in flavor.

It is claimed that there is a large quantity of poor onion seed that will be offered cheap this year. Seek quality in buying seed and never mind the price.—Western Plowman.

Bone Meal for Flowers. The finest bone meal or flour that can be procured is a real boon to the flower grower, either indoors or outside. Used carefully, it is not so dangerous as liquids of unknown strength, and its lasting qualities help out the overworked, and necessarily neglectful window gardener. It sometimes burns the surface roots of plants to which it is too liberally applied. But this danger is much reduced if care be taken to apply water freely as soon as the bone is lightly worked into the soil. Carnations, especially, are likely to respond to rather liberal applications of this stimulating stuff. The unskilled may more safely feed those plants which make many roots, rather than those which never fill their pots.—American Gardening.

Inspection of Fruit Trees. The law passed by the Michigan legislature at the request of the State Horticultural society, or of a committee from them at the request of the leading fruit growers, seems to be giving very general satisfaction. All nursery-grown stock in the state must be inspected, and the grower licensed before he can offer it for sale. The presence of injurious insect pests, like the San Jose scale, or a fungous or supposedly contagious disease like the peach yellows, is sufficient reason for refusing a license until it has been eradicated. Even insects like the peach aphid must be destroyed before trees are sent out. Michigan is thus establishing a reputation as a good state to buy peach and other fruit trees from, as it long has been for the "eat" itself.

An Honorable Vocation. There are statements going about among the New England papers to the effect that the persons connected with the agricultural colleges want the word "agricultural" dropped from the names of the institutions. It is furthermore said, reports the Boston Journal, that the courses in agriculture are gradually being put aside in these colleges, and that the other arts and sciences are receiving more attention. We quote the following suggestive sentences from the Providence Telegram: "One of these state colleges has in its less than a quarter of a century of life turned out more professional men than farmers. The college in Maine has had its name changed to 'the University of Maine,' omitting any allusion to farming, and will add a school for the production of lawyers to its equipment. The state continues to be taxed for its support. The professors of the Massachusetts agricultural college are ashamed of the name, and want it called the Massachusetts college. Professors in our Rhode Island college of agriculture and the Mechanic Arts have not waited for legislation, but quietly talk about the Rhode Island college, a title which would belong to Brown if it was to be assigned to any institution." The direct inference is that farming is becoming unpopular, even among many who are paid for the education of farmers. Why? Is there anything dishonest about it? Why be ashamed to go to an agricultural college? We fondly cling to our belief that the young man who leaves college with the ability and the tastes to make a good farmer is considerably better off than a great many of his fellows who start in the law or medicine. Many a good farmer is spoiled at college studying literature or economics. Moreover, the agricultural colleges can never hope to cope with the modern institutions which grant the A. B. degree. Their field is to equip us with farmers—good, all-round or specialized farmers. We have great need of them. What can a country amount to without them?

A New Stock Phrase. The word Klondike has been added to Wall street's expressive and concise vocabulary. The stocks of northwestern railroads are now called "Klondikes," because of the increase of their business resulting from the rush of gold. Wall street has the railroads of the country classified very effectively now. There are the "Coalers," the "Grangers," the "Vanderbilts," the "Gould lines" and the "Klondikes." This habit of classifying securities by the use of single words to describe the different classes is carried to a greater extent in London than in New York, though it might be supposed from the Yankee reputation for slang, that the contrary were true. In London the stock brokers waste no words. They speak of "Kaffirs," of "Americans," of "Home Rails," of "Argentines," of "Grand Trunks," and there are scores of corporations which are designated by a single word, such as "Bovrilis," "Coats," "Apollinaris," "Puncture Proof" and so on. A stock broker, who buys and sells thousands of shares in a moment, has no time to use extended and formal phrases. Instances of kindly relations between employers and their helpers are readily observed by those who look for them. Their existence is doubted by those who will not see. A timely illustration of the forbearance and gratitude of two persons associated in work is furnished by a recent occurrence. An employe, when intoxicated, lost control of his employer's horse. The animal was injured and had to be killed. The employer forgave him and gave him another chance. A few weeks later the man fell sick. The employer went to see him and found him ill from overwork. Without the knowledge of the man who hired him, the grateful employe had been doing extra work, sometimes laboring 12 hours a day, feeling that he could never do enough to repay such an employer. The Golden Rule in business is not impracticable. According to the Atlanta Constitution a Georgia man, who is interested in a small vessel plying in northern waters, telegraphed home: "The Revill is fast in the ice." The Revill was the name of the vessel, but the telegram as delivered read: "The Devil is fast in the ice." An old negro, an employe, was present when the message came, and asked: "What does Mars Tom say in dat telegram?" "He says," replied the man to whom it was delivered, "that the devil is fast in the ice." "Halleluyah! I hopes ter God dey'll keep him dar!" Here is a schoolboy's definition of eternity: "When our ships all come in; when the sea gives up her dead; when Father Time hangs up his scythe; when the heavens are rolled up like a scroll; when Gabriel blows the ram's horn; when the solar system collapses; when we find the lost Charlie Ross and the man who struck Billy Patterson; when Johnny gets his gun; when society becomes pure, and 'after the ball is over'—then will be eternity." It is now claimed that all the cheap comic valentines in this country are made in a small town in the interior of New York. If the name of that town gets out there will be reason to fear for its safety.

THE IRISH M'KINLEYS.

Their Old Family Home in the County of Antrim.

Built by William McKintley in 1768—New Point of Interest for American Travellers in the Emerald Isle. In the county of Antrim—Ireland's northernmost district—there stands a comfortable old farmhouse, which until recently attracted little notice, but which has now become a place of much more than local fame. Parish oracles point out the homestead of Dervock with unction, and errant Americans drift thither from Larne, Belfast and even distant Dublin. For this square-built stone farmhouse was the cunabula gentis, or nursing home, of the house of McKintley; and under this venerable roof was born James McKintley, pioneer of the family in America, and ancestor of the president of these United States. Dervock, writes Angela Brennan in the Cincinnati Commercial Tribune, is not far from Lough Neagh, in whose calm waters the fisherman is still believed to see at intervals all the spires and pinnacles of some proud city of the forgotten past. One may hire a jaunty car in busy Belfast and journey thither agreeably enough. The farmhouse stands on a slightly rising ground. A hedge of tall thorn trees marks the front until the long bohereen or lane, with a sudden turn, brings the traveler into the trim inclosure, half lawn, half garden, which surrounds the entrance door. Behind the house rise a brace of spreading elms, and against their light green foliage the cold gray stones of Dervock stand out in stern, but not unpleasant, relief. From many residents of the parish I gathered scraps of Dervock history, until it was easy to trace the modest story of the old house. Some said that the McKintleys were a Scottish race that settled in Antrim during James I.'s plantation of Ulster; others stoutly maintained that they were of pure Irish stock, and merely a subtribe or branch of the great house of O'Neill. However this may be, it is fairly certain that during the reign of Charles II. James McKintley, son of another James McKintley, and called "Shamus Oge," or "James the Younger," settled upon the lands of Dervock. The name of "Shamus Oge" may be found among the list of those to whom a contract for the making of a road along the shores of Lough Neagh was issued in the year 1688. In 1709 David McKintley, of Dervock, was a collector of the "hearth tax" in Antrim. Doubtless these ancestors of President McKintley had a dwelling on their farm, but no vestiges thereof remain. The existing structure was built in 1765, as one can see from an old stone seat standing by the Dervock door. This old stone was formerly the hearthstone of the farmhouse, but a former tenant, finding that his floor had sunk below the level of the stone, removed it and had it set up as a seat. Then it was that on the reverse of the granite slab was discovered the inscription: "W. McK., 1765." Tradition confidently asserts that this means "William McKintley, 1765," the date being that of the completion of the farmhouse. In a small Irish country parish it is easy enough to follow the line of a respectable yeoman or farmer family back to five or six generations. Every such parish has some sheannachie, or wise chronicler, whose business it is to keep track of just such homely genealogies. With the assistance of the Protestant rector of Cushendun (Rev. Samuel Arthur Brennan, M. A.), a noted Irish antiquarian, I found but little difficulty in connecting President McKintley with the Dervock family. Indeed, in the records of the parish church are the christening entries of "James, son of William and Hannah McKintley, of Dervock," and of his brothers, John, Peter and William—all between the years 1705 and 1715. These were the children of that David McKintley, of Dervock, who collected the hearth tax, and the grandchildren of "Shamus Oge McKintley." James McKintley came to America and his son, David, of Columbiana county, O., was great-grandfather of the president. His nephew, William McKintley, inherited the old homestead, and during the troublous times of 1793 threw in his lot, as did very many Ulster Protestants, with the United Irishmen. He was a close friend of Henry Joy McCracken, the leader of the Ulster rebels, and during the summer of 1798 a party of yeomanry, commanded, curiously enough, by a Capt. Hanna, descended upon Dervock farm and captured McKintley and a quantity of rebel arms and ammunition. McKintley was taken to Coleraine, and the country being under martial law he was tried by drumhead court-martial and shot in the market place, together with three other patriots.



HOUSE WITH A HISTORY. (The Old McKintley Home in the County of Antrim, Ireland.)

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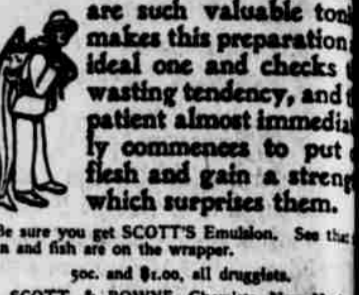
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Scott's Emulsion has been a standard remedy for nearly a quarter of a century. Physicians readily admit that they obtain suits from it that they cannot from any other flesh-forming food. There are many other preparations on the market that pretend to do what

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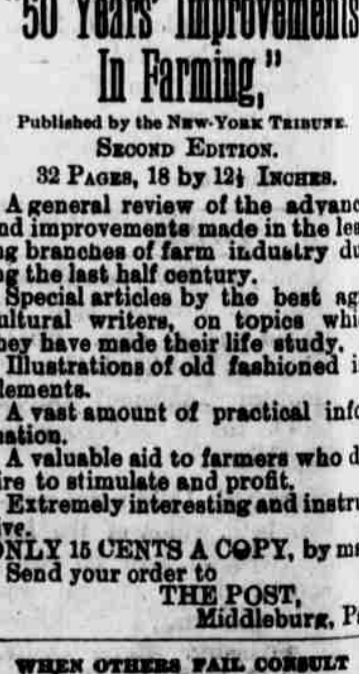
ONE OF TWO WAYS.

The bladder was created for a purpose, namely, a receptacle for urine, and as such it is not liable any form of disease except by one of two ways. The first way is from imperfect action of the kidneys. The second way is from careless treatment of other diseases. CHEEF CAUSE. Unhealthy urine from unhealthy kidneys is the chief cause of bladder troubles. So the womb, like the bladder, was created for one purpose and if not doctored too much is liable to weakness or disease, except in rare cases. It is situated back and very close to the bladder, therefore any pain, disease or inconvenience manifested in the kidneys, bladder or urinary passage is often, mistake attributed to female weakness or womb trouble of some sort. The error is easily made and may be easily avoided. To find out correctly, send your urine aside for twenty-four hours, a sediment or settling indicates kidney or bladder trouble. The mild and the extraordinary effects of Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, the great kidney and bladder remedy, soon realized. If you need a medicine you should have the best. At druggists fifty cents and one dollar. You may have a sample bottle and pamphlet, both sent free by mail, upon receipt of three two-cent stamps to cover cost of postage on the bottle. Mention the Middleburgh Post, and send your address to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y. The proprietor of this paper guarantees the genuineness of this offer.

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A Note from the Editor. The editor of a leading state paper writes: "If you had seen my wife last June and were seer to-day you would not believe she was the same woman." Then she was broken down by nervous debility and suffered terribly from constipation and sick headaches. Herron's Golden Syrup for the Nerves made her well in one month. W. H. Hermon, Troy, N. Y.; Middleburgh & Ulah, McClure; H. A. Ebricht, Aline will give you a free sample package of this great herbal remedy. Large sizes 25c and 50c.

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