

## Scrofula to Consumption.

Any one predisposed to Scrofula can never be healthy and vigorous. This taint in the blood naturally drifts into Consumption. Being such a deep-seated blood disease, Swift's Specific is the only known cure for Scrofula, because it is the only remedy which can reach the disease.

Scrofula appeared on the head of my little grandchild when only 18 months old. Shortly after breaking out it spread rapidly all over her body. The scabs on the nose would peel off on the slightest touch, and the odor that would arise made the atmosphere of the room sickening and unbearable. The disease next attacked the eyes, and we feared she would lose her sight. Embarrassed physicians from the surrounding country were consulted, but could do nothing to relieve the little innocent and leave it as their opinion that the case was hopeless and impossible to save the child's eyesight. It was then that we decided to try Swift's Specific. That medicine at once made a speedy and complete cure. She is now a young lady, and has never had a sign of the disease to return.



Scrofula is an obstinate blood disease, and is beyond the reach of the average blood medicine. Swift's Specific

## S.S.S. The Blood

is the only remedy equal to such demerolized diseases; it goes down to the very foundation and forces out every taint. It is purely vegetable, and is the only blood remedy guaranteed to contain no mercury, potash or other mineral substance whatever.

Books mailed free by Swift Specific Company, Atlanta, Georgia.

### Shadow and Light

Blend most softly and play most effectively over a festive scene when thrown by waxen candles.

The light that heightens beauty's charm, that gives the finished touch to the drawing room or dining room, is the mellow glow of

### BANQUET WAX CANDLES

Sold in all colors and shades to harmonize with any interior hangings or decorations.

Manufactured by STANDARD OIL CO. For sale everywhere.

## VICK'S SEEDS

Full and complete information to the gardener and florist. This is the only book of the kind ever published. It contains a full and complete list of all the seeds and plants that are raised in the United States. It is the only book of the kind ever published. It contains a full and complete list of all the seeds and plants that are raised in the United States. It is the only book of the kind ever published.

Vick's Little Gem Catalogue... A little gem of a price list. It is simply the catalogue of the seeds and plants that are raised in the United States. It is the only book of the kind ever published.

Vick's Illustrated Monthly Magazine... A magazine of the seeds and plants that are raised in the United States. It is the only book of the kind ever published.

James Vicks Sons, Rochester, N. Y.

ON SALE EVERYWHERE.

### SA-YO

MINT JUJUBES

COUGHS AND THROAT IRRITATIONS

### A Throat Comfort.

5c PACKAGES.

Wallace & Co., New York City.

## RIGHT UP TO DATE.

Cheviot skirts with panel effects. Velours jackets embroidered in jet. Checked cheviots for rough-wear suits.

Cross-striped and corded evening gowns.

Separate bowknots in jet, braid and lace.

Long cloth ulsters, plain and fur-trimmed.

Colored failles for gowns and combinations.

Velvet head bows for theater and ball wear.

Hair bows in Alsatian style with brilliant ornaments.

White taffeta waists that are a mass of fine tuckings.

Velvet toques with fur edging and quills as a trimming.

Cheap striped silks for fancy wrappers and tea-jackets.

New jabot and scarf ties in muslin, lisse, lace and chiffon.

Ermine capes with colored velvet ruffles edged with mink fur.

Velvet evening cloaks with deep chiffon ruffles edged with fur.

Ladies' gloves modeled after men's heavy walking gloves.

Silk petticoats having ruffles trimmed with chiffon ruching.

Black satin with brilliant cardinal or cherry stripes for dresses.

Scalloped effects in lace. Inserting, dress trimmings and tulle edges.—Dry Goods Economist.

## DITS OF MISCELLANY.

The distance from the farthest point of solar discovery to the pole itself is 460 miles.

At army weddings it is the custom now for the bride to cut the wedding cake with her father's sword.

The civil population of Gibraltar amounts to 19,100, to which is to be added a garrison of about 4,600 men.

The result of the typhoid epidemic at Maidstone, England, last year, was 1,818 cases in a population of 34,000 and 130 deaths.

A Swiss law compels every newly-married couple to plant trees shortly after the ceremony of marriage. The pine and the weeping willow alone are proscribed.

Life insurance companies reject about three-fourths of the applicants who have been gymnasts, because it has been found that most of them have strained their hearts by excessive exercise.

The athletes of Greece, in ancient times, when training for physical contests, were fed on new cheese, figs and boiled grain. Their drink was warm water, and they were not allowed to eat meat.

There are over 200 brands of wine produced in France, but not more than a dozen or fifteen are known to people in America. More wine is drunk in England than in France, and London is the greatest wine market in the world.

## ONE HUNDRED YEARS AGO.

There was not a public library in the United States.

Almost all the furniture was imported from England.

An old copper mine in Connecticut was used as a prison.

There was only one hat factory, and that made cooked hats.

Every gentleman wore a queue, and powdered his hair.

Crockery plates were objected to because they dulled the knives.

Virginia contained a fifth of the whole population of the country.

A man who jerked at the preacher or criticized the sermon was fined.

A gentleman bowing to a lady always scraped his foot on the ground.

Two stage coaches bore all the travel between New York and Boston.

A day laborer considered himself well paid with two shillings a day.

When a man had enough tea, he placed his spoon across his cup to indicate that he wanted no more.

## WINGS AND FEATHERS.

Geese in migrating often travel over 6,000 miles.

The eyes of birds that fly by night are generally about double the size of those of day birds.

Among the many mysteries of bird migration is the fact that over-sea journeys are generally conducted in the darkness and invariably against a head wind.

Ornithologists tell us that, when feeding, the stride of the ostrich is from 20 to 22 inches; when walking, but not feeding, 26 inches; and when terrified, 11½ to 14 feet, or at the rate of about 25 miles an hour.

Humming birds are numerous and pugnacious in Minora, one of the Philippines. A hunter one day strayed off from his comrades, but soon they were alarmed by hearing his cries for help. They found that hundreds of humming birds had attacked him and wounded him in various parts of the neck and face, from which the blood was freely flowing.

## A PRESENT FOR MY LADY.

A novelty in ladies' rings is a circlet entirely encrusted with gems.

In neck watch chains those studded with diamonds or rubies are popular.

Ladies' card cases with gold corners and miniature paintings are gaining in favor.

A very pretty ring for ladies has a row of five diamonds set in marquise style.

Some fashionable lace pins are enamelled to represent a four-lobed clover leaf with a small fly in one corner.

A very pretty watch is in the shape of a June bug with enameled wings. A pressure on the head opens the wings, disclosing the dial.—Jewelers' Weekly.

## THE SWINE PLAGUE.

Some Excellent Results Obtained from the Serum Treatment of Dr. D. E. Salmon.

During the past two years the department of agriculture has conducted a series of experiments in the use of a serum as a remedy for hogs affected by cholera or swine plague. The experiments were conducted by Dr. D. E. Salmon, chief of the bureau of animal industry, and the results were eminently satisfactory, proving that the dreaded disease can be successfully treated easily and inexpensively. The losses suffered by the farmers of the United States annually from hog cholera aggregate an enormous sum. In Iowa alone, during 1896, it is estimated that the hog raisers lost through the ravages of the disease \$15,000,000. The department of agriculture conducted experiments in Page county, Ia., the results showing a loss of only 20 per cent. of the affected droves. This year the experiments have been extensive and far-reaching. The bureau treated 922 hogs. Of these, 170 head died; the number saved being 81 out of every 100. The animals comprised 17 droves, and of these six droves lost only one hog each. On the other hand, 1,107 hogs in other droves were served and not subjected to the serum treatment. Of these, 879 died, showing a loss of 79.8 hogs out of every 100. The cholera serum is procured by keeping apart for treatment an animal—a horse or a cow—and injecting into its blood a small amount of the blood of a cholera diseased hog. This will sicken the subject, but he will recover; when another dose will be administered, and so on for a time, until finally his blood becomes so impregnated as to render him practically cholera proof. Then his blood is let and the clot drawn off, leaving the thin yellowish portion, which is the serum. This is used to inject the diseased hogs, and operates to render them likewise cholera proof, or even cures them of the disease.

## NOTES FOR SHEPHERDS.

It may be laid down as a rule that sheep never gain anything as long as they are fed where their feed gets matted with filth.

Sheep are all-round weed eaters. When the dew is on, scatter a little salt of burdock and many other weeds, and they will trim them nicely.

Have you cut up a nice lot of bright fodder for the sheep? It will be a nice change for them when the snow comes, even though there be plenty of good hay.

Sheep more than any of our domestic animals require a variety of foods, and they will not long relish or do as well upon any single grain or coarse food as they will if given a variety.

There is a good deal of complaint from some quarters about lambs dying from stomach and intestinal worms. The wonder that comes always to our mind is this: Do they have all the salt they will eat?

The breeder who is wise will end his flock of breeding ewes closely from year to year. Where such culling does not receive constant and careful attention there will be unsatisfactory results, more especially at the lambing season.—Western Plowman.

## DOUBLE FARM BARN.

A Great Amount of Available Loft Room Is Said to Be Its Distinguishing Feature.

The accompanying illustration shows a plan for a barn with double driveways in which the distinguishing feature is the great amount of loft room. Four gables added to the main roof space



## BARN WITH LOTS OF LOFT ROOM.

give almost another story's capacity to the barn, making it possible to use nearly the whole of the lower floor for stock. With a silo and the root cellar that will be found in the basement it will be possible to carry a large stock on the fodder that can be stored beneath the roofs. There are many conveniences about a double barn, and when one is to be built the form here given will prove an excellent one to follow.—Orange Judd Farmer.

## Legumes in Feeding Rations.

The Storrs experiment station of Connecticut, basing the statement on many trials in that state, says that the legumes, such as clovers, peas, soy beans, etc., should be more largely grown and more largely used in making up feeding rations. The larger the proportion of these nitrogenous coarse fodders used in the ration the less will be the quantity of concentrated nitrogenous grain feeds which need to be purchased and used. In other words, the more these leguminous crops are grown and used the cheaper will be the ration fed, if the best results are desired.

## Assuring a Steady Income.

The man who keeps cattle, sheep and hogs, and breeds his work mammals regularly, has his business so arranged that money is coming in at all seasons. His cattle and wool go to market in the spring and early summer, and his hogs and mutton sheep go in the fall and winter. If prices are not best for all, they are sure to be good for one thing or another. His corn and hay are all fed, and he still has his wheat to sell for cash. His income comes to him at such times that he has no use for the money lender, and he has no notes to meet or interest to pay.—Grange Bulletin.

## ROAD IMPROVEMENT.

### BASIS OF STATE AID.

The Principal Points of the Question as Summed Up by the L. A. W. Highway Committee.

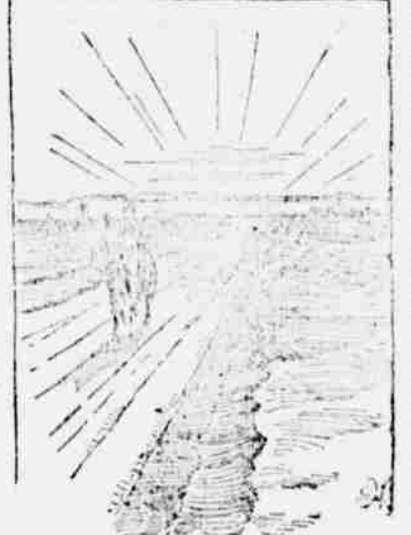
That highways should be built and maintained by those who live along them is an ancient doctrine, but an unjust one. Fifty years ago Macaulay described how unfairly the practice operated in the seventeenth century; how toll roads succeeded it and, finally, free turnpikes. But in this country we have only recently begun to see its injustice, and to realize that the relatively sparsely-settled country, with its comparatively small amount of taxable property, cannot equitably shoulder the burden of constructing and maintaining the major part of the highways of the country for the use of everybody.

This subject is treated by A. B. Choate, of the L. A. W. highway committee, in circular No. 31 of the Government Office of Road Inquiry, on "State Aid." "After years of agitation," he says, "and condemnation of the farmers for failure to build good country roads, the agitators have discovered that they have been trying to work an injustice upon the farmers. The mistake was not in demanding good roads, but in asking the farmers to build good country roads without taxing city property to help pay for them."

Equality of taxation is a familiar principle, yet nothing could be more unequal than to tax farm property alone for the construction of roads which ultimately benefit the entire community. In the newer states the taxable property is more nearly equally divided between town and country; but in the older ones the preponderance is greatly in towns and cities, in New York the proportion being about six to one.

"The hearing which this fact has," says Mr. Choate, "upon the question of state aid for building country wagon roads is very apparent, for, if the farmers are required to pay taxes on their proportionately very small amount of property to improve the long stretches of country roads, while the city people pay only enough taxes on their great wealth to improve the roads within the city limits, it will be necessary that the road taxes levied upon the farm property shall be very much heavier in proportion to the value of that property, and the principle of equal taxation will be violated."

"The business men in the cities have learned that it is to their interest to



## MINNESOTA PRAIRIE ROAD.

have better country roads.

The whole state is interested in the improvement of all the roads, and since the city people are insisting that they shall be improved, it would be fair to levy a tax on city property as well as country property for the improvement of country roads. This is what is meant by state aid. The state does not undertake to conduct the country district schools, but it does say that, if any school district shall run a school of a certain character a certain number of months in the year, it will contribute to the expense. The state aid proposition, then, is an application to building country roads, of the practice now in operation for running country schools.

Summing up the principal points, Mr. Choate finds that:

1. All taxes should be equal.
2. Taxing farm property to improve all country roads, and city property to improve city roads only, results in unequal taxation.
3. City people desire to have country roads improved; equal and just taxation requires that they contribute toward the expense.
4. State aid simply requires all benefited property owners to contribute to the expense of road improvements that benefit them.
5. State aid for road building is the same in principle as state aid for public schools.
6. State aid is not a new experiment in road building, but has proved successful in New Jersey, Massachusetts and elsewhere.

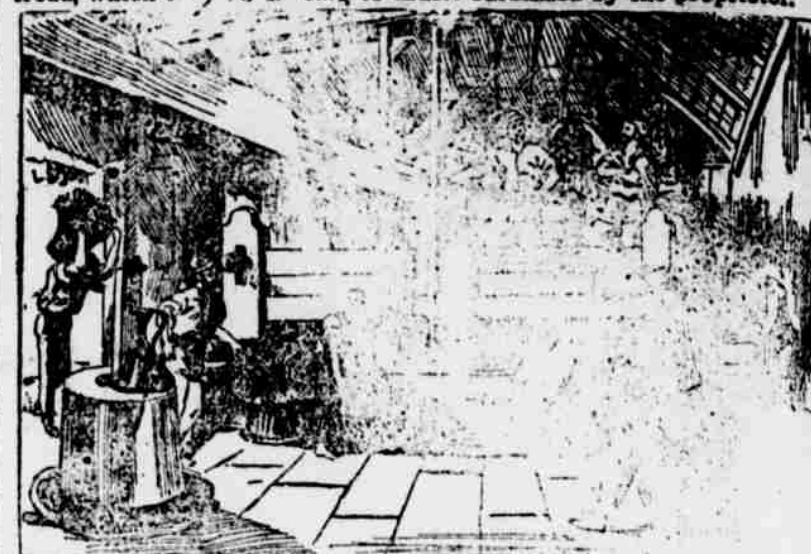
## Roads Paved with Cork.

A material in which cork figures largely is said to be excellent for pavements. According to the Carriage Monthly, "the ideal road of the future will be of cork. The bricks are composed mainly of bitumen and cork, which, mixed with certain other materials and subjected to pressure, forms a durable, practically noiseless, non-absorbent and perfectly sanitary pavement. The material being of an elastic nature and non-slippery, gives a secure foothold to horses in all sorts of weather. The cork bricks are also applicable to stables and stable yards."

## Scene in Portugal at the Rio Porto Vineyard.

CARRYING THE PORT GRAPES TO THE WINERY, ON THE HEADS OF MEN AND WOMEN NEAR THE VALLE DE MENYER WHERE THEY ARE DUMPED IN THE MASHING VATS TO BE TRODDEN FOR PORT WINE.

The rugged hills with projecting rocks of brown stone and shale containing a large quantity of iron, make it impossible to use wagons here hence the grapes have to be carried to the treading vat or larger as they are called and some are large enough for twenty persons to tread, which is being done to music furnished by the proprietor.



## ALFRED SPEER.

the Pioneer wine grower of New Jersey whose Port and Burgundy rivals the world, imported the Port of Oporto years ago, and planted vineyards in the Passaic Valley, New Jersey, is identical to that of Oporto.

## Speer's New Jersey Vineyards

are situated in the Passaic valley below the mountain range and grapes are carted to the winery in the town of Passaic where they are mashed between rollers made of rubber, which do not break the seeds and made into wine.

These grand wines of Speer's that have mellowed in flavor in the course of years of ripening, are the choicest wines in this country and can only be obtained by paying a price that is higher than new wines from western vineyards. Mr. Speer deems it necessary for a healthy wine that it be allowed years to mature in wood to get rid of its coarse parts; with this object he keeps his wines several years in fumigated cellars and frequently racks before bottling or offering for sale. The reputation of Speer's wines as a valuable medicinal and family wine extends around the world.

Grocers and Druggists sell Speer's Wines and Brandy.

## BIGGLE BOOKS

A Farm Library of unequalled value—Practical, Up-to-date, Concise and Comprehensive—Handsomely Printed and Beautifully Illustrated.

### By JACOB BIGGLE

- No. 1—BIGGLE HORSE BOOK. All about Horses—a Common-Sense Treatise, with over 74 illustrations; a standard work. Price, 50 Cents.
- No. 2—BIGGLE BERRY BOOK. All about growing Small Fruits—read and learn how; contains 45 colored life-like reproductions of all leading varieties and 100 other illustrations. Price, 50 Cents.
- No. 3—BIGGLE POULTRY BOOK. All about Poultry; the best Poultry Book in existence; tells everything; with 23 colored life-like reproductions of all the principal breeds; with 103 other illustrations. Price, 50 Cents.
- No. 4—BIGGLE COW BOOK. All about Cows and the Dairy Business; having a great sale; contains 8 colored life-like reproductions of each breed, with 132 other illustrations. Price, 50 Cents.
- No. 5—BIGGLE SWINE BOOK. Just out. All about Hogs—breeding, Feeding, Butchery, Diseases, etc. Contains over 80 beautiful half-tones and other engravings. Price, 50 Cents.

## FARM JOURNAL

In your paper, made for you and not a misfit. It is 22 years old; it is the greatest best-seller, the best-seller on the head—quintessence of the farm, the farm and household paper in the world—the biggest paper of its size in the United States of America—having over a million and a half regular readers.

## Any ONE of the BIGGLE BOOKS, and the FARM JOURNAL

5 YEARS (remainder of 1899, 1900, 1901, 1902 and 1903) will be sent by mail to any address for A DOLLAR BILL.

Sample of FARM JOURNAL and circular describing BIGGLE BOOKS free.

WILMER ATKINSON, CHAS. F. JENKINS, Address, FARM JOURNAL, PHILADELPHIA

## Comrades, Attention.

I served from '62 to '64, and was wounded May 10, 1864, in the Battle of the Wilderness. I would like to have my comrades know what Colery King has done for me. In 1860 my old complaint, chronic diarrhoea, came back. The doctors could not stop it, but Colery King has cured me, and I am once more enjoying life.—FRANK BRIGHT, Oswego, Mich. (Co. F 40th N. Y. V. L.). Colery King for the Nerves, Liver and Kidneys is sold in 50c. and 25c. packages by W. H. Herman, Troyville; Middleburgh & Ulsch, McClure; H. A. Bright, Aine.

## A Cure for Nervous Headaches.

For eight years I suffered from constant and severe headaches, the nervous nature lasting three days at a time. Headache powders relieved me temporarily, but left my head unrefreshed. Since I began taking Colery King I have gained improved in health, seldom or never have headache, have gained in flesh, and feel decidedly well.—MR. E. S. HAYES, Tempe, N. H. Colery King for the Nerves, Liver and Kidneys is sold in 50c. and 25c. packages by W. H. Herman, Troyville; Middleburgh & Ulsch, McClure; H. A. Bright, Aine.

## ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Letters of Administration in the estate of Wm. Hollenbach, late of Perry township, Snyder Co., Pa., dec'd., having been granted to the undersigned, all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, while the estate is in the hands of the administrator, to the undersigned.

SAMUEL HOLLENBACH, Admr.

## EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—Notice is

hereby given that letters testamentary upon the estate of Amelia Bigler, late of Jackson township, Snyder County, Penna., deceased, have been issued in due form of law to the undersigned, to whom all indebted to said estate should make immediate payment, and those having claims against it should present them duly authenticated for settlement.

JACOB GILBERT, W. D. BIGLER, Executors.

A Mail Income assured, 25 cts. starts you or

circ. free. FORTIS Co., 25 Oak Bldg., Boston.

Grip brings weakness, exhaustion, nervous prostration; Dr. Miles' Nerve cures them.

## FIRE, LIFE AND ACCIDENT

## INSURANCE.

## SNYDER'S OLD, AND RELIABLE Gen'l Insurance Agency,

## SELINGROVE, SNYDER COUNTY, PA.

## Elmer W. Snyder, Agent,

## Successor to the late William H. Snyder.

The Par-Excellence of Reliable Insurance is represented in the following list of Standard Companies, from which to make a selection. None Better the World over.

NAME.	LOCATION.	AMOUNT.
FIRE—Royal, Liverpool, Eng. (including foreign assets)		\$43,000,000.00
Hartford, of Hartford, Conn. (oldest American Co.)		\$4,645,735.62
Phoenix, Hartford, Conn.		5,588,058.07
Continental, New York.		5,754,908.72
German American, New York.		6,240,098.85
LIFE—Mutual Life Ins. Co. New York.		\$204,388,983.00
ACCIDENT—Employers' Liability Assurance Corporation, Accident Ins. Co. Subscribed Capital		\$3,750,000.00
Fire, Life and Accident risks accepted at the lowest possible rate, justified by a strict regard to mutual safety. All just claims promptly and satisfactorily adjusted. Information in relation to all classes of Insurance promptly furnished.		
ELMER W. SNYDER, Agt., Telephone No. 182. Office on Corner Water & Pine Sts., Selingsrove, Pa.		