

The Middleburgh Post.

Published Every Thursday.
GEO. W. WAGENSELLER,
Editor and Proprietor.

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All transient advertisements not otherwise contracted for will be charged at the rate of 15 cents per line (nonpareil measure) for first insertion and 10 cents per line for every subsequent insertion.

Death notices published free; obituary poetry, eulogies of respect, &c., three cents a line.

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Thursday, March 8, 1900.

"Poor old Jones, the grocer, died early this morning," said the village editor's better half. "Huh?" exclaimed the local opinion molder, "he's been dead for years."

"Been dead for years," echoed the astonished wife. "Why, what do you mean?"

"Just what I said," replied the v. e. "Any man in business who doesn't advertise is a dead one."—*Chicago News.*

THOSE applying for the position of census enumerator do not seem to be aware that there is an examination which all have to take. This is done by blanks submitted which must be filled out by the applicant in his own handwriting. The various supervisors in the State have had much trouble and about nine-tenths of the applications are being rejected. In Chester County, for instance, of a dozen test schedules sent out by Supervisor Talbot not one was filled in correctly, and the applicants, several of whom were school teachers, did answer 40 per cent. of the questions satisfactorily. It looks as though much difficulty will be experienced in securing competent enumerators, as the requirements of the act are very severe.

THE gold standard in Japan has proven a success. An official report on this subject by the Minister of Finance, Count Matsukata, has just reached Washington, and it states in explicit terms that the experiment has been extremely satisfactory, both in its relations to the internal and foreign trade, and especially in its relations to labor, the permanent standard of value and the evidence of fluctuations which it furnishes. The report says that, leaving out of account the questions concerning the effect on foreign trade, it can be very clearly seen that prices since the adoption of the gold standard, have kept comparatively even, with fluctuations remarkably slight and the relations between the claims of the creditor and the liability of the debtor less subject to unexpected changes, and as a result the way has opened for the steady and orderly growth of commerce and industry.

THE Democratic theory that trusts are in some way attributable to the protective tariff has received a severe blow from an official report just received by the State Department from Frank W. Mahin in Austria, who says that there is a marked tendency in that country toward formation of trusts; that hat makers, paper factories, sugar manufacturers, shoe manufacturers, makers of knit gloves, etc., are combining to reduce expenses, and that the great corporation formed at Buda Pesth is acquiring possession of the gas plants through Hungary. These combinations are new, having been formed in the past year, but there are also numerous older combinations, which have all the characteristics of American trusts. He adds that "It is worthy of note that Austria-Hungary has no protective tariff, except on a very few articles, such as cigars and tobacco, for instance, the tariff in which is a Government monopoly."

THE Labor Commission, created by the last Congress, which has devoted a good share of its work to an investigation of trusts, has just presented its report on that interesting subject. It finds that great combinations of capital for manufacturing purposes undoubtedly reduce the cost of production, and that competition between great organizations has a tendency to prevent excessive profit,

thus giving to consumers the benefit of this reduced cost of production. While the combinations in some cases result in a reduction in the number of employees, the report states that "It is considered by many to be an unavoidable condition of progress and only a temporary hardship which like that resulting from the introduction of new machinery, will ultimately result in a greater gain." The Commission suggests certain legislation requiring greater publicity regarding the profits and general business management of trusts, which will insure proper competition and to prevent excessive prices and profits. The report significantly adds that "experience proves that industrial combinations have become fixtures of our business life; that power for evil should be destroyed and their means for good preserved."

REV. CHARLES M. SHELDON.

Beginning next Monday Rev. Chas. M. Sheldon of Topeka, Kansas, will edit for six days, The Daily Topeka "Capital" in accordance with the ideas expressed in his book, or as Christ would do it. The readers of the Post will remember Chas. M. Sheldon as the author of the great religious story, "In His Steps" that was running in the Post from August to February. In the book Rev. Sheldon laid down some plans for running a newspaper that would meet Christ's approval and the managers of the Capital have offered the entire plant to Mr. Sheldon to run it for six days in accordance with the query, "What Would Jesus Do." The Post has a copy of the Topeka Capital issued a few weeks ago and as we have ordered this special edition of Mr. Sheldon's paper, we will give the readers of the Post an idea of the difference between the publisher's edition of the Capital and Mr. Sheldon's edition.

Mr. Sheldon has won a world-wide reputation by writing the book "In His Steps." The book has been read by six million people in all parts of the globe. While Mr. Sheldon's reputation has been made by "In His Steps", he has a number of other writings that equal, if not surpass, his former efforts. "The Crucifixion of Philip Strong" and "Robt. Hardy's Seven Days" are two of his master pieces either of which would give him a world-wide reputation. The readers of the Post have shown such a keen appreciation of "In His Steps" that we shall secure some more of Sheldon's works for publication in the Post. We will give further announcements later.

\$100 REWARD \$100.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers, that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for testimonials. Address, F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O. Sold by druggists, 75c. Hall's Family Pills are the best.

A very large number of people read with amusement and interest Rollin Lynde Hart's acute articles on the "New England Hill Town" in the Atlantic Monthly last year. He follows these articles with a series of papers called the "Regeneration of Rural New England" in "The Outlook," the first being published in the March Magazine Number. Here he attempts to present a constructive theory for the improvement of such New England towns. (\$3 a year. THE OUTLOOK COMPANY, New York.)

What do the Children Drink?

Don't give them tea or coffee. Have you tried the new food drink called GRAIN-O? It is delicious and nourishing and takes the place of coffee. The more Grain O you give the children the more health you distribute through their systems. Grain O is made of pure grains, and when properly prepared tastes like the choicest grades of coffee, but costs about 1/2 as much. All grocers sell it. 15c. and 25c.

To the Deaf.

A rich lady, cured of her Deafness and Noises in the Head by Dr. Nicholson's Artificial Ear Drums, gave \$10,000 to his Institute, so that deaf people unable to procure the Ear Drums may have them free. Address No. 10327 The Nicholson Institute, 780, Eighth Avenue, New York. 1-25-ly.

COUNTY CULLINGS.

F. E. Hilbish held his 196th horse sale at Freeburg last Friday.

A man can live without taking a local paper, but he soon becomes a back number.

The accounts of the Tax Collector, Supervisors and Overseers of the Poor will be audited on Monday, March 12.

The coat of Harry Reed was caught by a belt in the Shoe Factory at Selinsgrove, and he was whirled once around the shaft, but the garment tore off and he escaped with his life.

Wm. Gutelius and family of near New Berlin spent a day with the former's brother, N. C., at Kremer last week. They took the train and moved to Kittanning. Armstrong Co., where he intends to work at his trade (coachmaking.)

Rev. Simon Aurand of York Co., brother of Perry Aurand, preached a very interesting sermon in the Kremer school building on the evening of Washington's Birthday. The citizens of that place are always glad to have him come there.

About a hundred feet of Selinsgrove dam across Penn's creek, at the Isle of Que Mill was carried away by the ice on Sunday a week. This break will stop the mill until the dam is repaired, which owing to the high water and the impenetrable weather, cannot be repaired until milder weather and the chill is taken out of the water.

On Monday afternoon of last week when Rev. George W. Genszler was returning from the Baker cemetery, after the interment of Mrs. Susan Fisher, he was thrown out of the buggy and had his scalp lacerated. We are pleased to be able to state that he was not more seriously injured. Paul Boyer who was in the buggy with him was also slightly injured in one of his limbs. The buggy was almost completely demolished.

Last Thursday one of Selinsgrove's oldest citizens, Mr. Frederick Gundrum, passed his 88th birthday and entered his 89th. On Friday while we were canvassing the town among the republicans—we called upon our old friend and found him busily engaged at his loom weaving carpet. The old veteran informed us that the work did not go as well as it once did, but that he is enabled to earn something by it. Mr. Gundrum is a stalwart Republican and in his life voted at fourteen Presidential elections and nineteen Governors' elections. In all these years he never missed a general election.—*Tribune.*

IS THIS YOUR STORY?

"Every morning I have a bad taste in my mouth; my tongue is coated; my head aches and I often feel dizzy. I have no appetite for breakfast and what I eat distresses me. I have a heavy feeling in my stomach. I am getting so weak that sometimes I tremble and my nerves are all unstrung. I am getting pale and thin. I am as tired in the morning as at night."

What does your doctor say?
"You are suffering from impure blood."
What is his remedy?

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

You must not have constipated bowels if you expect the Sarsaparilla to do its best work. But Ayer's Pills cure constipation.

We have a book on Pale ness and Weakness which you may have for the asking.

Write to our Doctors.
Perhaps you would like to consult eminent physicians about your condition. Write us freely all the particulars in your case. You will receive a prompt reply.

Address, DR. J. C. AYER, Lowell, Mass.

CARPETS.

You can have a better carpet, a prettier carpet and a cheaper carpet than your neighbors by writing for one of our 16-colored lithographed catalogues, which shows Carpets, Rugs, Art Squares, Portieres, Lace Curtains, and Bed Sets in their real colors, so that how a carpet will look on your floor or a drape-ry at your window.

We prepay freight, sew carpets free and furnish wadded lining without charge.

Our General Catalogue tells about every thing to eat, wear and use, and will save you money on every thing you use at every season of the year.

Our Made-to-Order Clothing Catalogue, with 100 samples attached, shows you the latest styles of suits and overcoats, prices ranging from \$4.95 to \$22. We prepay expressage.

If you have not dealt with us before, now is the time to begin. All catalogues are free. Which do you want? Address this way:

JULIUS HINES & SON,
BALTIMORE, MD., Dept. 500.

PORT TREVERTON.

Geo. Rine spent Sunday with his best.

Wm. Schrawder left for Philadelphia Monday.

Banks Reichenbach spent a few days with his sisters.

W. G. Neitz, our noted barber, has built himself a new chair.

W. P. Noll was called to Steelton on Friday to view the remains of his sister.

It is expected that W. Geist will be our next proprietor at the Ferry House.

Windy Bingham received a new position on Monday to steer the steamboat.

J. C. Neitz and S. Herrold are making an addition to R. Rothermel's house.

The Evangelical conference has appointed Jas. S. Boyer to this place for the coming year.

We are sorry to see Mr. Fenstermacher leave us, for he has always done his duty as far as we know.

Henry Hoover spent a few days on the right bank of the Susquehanna in the fore part of the week.

C. H. Hoffman, S. P. Steffen's assistant hostler, made a trip in the country to gather up produce last Thursday.

Nibrey is studying to become a detective. His first case was to find Garley's calves which he lost Saturday evening.

Pharus Schambach of Middleburg and Isaac Schambach of Indiana were visiting at N. F. Schambach's Sunday.

The ferry at this place almost came to a standstill in the forepart of last week owing to the fact that the ferryman was on the dry-dock.

Miss Stella Troutman and her friend, Miss Messenger, of New Berlin, are visiting the former's parents who moved to this place several months ago.

Judge thinks that gas lights are becoming monotonous since all the stores have them besides Troutman's. Judge, you are all right, but Katy don't think so.

Nine of the leading society of our town and five of Selinsgrove spent an enjoyable time at the sociable which was given by Miss Martha Snyder of Selinsgrove on Saturday evening. Of course her friend, Arthur, was present. All the delicacies of the season were served. At a late hour they all went home.

The "Sheeney" while making his regular trip from Shamokin Dam to our place on Sunday morning, had the misfortune of breaking his buggy while coming through the narrows. He thought the only thing he could do would be to get off and walk. When he left Sunbury, he did not think that his name would be Walker before he would get home.

MARRIED.

Feb. 28, by J. P. Carpenter, J. P. of Sunbury, S. V. McKinney of Pallas to Sarah A. Adams of Shreiner, Pa.

Feb. 7, by J. Kohler Peck, J. P., Elmer C. Newman of Lewisburg to Agnes Snyder of Mahantongo, Pa.

He Knew the Sex.

"I understand you have consented to your daughter's marriage to that young Swiftface," said the old friend. "I have," replied the father.

"I guess you don't know the young man," suggested the old friend, pointedly.

"On the contrary, I know all about him," answered the father, "and I also know all about my daughter and a few things about the sex in general. If I had refused my consent to one she would have married him anyway, but having given it, the odds are easily ten to five that she will tire of him and throw him over before they have even set the day for the wedding."—Chicago Post.

Decidedly Worse.

Mrs. Morrall—How our ideas of love and matrimony have retrograded during the last century.

Mrs. Frank—In what particular?

Mrs. Morrall—Why, in the difference between the old and new regard for the actuating motive for matrimony; what, for instance, can be worse than the modern custom of marrying for money?

Mrs. Frank—Why, er—marrying for it and not getting it, of course.—*Richmond Dispatch.*

Horses and Men.

"A horse," he said, reflectively, "is no fool."

"Well, I should say not," was the reply.

"A man," he went on, "will go out and bet on a horse race, but you never heard of a horse betting on a foot race. As I before remarked, a horse is no fool."—Chicago Post.

Obliging Lamp.

"I noticed you started to smoke last night when Miss Sweetey was entertaining Mr. Slowpop," remarked the piano stool.

"Yes," replied the parlor lamp. "I saw she was just waiting for an excuse to turn me down."—*Catholic Standard and Times.*

Its Protective Feature.

"Ruggles, if I had such a cough as that I should do something for it."

"That cough, Whiggins, is indispensable. When a life insurance agent calls to see me I turn it on and he never stays longer than about three minutes."—Chicago Tribune.

A Man's Idea.

He—Before a girl gets married she likes to compare a bear to a man because he can hug.

She—Is that so?

And after she's married, because she can make him dance.—*Yonkers Statesman.*

A Good Suggestion.

Miss Unwidge—I have not the slightest idea how the wedding service begins. I'll have to look it up.

Her intended (glancing with admiration at the wedding gifts)—Why not start off: "Know all men by these presents!"—*Harlem Life.*

The Usual Result.

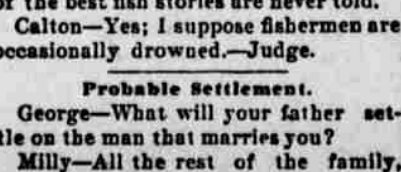
"What's soiled Jones and Smith on each other so? They used to be bosom friends, and now neither can mention the other without swearing."

"They went out for a day's shooting together last week."—*N. Y. World.*

What to Think About.

When bleak winds howl about your door and winter walls his wild tunes o'er, Think of last summer's bathing suit, And then about the cold be mute.—Chicago Record.

AMBIGUOUS OLD MISCREANT.



"How charming you are, Miss Sereleaf! If I were 20 years older now, I might be tempted to make a fool of myself!"—*Ally Sloper.*

A Secret.

Did you rise high, oh man of note, Because of your asperity might? "Nay, nay," quoth he, "I simply float Because I am so very light."—Washington Star.

FARM & GARDEN.

THE VELVET BEAN.

As a Renovating Crop it Has Some Advantages Over the Cowpea. Which it Resembles.

A bulletin of the Alabama experiment station says: The velvet bean (*Mucuna utilis*) is a plant which, in general appearance of leaves and stems, is nearly similar to the running varieties of cowpeas. The vines attain great lengths, a growth of 20 feet being usually made and much greater lengths being sometimes attained. The beans are larger than cow-



THE VELVET BEAN.

peas and usually three or four are found in each pod. The pods are short and stout, nearly black in color and covered with a coat of velvety hairs. The velvet bean belongs to the same family as the cowpea. It is a legume or leguminous plant, and, like the cowpea, the velvet bean is a renovating plant, having the power to enrich the land on which it grows.

In any comparison of velvet beans with cowpeas as a renovating crop, there is one point in which velvet beans are conspicuously superior. When frost comes the vines and leaves settle down together in such a way that the force of falling rain is broken and the network of vines is so complete that the leaves, the most valuable portion, cannot be blown or washed away. With cowpeas the case is somewhat different, the bare stems standing erect and affording no means of retaining the leaves in place. On the other hand, better implements are required to turn under vines of the velvet bean than to plow under cowpea vines. It is not advisable to attempt to grow this bean in the north.

WANT AMERICAN FLOUR.

In the Course of a Few Years Siberia Will Be a Splendid Market for Our Product.

William Mitchell Bunker, an American traveling in Siberia, writes: "We never saw large loaves of bread until we reached Blagovestchensk. The bakers made them round and square. Eighteen inches square or two feet across are the popular sizes with the peasants. Siberian flour is inferior, very inferior, and to strike an average it is mixed with American flour. After seeing these loaves and seeing Siberians eat them, the Siberian demand for American flour is no mystery. The soldiers are nearly all big fellows, and I was so favorably impressed with their rugged appearance that I asked a Russian officer to name their rations. The soldier gets daily three-quarters of a pound of meat, three pounds of bread, porridge and cabbage soup, and ten or tap. When maneuvering his portion of meat is increased to one pound. So the army also assists in decreasing the visible supply of flour and increasing the demand for the American product.

"The Siberian consumption of flour astonishes even after one has seen the sacks stacked at Vladivostok. Every boat and junk leaving that port, and every craft leaving Nicolaievsk, the great distributing point at the mouth of the Amur river, carries to the interior flour brought from the Pacific coast, and every steamer stopping at village or woodpile leaves sacks of flour. At Khabarovik we were puzzled at the floury appearance of steamers, barges and boats and the whitened clothes of roustabouts and teamsters. Our journey on the Amur river solved the problem. The steamers dropped flour every few hours, and peasants who came to the riverside brought for sale loaves of bread, as well as milk and eggs. And the demand for flour must keep pace with the growth of the Siberian population."

Carelessness is Expensive.

We are constantly hearing of batches of butter brought into the market in such a condition that it has to sell far off the regular price to be disposed of at all. Butter poorly packed, poorly salted and poorly worked, is no uncommon sight. In many cases the butter would have been good if properly treated. Over it all seems to be written the word "carelessness." To this word might be added the word "ignorance," and the whole truth would be out. More study and more applications of the lessons learned are necessary if butter is to bring the price it should in the market.—*Farmers' Review.*

Soda as a Fertilizer.

Where the potash supply is limited, the soda is useful to certain plants either as a direct plant food or indirectly by virtue of its liberating potash from the soil, as demonstrated at the Rhode Island station. The results at hand have not yet shown definitely whether or not it is profitable to intentionally limit the potash supply enough to make the soda act, nor conclusions be drawn as to the direct manurial action of the soda until the analysis of the material is completed.