

Women as Well as Men Are Made Miserable by Kidney Trouble.

Kidney trouble preys upon the mind, discourages and lessens ambition; beauty, vigor and cheerfulness soon disappear when the kidneys are out of order or diseased.

Kidney trouble has become so prevalent that it is not uncommon for a child to be afflicted with weak kidneys. If the child urinates often, if the urine scalds the flesh, if the child reaches an age when he should be able to control the passage, it is yet afflicted with bed-wetting, depend upon it, the cause of the difficulty is kidney trouble, and the first step should be towards the treatment of these important organs. This unpleasant trouble is due to a diseased condition of the kidneys and bladder and not to a habit as most people suppose.

Women as well as men are made miserable with kidney and bladder trouble, and both need the same great remedy. The mild and the immediate effect of Swamp-Root is soon realized. It is sold by druggists, in fifty-cent and one dollar sizes. You may have a sample bottle by mail free, also pamphlet telling all about it, including many of the thousands of testimonial letters received from sufferers cured. In writing Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., be sure and mention this paper.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
Sunbury & Lewistown Division.
In effect Nov. 25, 1900.

WESTWARD.	STATION.	EASTWARD.
7:00 A. M.	Sunbury	8:20 P. M.
7:15 A. M.	Sellingrove Junction	9:00 P. M.
7:30 A. M.	Sellingrove	9:15 P. M.
7:45 A. M.	Pawling	9:30 P. M.
8:00 A. M.	Wagner	9:45 P. M.
8:15 A. M.	Metzer	10:00 P. M.
8:30 A. M.	Middleburg	10:15 P. M.
8:45 A. M.	Benfer	10:30 P. M.
9:00 A. M.	Beavertown	10:45 P. M.
9:15 A. M.	Adamsburg	11:00 P. M.
9:30 A. M.	Kauba Mills	11:15 P. M.
9:45 A. M.	McClure	11:30 P. M.
10:00 A. M.	Wagner	11:45 P. M.
10:15 A. M.	Shulin	12:00 P. M.
10:30 A. M.	Painterville	12:15 P. M.
10:45 A. M.	Maidland	12:30 P. M.
11:00 A. M.	Lewistown	12:45 P. M.
11:15 A. M.	Lewistown Junction	1:00 P. M.

Train leaves Sunbury 5:30 p. m., arrives at Sellingrove 5:45 p. m. Leaves Sellingrove 6:00 p. m., arrives at Sunbury 6:15 p. m.

Trains leave Lewistown Junction:

- 4:24 a. m., 10:13 a. m., 11:00 a. m., 5:29 p. m., 7:07 p. m., 10:20 a. m. for Altoona, Pittsburg and the West.
- 4:30 a. m., 10:19 a. m., 11:06 a. m., 5:35 p. m., 7:13 p. m., 10:26 a. m. for Philadelphia and the West.
- 4:36 a. m., 10:25 a. m., 11:12 a. m., 5:41 p. m., 7:19 p. m., 10:32 a. m. for Philadelphia and the West.
- 4:42 a. m., 10:31 a. m., 11:18 a. m., 5:47 p. m., 7:25 p. m., 10:38 a. m. for Philadelphia and the West.
- 4:48 a. m., 10:37 a. m., 11:24 a. m., 5:53 p. m., 7:31 p. m., 10:44 a. m. for Philadelphia and the West.
- 4:54 a. m., 10:43 a. m., 11:30 a. m., 5:59 p. m., 7:37 p. m., 10:50 a. m. for Philadelphia and the West.

Philadelphia & Erie R. R. Division.
AND
NORTHERN CENTRAL RAILWAY
WESTWARD.

Train leaves Sellingrove Junction daily for Sunbury and West.

- 9:25 a. m., 12:58 p. m., 8:30 p. m.—Sunday 9:45 a. m., 5:43 p. m.

Trains leave Sunbury daily except Sunday:

- 12:1 a. m. for B. Falo, Erie and Canadadigua
- 6:10 a. m. for Bellefonte Erie and Canadadigua
- 6:15 a. m. for Look Haven, Tyrone and the West.
- 11:00 p. m. for Bellefonte Erie Tyrone and Canadadigua

5:45 p. m. for Kenora and Elmira
5:50 p. m. for Williamsport

Sunday 9:55 a. m. for Williamsbarre

EASTWARD.

Trains leave Sellingrove Junction

- 10:00 a. m., 4:11 p. m. arriving at Philadelphia
- 11:17 p. m. New York 5:33 p. m. Baltimore 3:11 p. m. Washington 4:10 p. m.
- 5:20 p. m. New York 9:35 a. m., Baltimore 9:45 p. m. Washington 10:55 p. m.
- 4:41 p. m. arriving at Philadelphia
- 4:52 p. m. New York 7:13 a. m., Baltimore 2:30 a. m. Washington 4:05 a. m.

Trains also leave Sunbury:

- 2:17 a. m. daily arriving at Philadelphia 6:32 a. m. Baltimore 5:35 a. m. Washington 7:40 a. m. New York 9:55 a. m. on Wednesdays.
- 1:50 a. m. week days arriving at Philadelphia 6:14 a. m., New York 8:13 p. m., Baltimore 11:55 a. m., Washington 1:00 p. m.
- 1:55 a. m. week days arriving at Philadelphia 6:20 a. m., New York 8:30 p. m., Baltimore 6:00 p. m. Washington 7:15 p. m.

Trains also leave Sunbury at 9:00 a. m. and 5:25 a. m. for Harrisburg, Philadelphia and Baltimore.

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

IN COMBINATION WITH THE POST.

We give below some clubbing combinations with the POST. The rates quoted are very low.

The New York Tri-Weekly Tribune and the Middleburg Post, one year, paid in advance, only \$1.75.

The Tri-Weekly is published Monday, Wednesday and Friday, reaches a large proportion of subscribers on date of issue, and each edition is a thoroughly up-to-date daily family newspaper for busy people.

The New York Weekly Tribune and the Middleburg Post, one year, paid in advance, only \$1.25.

The Weekly Tribune is published on Thursday, and gives all important news of nation and world, the most reliable market reports, unexcelled agricultural department, reliable general information and choice and entertaining miscellany. It is the "people's paper" for the entire United States, a national family paper for farmers and villagers.

The New York Tri-Weekly World and the Middleburg Post, one year, paid in advance, only \$1.65.

The Tri-Weekly World comes three times a week, is filled with the latest news of the country and is well worth the price asked for it.

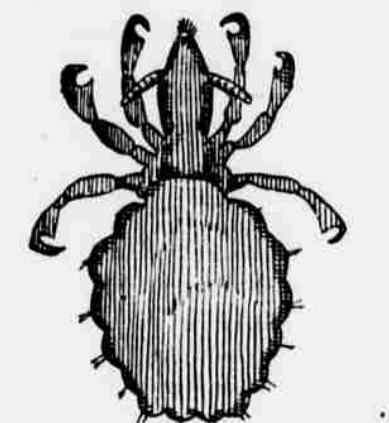
The Practical Farmer, one year, and the Middleburg Post, one year, paid in advance, \$1.50. Both of the above papers and the Practical Farmer Year Book and Agricultural Almanac for 1900, paid in advance, only \$1.65.

LIVE STOCK

FIGHTING LICE ON HOGS.

How to Keep the Insects in Subjection is a Problem That is Puzzling Many Farmers.

Ever since we began raising hogs the hog louse has given trouble more or less—generally more. It is one of the drawbacks to successful hog growing. Lice must be kept in subjection if the pigs are to do their best. The average farmer has more to do than can be looked after properly, and this is one of the things that is apt to be neglected. There are many preparations that will kill every louse it touches and it is no great task to apply them. But we should bear in mind that when the herd is once infested with them the nits are hatching all the time, and one or two applications do but little good. The fight must be kept up for weeks, sometimes months, and there must be a careful watch for them always. It is important to know what will kill hog lice, but it is far more important



HOG LOUSE; HIGHLY MAGNIFIED.

to know how to apply it with the least trouble, and then apply it regularly, at stated times, until the pigs are clean and thrifty. Then do not think the herd will be free from the pest for a term of months or years, but keep a constant watch and be ready to begin another war on them.

I have used coal oil, kerosene emulsion, decoction of tobacco, carbolic acid and some of the "sheep dips," and know that all of them are sure death to the lice when properly mixed and vigorously applied. For cheapness and effectiveness the kerosene emulsion is preferred above all the others.

I have applied all these, rubbing on with cloth or sponge, by spraying with a bucket pump and with the knapsack sprayer. A very thorough job may be done by washing with a sponge, but this is not practical in the case of hogs being grown for market, and these are the ones that generally need treatment oftener. The bucket pump cannot be shifted about the pens readily enough to be of any great value.

It seems to me that there is but one best, practical way to apply these washes, and that is with the knapsack sprayer. With it, the work can be done so easily and perfectly that I have come to regard it as an absolute necessity on the hog farm. We have had one of the best for several years, which cost \$6.50, and if a new one had to be bought every second year, I should consider the money well spent.

In spraying hogs it is not best to do the work while they are merely eating slop or other feed. Thorough work cannot be done in this way. The hiss of the nozzle and the spray striking them will scare the most hoggish hog away. The better way is to get the hogs in a close pen, get the mixture in the tank, get the tank on your back and get yourself over in the pen. Try to remember that the mixture costs but a trifle, and don't save it. Spray them until every hog is dripping wet all over, and there will be no lice in that bunch for a few days. Then repeat the process. It is but little trouble, costs but a few cents, and will pay better than any other way that amount of money and time can be spent.—Ohio Farmer.

Next Summer's Hog Pasture.
Hog raisers should be looking forward to the hog pasture for next year and preparing for it. It often takes as much time to plan successfully as to execute successfully, hence we cannot begin too early to plan for the new campaign. It is a mistake to suppose that any one kind of grass or plant will serve as a hog pasture all through the year. A number of forage plants should be available. The first of these is blue grass, which comes in in the spring and will carry the hogs forward to the time the young clover is high enough to eat. When the clover gets too old to be succulent, there should be a field of rape available, and after that may come cow peas in sections where cow peas can be grown.—Farmers' Review.

The Perfect Market Lamb.
In feeding lambs for market the feeder must have in view the fact that there is most demand for the lamb that has fat and is plump at the weight of 100 pounds. This type is one that is not too much boned and big framed, but such as require only a small amount of flesh to make the carcass smooth and plump at the weight indicated. When it comes to feeding yearlings, then a larger framed sheep, one with smooth and deep flesh at 125 to 150 pounds, is the one that is desirable. The feeder must have these facts in mind when he considers the ideal type for the

DANISH BACON HOG.

A Bit of Breeding History That Contains a Valuable Lesson for American Farmers.

There are a good many things that we can learn from the Danes, and among them we might name readiness to adapt ourselves to new circumstances. When about 40 years ago the Danes turned to butter producing from grain and stock raising they found it necessary to create a way to dispose of the by-products of their dairies. Naturally the way out was found in the hog. But the native hog was not just the kind of an animal that would make the most out of his food, and so they imported a better hog from Holstein. When they investigated this better hog they found that he had been created partly by an infusion of blood from imported English hogs. So the Danes went to importing English hogs to be used with their own. A good many of these imported hogs were Berkshires and some were what are known as Middle Whites. It is said that by 1870 nearly half of the hogs in use in Denmark were of English origin. Most of the bacon had been consumed by the Danes or by the Germans, but by 1880 the English had begun to appreciate the high quality of Danish bacon. The English public, however, demanded a longer side than the Danish and English cross gave and the Danes took the hint and began to import what is known in England as the "Large White." It was a wise move on the part of the Danish farmers, and in seven or eight years England had become the largest buyer of Danish bacon. At the present time the Danes are endeavoring to develop a fixed breed out of their mixed herds and propose to call it the "native" breed. They will doubtless succeed in this, but if they try to get their breed and themselves into a state of eternal fixedness they may awake some morning to find that the bacon market has slipped out of their grasp. The notions that govern market demands change and the producer must always be ready to change with them.—Farmers' Review.

STOPPING RUNAWAYS.

Simple Little Invention That is Said to Give Absolute Safety in Driving a Horse.

An invention which is said to give absolute safety in driving a horse is being tried by road drivers. It is claimed it will stop any horse that shows an inclination to run away. The contrivance is very simple. It is a single rein, with buckle attachments, as shown at the left of the engraving. It is buckled under the crown piece of the bridle at a by the



DEVICE FOR RUNAWAY HORSES.

two buckles shown; the rein is brought under the horse's throat at b, and through a drop ring to the left side, passing through the terret on the saddle to the wagon.

In case the horse starts to run, the driver pulls the rein tightly, which, drawing across the horse's throat, prevents him from breathing and compels him to stop. It will fit any harness and is just as effective when the bit breaks as when the horse starts to run away.—Orange Judd Farmer.

TIMELY STOCK NOTES.

Pure air, but not draughts, is needed in the stable.

A horse hard at work needs less bulky food than one standing idle most of the time.

If you have moldy hay it will do better service on the manure heap than fed to cattle.

A horse stable best be cleaned out oftener than once a week. Twice a day is better.

Provide a dry and warm place for the ewes you expect to furnish you with winter lambs.

Having a big belly is not a sign that an animal is fat. Enough straw can be eaten to produce the former.

Let us remind you that pumpkins and beets will freeze, and though a cow may eat frozen beets she will suffer thereby and her owner likely to be the loser.—National Rural.

Taking Care of Fall Pigs.

Pigs farrowed in the fall must have better care than those farrowed in the spring, and unless this better care is given them they will give little if any profit. Some breeders say that it is better to give the pigs away outright than to keep them on a starvation diet. A stunted pig will seldom if ever develop growing power. The fall pig must have warm, dry quarters, and unless the pigs are kept warm it will be found about impossible to induce any growth. When the little pigs are exposed to cold it takes all the food they can consume to keep warm.

Preparing Hogs for Market.

In order to finish a hog he should be on full feed of corn, but after you have got him as fat as he can be without distracting from his comfort put him on the market at once, for he is very unsafe to keep, because a hog fattened on corn diet is very tender and cannot stand any abuse or disease. The hogs kept for breeding purposes should never be put on a corn diet, but should

CANCER Cannot be Cut Out or Removed with Plasters

Surgical operations and flesh destroying plasters are useless, painful and dangerous, and besides, never cure Cancer. No matter how often a cancerous sore is removed, another comes at or near the same point, and always in a worse form. Does not this prove conclusively that Cancer is a blood disease, and that it is folly to attempt to cure this deep-seated, dangerous blood trouble by cutting or burning out the sore, which, after all, is only an outward sign of the disease—a place of exit for the poison?

Cancer runs in families through many generations, and those whose ancestors have been afflicted with it are liable at any time to be stricken with the deadly malady.

Only Blood Diseases can be Transmitted from One Generation to Another

—further proof that Cancer is a disease of the blood.

To cure a blood disease like this you must cure the entire blood system—remove every trace of the poison. Nothing cures Cancer effectually and permanently but S. S. S.

S. S. S. enters the circulation, searches out and removes all taint, and stops the formation of cancerous cells. No mere tonic or ordinary blood medicine can do this. S. S. S. at the same time purifies the blood and builds up the general health, allowing the sore to heal naturally and permanently. A little pimple, a harmless looking wart or mole, a lump in the breast, a cut or bruise that refuses to heal under ordinary treatment, should all be looked upon with suspicion, as this is often the beginning of a bad form of cancer.



Mrs. Sarah M. Keeling, of Windsor Ave., Bristol, Tenn., writes: "I am 47 years old, and for three years had suffered with a severe form of Cancer on my jaw, which the doctors in this city said was incurable, and that I could not live more than six months. I accepted their statement as true, and had given up all hope of ever being well again, when my druggist, knowing of my condition, recommended S. S. S. After taking a few bottles the sore began to heal, much to the surprise of the physicians, and in a short time made a complete cure. I have gained in flesh, my appetite is splendid, sleep is refreshing—in fact, an enjoying perfect health."

Our medical department is in charge of physicians of long experience, who are especially skilled in treating Cancer and other blood diseases. Write for any advice or information wanted, we make no charge whatever for this service.



THE SWIFT SPECIFIC COMPANY, ATLANTA, GA.

The brilliant author, critic and writer, Charles Dudley Warner, who passed away recently, felt deeply interested in the literature which helps, says Success. Probably the last work of his pen was the following answer to the question: "The most successful man—who is he?"

"A man who has made the most of his opportunities, and who, in addition, has cultivated every faculty with which he is endowed, has won success. It is the duty of everyone to make the greatest possible progress and to become as perfectly developed as ability permits. There is no room for sluggards, nowadays. I believe every young man should go to college for the training he will get there. He is sure to come out better able to take his place in the world's work, and all his talents will be of greater use than if he had no training. I am afraid there are few men who can say that they have made the most of their talents. If there are any, they should consider themselves successful, because they have made the most of what they had. We see the parable of the talents lived over again every day, and the result is usually the same. The man who makes the most of what he has is the winner in this or any similar competition."

A New York girl fell downstairs and broke her knee-cap a few days ago and she lays the accident to the high French heels she wore. "I wore them," she says, reports an exchange of that city, "simply because they were stylish. They are very uncomfortable and hurt my feet when I walk. It is very difficult to walk without slipping when the sharp edge has been worn off a little. If I ever get out of this I shall never let the follies of style run away with my better judgment again." It is that concluding assertion which throws a doubt upon the whole story.

Thomas Gaither, of Hancock Station, Md., lately killed four porkers that had been fed on the refuse from a dining-car. While making the sausage a hard substance stopped the grinder. When removed it proved to be a beautiful solitaire diamond ring. It was sent to Baltimore for inspection and came back with the information that the diamond alone was worth at least \$600. The ring was mutilated, but the stone was unharmed.

The De Haven claim has at last been adjusted at Washington. This claim is based on a loan of \$50,000 made by Jacob De Haven, of Susquehanna, Pa., to George Washington at Valley Forge in 1777. Just prior to the civil war it was all but settled up, but the outbreak of hostilities in 1861 prevented payment. One of the claimants is Mrs. G. W. Mooney, of Huntington, Ind., whose share is expected to be about \$20,000.

According to a writer in the Nursery, matrons of infant asylums say that a

young infant will be cross all day if dressed in a gray frock, but contented and happy if dressed in a bright red frock. Children from two to four are much less affected by the color of their dress. It is commonly observed in kindergartens that the younger children prefer the red playthings, while the older children prefer the blue.

As the result of an election bet two black bears will march in the inaugural parade in Washington next March. W. M. Hoey and William Taggart, of Nogales, Ariz., made the bet. The former won and by the terms of the wager will lead the bears, which were captured in the Santa Rita mountains. After the parade they will be given to the Washington zoological gardens.

Mischievous persons visited the dairy farm of John Anschutz, a Stowe township (Pa.) farmer, one day recently and adjusted a pair of red spectacles over the eyes of his cross white bull, Dexter. The animal made a wild charge. The side of the barn was knocked in, several lengths of fence prostrated, and a milkmaid barely escaped with her life. The bull is laid up for repairs.

As the result of an election bet two black bears will march in the inaugural parade in Washington next March. W. M. Hoey and William Taggart, of Nogales, Ariz., made the bet. The former won, and by the terms of the wager will lead the bears, which were captured in the Santa Rita mountains. After the parade they will be given to the Washington zoological gardens.

An old lady in Maine not long ago was telling of the wild times there before the country was settled. "Why," she said, "the folks used to be waked up in the night by the howling of the pamphlets in the woods!" She probably meant panthers.

A Missouri editor takes this method of sharpening the reader's appetite: "Mr. Lee was out calling one night and returned home at a late hour having no hat. Full particulars next week. Watch for them."

A hotel landlord in St. Louis has established curfew regulations in his house. Promptly at ten o'clock at night the curfew rings, and guests at that time are expected to turn out the lights and go to bed.

While the total value of the gold produced in the United States in the year 1899 was \$71,000,000, that sum represents but a comparatively small part of the value of all the mineral products of this country, says a mining authority. The coal, the iron and the copper that were mined in that year each far exceeded in value the gold that was taken from American mines. The coal mined in the United States in 1899 was worth \$256,000,000; the total output of the iron was worth \$245,000,000, and the value of the year's copper output was \$104,000,000. The value of the silver and petroleum taken from the earth in this country in the same year fell but a little behind the value of the gold. The silver amounted to \$70,000,000 and the petroleum to \$64,000,000. The total value of this country's mineral products in 1899 was \$976,000,000. The value of this year's mineral products will be a billion dollars or more. In 1890 the value of the mineral output was \$619,000,000; in 1880 it was but \$369,000,000. It is expected that this country's total wealth in 1900 will be shown when the statistics relating to it are published in the near future, to be \$90,000,000,000 or more. A proper idea of the vastness of that sum cannot be adequately conveyed by means of either figures or words. The human mind fails to grasp the immensity of ninety times a thousand millions. It is a greater mass of wealth than the entire civilized world possessed when the 13 colonies declared themselves independent.

only one naught is to be struck by the clapper, and the superintendent has decided how to do it. He will have 10 heavy strokes, then a pause, and then a heavy single stroke. There is a double significance in this. The century will be announced by 20 strokes, and 1901 in actual effect as well.

A mothers' club of 25 matrons, of Chicago, adopted a street gamin of 11 years, and set about making a useful member of society of him. The boy stood it for a few weeks, taking directions from his 25 mothers, not infrequently pointing in 25 ways. Finally recollections of the one mother he had elsewhere in the city came upon him, and he ran away and found her. Thereupon he informed his 25 foster-mothers: "I ain't no 25 kids, and I ain't going to be good no 25 different ways all at once."

"The people of the United States really know very little about my country," says Manuel Sanebez, a Mexican capitalist. "The Americans from the United States are in good demand all over Mexico, and command good wages, where the natives and Spaniards and Italians are not wanted at any price. I am connected with a company which is manufacturing dynamite and nitroglycerin, and we employ none but Americans in our factories."

While doing a cakewalk in a Cincinnati theater a few nights ago an actress named Gertrude Swiggert wore a pair of heavy brogans. An unusually violent kick threw off one of the shoes, which hit the umpah man in the orchestra on the nose. The musician, on the spur of the moment, threw it at the girl, landing it neatly on her right eye. The girl fled from the stage and the audience cheered, thinking it was all part of the show.

They have no use for barometers down in Maine. They simply put a piece of gingerbread out at the door, and know when the gingerbread is moist and pliable that rain may be expected, and that when it becomes crisp a dry spell is coming. As for thermometers, they say: "What's the good of them—any fool knows when it's hot or cold."

An editor at Bowersville, Md., acknowledges that a sad mistake was made when his paper announced under the obituary heading that Hi-Slocum had moved to Philadelphia, but adds that his foreman used to live in that city and thinks that is sufficient excuse.

A Colorado report is to the effect that there have been 73 murders committed in Denver and vicinity since the repeal of the state capital punishment law. Of the murderers but nine have received sentences of life imprisonment.

A New York paper reports that a man in that city spanked his wife in order to spite his mother-in-law. That man is mean enough to kick his neighbor's child because its father doesn't vote his ticket.

It is said that excellent lamp wicks may be made out of men's soft felt hats, by cutting them into strips the width required, letting them soak a couple of hours in vinegar, and then drying them.

The recent sales of real estate in Galveston show that current property values are held at only about one-half the figures prevailing prior to the storm.

A Bealst. "So you let your leading man go?" "I had to," answered Mr. Stormington Barnes. "He was too realistic in his ideas."

"Interfered with your work on the stage?" "No, not on the stage. In the box office. He wanted real money."—Washington Star.

Another Customer Lost. Mrs. De Painteur—This stuff won't do at all, and you will have to take it back. It doesn't harmonize with my complexion.

New Assistant (convincingly)—But, madam, it harmonized with the com-

The ringing of the old statehouse bell to usher in the twentieth century is already troubling the minds of Philadelphia's patriotic citizens, says an exchange of that city. Last year the problem of striking two naughts