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

WESTWARD.		STATIONS.	EASTWARD	
P M	A M		A M	P M
2 03	9 57	Sunbury	9 20	5 00
2 13	10 07	Selinsgrove Junction	9 09	4 50
2 19	10 12	Selinsgrove	9 04	4 45
2 28	10 21	Pawling	8 53	4 35
2 31	10 54	Kreamer	8 49	4 31
2 34	10 27	Meiser	8 46	4 28
2 40	10 33	Middleburg	8 40	4 22
2 46	10 38	Benfer	8 34	4 16
2 55	10 46	Beavertown	8 25	4 07
3 00	10 51	Adamsburg	8 20	4 02
3 07	10 57	Raubs Mills	8 13	3 55
3 13	11 03	McClure	8 07	3 49
3 22	11 13	Wagner	7 57	3 39
3 25	11 16	Shindle	7 54	3 36
3 30	11 21	Painterville	7 49	3 30
3 36	11 27	Maitland	7 43	3 24
3 45	11 35	Lewistown	7 35	3 15
3 47	11 37	Lewistown (Main Street	7 33	3 13
3 50	11 40	Lewistown Junction.	7 30	3 10

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

Trains leave Lewistown Junction:

4 52 a m, 10 13 a m, 1 10 p m, 3 30 p m 5 22 p m, 7 05 p m, 12 02 a m for Altoona, Pittsburg and the West.

For Baltimore and Washington 8 05 a m 9 30, 1 02, 1 38 4 33, 8 10 p m For Philadelphia and New York 5 58, 8 05, 9 30 a m, 1 02 1 33 4 33 and 11 16 p m For Harrisburg 8 10 p m

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

Train leaves Selinsgrove Junction daily for Sunbury and West.

9 25 a m, 12 58 p m, 5 33 p m.—Sunday 9 25 a m, 8 43 p m.

Trains leave Sunbury daily except Sunday:
1 21 a m for Buffalo, Erie and Canandaigua
5 10 a m for Bellefonte Erie and Canandaigua
9 42 a m for Lock Haven, Tyrone and the West.
1 10 p m for Bellefonte Kane Tyrone and Canandaigua
5 45 p m for Renovo and Elmira
8 40 p m for Williamsport

Sunday 1 21 a m for Buffalo via Emporium, 5 10 a m for Erie and Canandaigua
9 46 a m for Lock Haven and 8 53 p m for Williamsport

6 50 a m, 9 55 a m 2 00 and 5 48 p m for Wilkesbarre and Hazelton
6 10 a m, 10 10 a m, 2 05 p m, 5 45 p m for Shamokin and Mount Carmel
Sunday 9 55 a m for Wilkesbarre

EASTWARD.

Trains leave Selinsgrove Junction

10 05 a m, daily arriving at Philadelphia 3 17 p m New York 5 53 p m Baltimore 3 11 p m Washington 4 10 p m

5 34 p m daily arriving at Philadelphia 10 20 p m New York 3 53 a m, Baltimore 9 45 p m Washington 10 55 p m.

8 42 p m. daily arriving at Philadelphia 4 50 a m, New York 7 13 a m, Baltimore 2 30 a m Washington 4 05 a m

Trains also leave Sunbury:

2 27 a m daily arriving at Philadelphia 6 52 a m Baltimore 6 35 a m Washington 7 45 a m New York 9 33 a m Weekdays, 10 38 a m Sundays.

7 50 p m week days arriving at Philadelphia 12 48 a m, New York 2 13 p m, Baltimore 11 50 a m, Washington 1 00 p m.

1 55 p m, week days arriving at Philadelphia 6 24 p m, New York 9 30 p m, Baltimore 6 00 p m Washington 7 15 p m

Trains also leave Sunbury at 9 50 a m and 5 25 and 8 31 p 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.

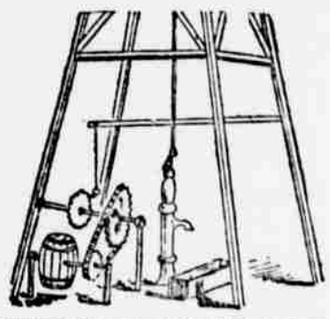
The Practical Farmer is one of the best farm papers published, issued weekly, at $1.00 year. The year book contains 600 pages in which there is a fund of information that is useful to the farmer. The price of this book alone is 50 cents. and the Year Book for only $1.65.

THE DAIRY

CHURNING BY WIND.

There Is No Good Excuse for Doing This Work by Hand in These Days of Machinery.

Churning by wind saves labor; whether the windmill be factory made galvanized iron or some five-dollar homemade go-devil affair matters not. The cut shows the lower portion of a windmill's framework, the power being transmitted by the rod connected with the top of the well. A drive-wheel turned by the windmill, a clutch or ratchet, and a pulley wheel on the churn are the machinery used.



CHURNING BY WINDMILL POWER.

My drive wheel is a silent clutch wheel, but those who have none can use an old mower wheel, as illustrated, with a ratchet wheel on the shaft. An old pinion would make a fair substitute for the ratchet. The catch lever is boxed loosely to the shaft and connected with the pumping rod.

The speed can be changed by having two or more holes in the lever. This device changes the reciprocal motion into circular by means of old castings which can be found on every farm. It will not do to use a piston on a windmill for such a purpose, as it is liable to stop on the "dead center," then when the wind freshens the result would be to smash things unless some one were there to start it past the center. But with the ratchet appliance it needs no watching. The churn always starts when the wind moves the windmill. The upward stroke alone does the work. The momentum of the heavy iron wheel keeps up motion during the down stroke. There is no good excuse for churning by hand and letting the wind fly past.—E. C. Bennett, in Farm and Home.

FINISHING TOUCHES.

They Distinguish the Work of the Progressive Dairyman from That of the Cow-Keeper.

The scrupulous neatness shown in the care of cows; the cleanliness of the stable and the milk vessels; the practice of milking with clean, dry hands and discarding the first streams drawn from each teat; the removal of milk from the stable to a clean milk room for weighing, straining and aeration as soon as it is drawn; keeping the milk at a low temperature in summer and preventing its freezing in winter; careful delivery of the milk or cream in fine condition at the factory; careful attention to the comfort of the cow in summer as well as in winter; to the quality, quantity and composition of the cow's feed and the water supply; forethought and preparation for an abundant supply of pasture or soiling crops, such as will keep up the milk flow summer and winter without interruption during the entire period of lactation; these are some of the finishing touches which distinguish the work of the dairyman from that of a cow-keeper, the practice of the thoroughbred from that of the scrub dairyman.

A well-kept horse and an attractive wagon and harness; a neat, intelligent and obliging deliveryman; shining cans and measures; sterilized, sweet-smelling, well-filled bottles, with the intelligent care of the milk from cow to customer, are some of the finishing touches that build up a retail milk trade at paying prices, and distinguish a thoroughbred dairyman from a scrub cow-keeper and milk-peddler.

In every branch of dairy work, the profit and satisfaction is realized from careful attention to the finishing touches.—Dairy and Creamery.

TIMELY DAIRY NOTES.

Great care should be had in drying up a cow.

A great many spoiled udders can be traced to carelessness in drying up.

Buttermilk is very beneficial in many kinds of stomach troubles, and is healthful for everyone.

Don't expect your milch cow to furnish her quota of milk and butter if she be left to hustle with the rest of the stock. If she is to do her best she must be fed regularly and well, and must be protected from the cold storms and sudden changes of winter. Winter milking don't pay unless the cow is well treated.

Dehorned cattle are more peaceable, easier to fatten, more contented, and can be cared for easier than cattle with horns. While the operation may be painful it is not as cruel as allowing large cattle with horns to harass the smaller animals. The stock owner will save many times the amount of money it will cost him to have his animals dehorned, in feed alone.—Farm Journal.

Consider carefully what implements are best suited to your land, buy them

HOME BUTTER-MAKING.

Some Reasons Why Private Dairying Should Not Be Allowed to Pass Away.

A correspondent of the Michigan Farmer puts up a strong argument for the private dairy instead of patronizing the creamery. He says it would cost him about $300 a year to send the milk from his 20 cows to the creamery and pay for making it into butter. It costs some people more than that, as they have to keep an extra man, extra team and extra wagon; also find fuel to heat water for cleaning cans and for heating the skim-milk for calves and pigs. Instead of this he spends about two hours a day, or 600 hours in a year, taking care of his milk and making butter, which is equal at above rates to 50 cents an hour for his time. All his utensils, aside from the separator, cost him less than $15, have been in use ten years and are good for 25 years more. Most of the creamery patrons receive about 14 cents net a pound for their butter, which he thinks is pretty poor business. He acknowledges that in the general market creamery butter is quoted higher than dairy butter, but a large percentage of dairy butter is sold to private customers at a better price than creamery butter, and he thinks three-fourths of the private families in Grand Rapids use dairy butter, and most of them do so because they prefer it to creamery butter. We are glad there is one who thinks that private dairies can compete successfully with the creameries, for we have feared that the creameries were getting in such favor that dairymen might think a farm was no use unless near a creamery, cheese factory, condensary or milk route, while we feel sure that a young, healthy and industrious couple who had a good knowledge of dairying and other branches of farming, especially the raising of young stock, pigs and poultry, could make a good living on a good farm if they were not within 20 miles of either of those conveniences, or even within 20 miles of a railroad. The secret would be to reduce all crops into such shape that the most value could be got at the least weight, and that the time of marketing would not be every day or at any time when the cash was needed at home. Butter, cheese, wool, salt pork, bacon and ham, eggs and dressed poultry find a market any day in the week, and so do apples and potatoes.—American Cultivator.

NUTS AS DAILY FOOD.

When Eaten by Themselves They Do Not Constitute a Perfect Article of Human Diet.

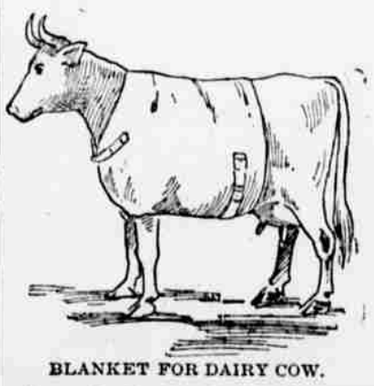
As indicated by the numerous nut foods on the market and the discussions in papers and magazines of systems of diet in which nuts play a prominent part, there is a quite general interest in the subject. The claims made for some nut foods often seem extravagant and unreasonable. Apparently they lack any lines of experimental evidence, nor is it probable that the best-informed physiologists would advise the wholesale use of nuts as a diet to the exclusion of more usual and generally accepted foods.

According to the Maine experiment station, from 50 to 65 per cent. of the nuts most commonly eaten (almonds, Brazil nuts, filberts, hickory nuts, pecans and walnuts) is shell. These nuts contain little water. The protein is fairly high, but fat constitutes the largest part of the edible portion. The carbohydrates, which usually occur in large proportion in vegetable foods, are present only in small amounts. The chestnut is an exception, containing, as it does, nearly 40 per cent. carbohydrates. The percentage in cocoanuts, acorns and hickory nuts is also fairly high. The meat of nuts (excepting those last mentioned) contains nearly 50 times as much fat and less than one-fifth as much carbohydrates as wheat flour, and has about double the fuel value, i. e., energy-producing power. A pound of unshelled nuts will furnish about half as much protein and the same amount of energy as a pound of flour. Owing to their high fuel value and low protein content, nuts would not make a well-balanced food when eaten by themselves.

KEEPING COWS WARM.

How to Make a Serviceable Blanket of Old Carpet or Waste Burlap, Doubled.

The stable ought to be warm enough to keep the cattle comfortable, but many are not, and the owners despair of making them warm enough. In cold barns the cows as



BLANKET FOR DAIRY COW.

well as the horses should be blanketed. To cover the most vital part of the cow the blanket need not cover the rump, and thus will not need to go back far enough to bother the milker, or to get soiled by the cow lying on a moist platform. The cut shows a good form for a cow's blanket. It can be made of old carpet or [illegible]

A half forgotten state law in Maine permits the seizure of real or personal property of any inhabitant of a town which is unable to pay its debts. A Bangor attorney obtained a judgment against the town of Otis and sent an officer to collect. Finding the town treasury empty, the officer proceeded under the statute mentioned and seized a yoke of oxen belonging to one of the selectmen and a dozen cows belonging to other citizens. Other creditors threaten similar action.

Winston Churchill, the English war correspondent, who has come to this country to lecture, says that after careful study of many nations he has concluded that the distinguishing characteristic of English-speaking people, as compared with other white races, is that they wash, and wash at regular intervals. "England and America," he says, "are divided by an ocean of salt water, but they are united by a bathtub of soap and fresh water."

A landlord recently walked into a Salem (Mass.) store and ordered his tenant to vacate. The tenant meekly listened to the command, and then, exhibiting a constable's badge, ordered the landlord to vacate the premises under the threat of arrest for trespass upon the tenant's store. The astonished landlord got out.

A street car horse was placed on exhibition at the New York horse show as a thoroughbred with a pedigree that extended clear back to the discovery of Kentucky and escaped detection. This was done, says a New York exchange, to clinch the fact that people attend such affairs only to see the thoroughbreds in the society boxes.

After working as a locomotive engineer on the Baltimore & Ohio railroad for just half a century, Joseph West, of Cumberland, Md., has been retired on a pension at the age of 75. In all the years of his employment he never received the slightest injury, never had a wreck of any consequence and at no time was a man of his crew killed.

The Boston Journal testifies to the following saying of a bright girl at Mount Holyoke college. It happened that they had hash for supper and meat balls the next morning for breakfast. "Yes," she said, as she glanced at the table, "Review of Reviews this morning."

A recent report says that near Marysville, O., the ground for a space 180 feet long and 75 feet wide has "dropped out of sight"—sunk 200 feet. The space has been filled with water, and the noise of the whirlpool can be heard a long distance. The neighbors are frightened.

A Chicago man proposes to have a Christmas tree for his eight dogs, which are all fond of candy. It is explained that the man has no children.

Football must be getting less hazardous. Insurance companies will now take risks for limited amounts on players.

The Boston Globe comes very near stating a fact when it asserts that "liberty" is the most loosely employed term in the English language. The Globe quotes approvingly from a speech delivered in the senate by the late Senator Davis, of Minnesota, in which the Globe says he rebuked the selfishness masquerading under the name of liberty in the following terms: "People prate about liberty, and define that liberty as the liberty of the particular class they are speaking for. The only liberty worth having in this country is the equal liberty of all men alike. Liberty in its philosophical and common-sense definition consists in that right of each individual to exercise the greatest freedom of action up to, and not beyond, that point where it impinges upon the like exercise of freedom of action by every other man. Beyond that it is the destruction of the liberty of the weak by the stronger, a subversion of the very theory of the republic."

A Loosely Employed Term.

Bishop Thompson, of Mississippi, said the other day: "I suppose there is a larger percentage of old men in Mississippi than in any other state—at least it seems so to me, and I have seen a good many. By old men I mean from 80 to 90. They are not decrepit old men, who hug the fireside, but are quite lively old fellows." "How do you account, bishop, for this large proportion of old men in Mississippi?" asked some one. "Well," said the bishop, "there is no chance to become rich in Mississippi. Everybody knows it and does not worry himself into an early grave trying to."

The expedient of allowing a carrier pigeon, alleged to have been stolen, to fly away from the court in order that its home might be known, was adopted in East Orange, N. J., the other day, with such success that George Bennett was held for the grand jury on a charge of larceny. He had been accused of stealing game cocks and a homing pigeon from Robert Enraig, but the evidence was so conflicting that it was decided to send the pigeon out and see where it went. Shortly after it had been released the dove was found in Enraig's loft.

His Ambition.

Wigg—Isn't it funny the way Lodger is always joining some new society?

Wagg—Well, he confided in me that he hopes to become famous some day as the sole survivor of something or other.—Cleveland Leader.

A Lonely Mortal.

Bilkins—How do do? Had the grip yet?

Wilkins—No.

Bilkins—I'm sorry for you, old fellow. What on earth do you talk about when you meet people?—N. Y. Weekly.

With Cupid as Referee.

"Let's play at archery," coyly she said.
Drooping her eyes and tossing her head.
"I am agreeable, let it be so.
You be the straw, I'll be the bow."
She drew him to her, she was not slow;
That was the thing to be done with a bow.
What of the arrow? Need I impart?
It made a bee line straight for his heart.
—Yonkers Statesman.

AMONG FRIENDS.

Alma—I made the acquaintance of my husband at a charity bazar.

Ella—I suppose he married you for charity's sake!—Meggendorfer Blaetter.

A Frost.

Though he receives as much applause
As any player in the land,
He played two hours at poker, once,

Philadelphia, Jan. 8.—When the tramp steamer Sheppy Allison reached her dock in the Delaware river yesterday the troubles that had followed three stowaways on the ship—Albert Foolue, 18 years, John Corrigan, 19 years, both of Brooklyn, N. Y., and John Davis, 21 years, of Harrison, N. J.—ever since they left Monte Carlo, were brought to a climax by their arrest as deserters from the United States navy. They were taken to the League Island navy yard and locked up. On Sept. 27 last these boys entered the service of Uncle Sam, shipping from Brooklyn as landsmen on the training ship Topeka. When the Topeka tied up at Villa Franque, a coaling station in the south of France, the crew was given 48 hours shore leave. In company with others of the crew they visited Monte Carlo, lost all their wealth and stayed two days over their time. When they returned they found the ship had sailed for Genoa, and later they stowed themselves away on the tramp steamer.

Nothing to Retract.

"You ought to take down that sign. You sold me some of these 'fresh mixed nuts' the other day," the indignant customer said, "and they're not fresh mixed nuts at all. When I took them home I found they were all old and strong."

"Nevertheless, ma'am," replied the man who kept the establishment, "that sign is a-going to stay right where it is. I mix those nuts fresh every few days, ma'am."—Chicago Tribune.

Never Fenced Him.

Irate Pa—Did you tell that dude who calls on you every other night that I am going to have the gas turned off promptly at ten p m?

Daughter—Yes, papa.

Irate Pa—And what did he say to that?

Daughter—He said he would consider it a personal favor if you would have it turned off at 8:30.—Chicago Daily News.

An Effort to Choose.

"What is the cause of this long and pensive silence?" asked a patriarch of the tribe.

"I am trying to reach a decision on a very difficult question," answered the barbarian. "I have been looking over these instruments of perpetual torture—tight patent leather shoes, high collars and starched shirts. I am trying to make up my mind whether I would rather be civilized or be shot."—Washington Star.

The Sole Exception.

The New Lodger—I must look for another room, Mrs. Chamberhall. The noise in the neighborhood last night was simply unbearable! Three times was I awakened by the shrieks of some person in agony.

Mrs. Chamberhall—Oh, please do not be hasty. It is but one night in the week when the painless dentist keeps open.—Judge.

Referred to Madame.

"Can't you help me? I'm about to start a little store," said the female applicant for help.

"What kind of a store?" asked the busy man, stopping for a minute at his work.

"A notion store, sir."

"Oh, you'd better see my wife; her head is full of notions."—Yonkers Statesman.

Might Fill the Bill.

Lady—I want a dog that will look terribly fierce, but won't ever bite.

Dealer (meditatively)—I guess you'd better get an iron one, mum.—N. Y. Weekly.

His Suspicions Aroused.

"Mamma," said Johnny, "I don't believe this is a health food."

"Why not, son?"

"It tastes good."—Chicago Tribune.

No Need of Printing.

New Boarder—I see they have no bill-of-fare here.

Old Boarder—Don't worry. You'll soon learn it.—N. Y. Weekly.

Exception to the Rule.

"A woman doesn't always have the last word, does she?"

"Oh, no; sometimes she is talking to another woman."—Tit-Bits.

A Comprehensive Answer.

"Johnny," queried the teacher, "what letter comes after A?"

"All the rest of them," [illegible]