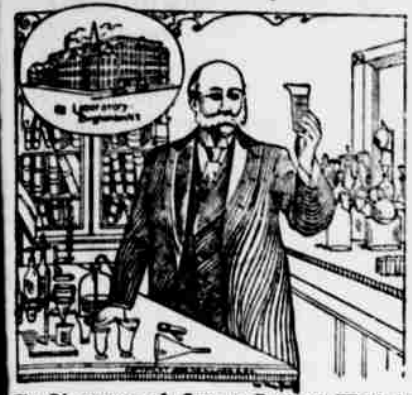


**The Eminent Kidney and Bladder Specialist.**



The Discoverer of Swamp-Root at Work in His Laboratory.

There is a disease prevailing in this country most dangerous because so deceptive. Many sudden deaths are caused by it—heart disease, pneumonia, heart failure or apoplexy are often the result of kidney disease. If kidney trouble is allowed to advance the kidney-poisoned blood will attack the vital organs, or the kidneys themselves break down and waste away cell by cell. Then the richness of the blood—the albumen—leaks out and the sufferer has Bright's Disease, the worst form of kidney trouble.

Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, the new discovery is the true specific for kidney, bladder and urinary troubles. It has cured thousands of apparently hopeless cases, after all other efforts have failed. At druggists in fifty-cent and dollar sizes. A sample bottle sent free by mail, also a book telling about Swamp-Root and its wonderful cures. Address Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., and mention this paper.

**PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD, Sunbury & Lewistown Division.**

In effect Nov. 25, 1900.

EASTWARD.		STATIONS.		EASTWARD.	
8:05	Sunbury	8:30	P. M.	9:25	5:10
10:07	Selinsgrove Junction	9:09	4:30		
10:12	Selinsgrove	9:14	4:35		
10:21	Pawling	8:53	4:35		
10:24	Kearney	7:42	3:29		
10:27	Meiser	4:46	4:28		
10:33	Middleburg	8:49	4:22		
10:38	Henfer	8:34	4:16		
10:46	Beaumont	8:25	4:07		
10:51	Adamsburg	8:20	4:02		
10:57	Raube Mills	8:13	3:55		
11:03	McClure	8:07	3:49		
11:13	Wagner	7:57	3:39		
11:16	Shindle	7:51	3:36		
11:21	Painterville	7:49	3:30		
11:27	Maitland	7:45	3:24		
11:35	Lewistown	7:35	3:15		
11:37	Lewistown (Main Street)	7:33	3:13		
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: 12 a. m., 10:15 a. m., 11:0 p. m., 12:30 p. m., 7:07 p. m.

**PHILADELPHIA & ERIE R. R. DIVISION.**

**NORTHERN & WESTERN RAILWAY**

Train leaves Sunbury daily for Philadelphia and Harrisburg 8:10 p. m.

Train leaves Sunbury daily for Philadelphia and Harrisburg 8:10 p. m.

**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 the nation and world, the most reliable market reports, unexcelled agricultural departments, 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 papers published, issued weekly, for \$1.00 year. The year book contains 100 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 formerly \$1.50.

In a recent issue of London Black and White we find the following: "It is extraordinary what a small amount of interest aroused by the mighty political campaign in the United States. The ordinary dweller in less exciting countries has but a hopelessly inadequate notion of the upheaval that these presidential elections involve. The industry of the whole vast nation comes to a standstill for months; meetings are packed with tens of thousands of respectable people, who listen for an hour in a perfectly orderly fashion and with the keenest interest to a political address; gigantic processions, whose numbers run into six figures, pass through serried ranks of respectful onlookers. Everything, in fact, is done on a Gorgonian scale, to excite the feelings of the populace and rouse them to a fever-heat of enthusiasm; yet there is never scarcely a breach of the peace or a discreditable display of party feeling by the masses who might be expected to be most easily moved. It is a wonderful instance of the curious contrast in the American character—excitable to a degree about anything directly concerning the individual, and absolutely lethargic about things with which he has no personal connection. They vote by the million, but they do not see what they will get by growing excited over it. So they vote calmly. If we were to have the same tactics in this country at an election we should have a civil war."

This may be true in the main, but that there are times when the lawless element is in evidence is equally true. Numerous instances of vicious partisanship were recorded during the recent presidential campaign in various parts of the country and an occasional broken head was the result. Still we may justly claim to be a reasonable and orderly people in our elections, national and local.

There is something so manly and lovable about Mark Twain that everybody will heartily endorse what is said of him by David F. St. Clair in Success: "Mr. Clemens says he went around the world to satisfy his conscience. The great humorist has, however, afforded an inspirational example to all his debt-ridden countrymen. Doubtless many of them, when he had paid his debts, have been incited to pay theirs, rather than go through bankruptcy. They are satisfied that the Twain method of wiping out old scores is a good one. First, we simply laughed at Twain's jokes. Then we discovered that they are literature. Next we learned, against our will, that the humorist is something else—a serious soul, who does not love the laughter he provokes. And at length the humorist turns out to be the most striking example of honesty in the country, a quality that the world has tried to deny to all jokers. Here is a man who can exemplify his country's gift of humor and its honor at the same time."

When Benjamin Franklin died in 1790 he left \$5,000 each to the cities of Boston and Philadelphia, to be kept invested for a period of 100 years, and the entire accumulation devoted to the end of a century to certain public objects. How great a difference there can be in financial management is shown by the fact that the Boston fund now amounts to \$366,880 and that of Philadelphia to but little over \$100,000. Boston has decided to spend the money for a branch of the public library, to be called the Franklin institute, especially used for classes and lectures in history and science and for instruction in applied arts and mechanics. Philadelphia will turn over its Franklin fund to the park commissioners for an art gallery.

Music will be a prominent feature in the Pan-American exposition, to be held in Buffalo next year from May 1 to November 1. The Temple of Music, a free treatment of Spanish renaissance architecture, is octagonal in form with pavilions at the corners, a dome 136 feet high and seating capacity for 2,000 persons. A \$10,000 organ is to be constructed in the building and two recitals will be given daily. The saengerfest of the North American saengerbund will open in Buffalo June 24, and the choruses will be among the largest ever seen in this country. Lovers of music in Buffalo have formed a company with a capital of \$40,000, divided into 1,600 shares at \$25, each share entitling the holder to two season tickets to the saengerfest.

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 Euraig, 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 Euraig's loft.

A Sharon (Pa.) pastor on a recent Sunday cut his sermon short and dismissed the congregation because certain members habitually slept during his discourse. He then handed in his resignation.

**The national irrigation congress, which was in session in Chicago recently, is to make another appeal to the Arid States.**

present session to take up this difficult irrigation problem, though the outlook for action is not very hopeful. At the last session \$100,000 was appropriated for the purpose of making surveys of water sources, which is regarded as a stepping stone for further action by congress. But that does not necessarily follow. Congress took action to set aside reservoir sites several years ago, but that was not followed up. In fact, a strong and partly successful effort was made by western men to undo what had been done in that direction. This, very truly says the Philadelphia Press, is a great problem and must be carefully considered. Secretary Hitchcock, in his last annual report, estimated that the arid land of the west, if properly reclaimed, would support a population of no less than 50,000,000. Other reports say that with irrigation the waste lands would be worth at least \$50,000,000. It is generally conceded that these lands ought to be reclaimed. But it will be a costly undertaking, and perhaps only the government can undertake it. Moreover, the longer the work is delayed the more difficult it will be to do, because private interests are absorbing so much of the water supply. The alternative proposition is for the government to deed to the various states all the arid public lands within their respective borders, and to grant to them the use of such reservoir sites, water and forest reservations as shall be necessary to reclaim the waste districts. This meets with opposition, but it seems the most feasible plan. There is no doubt that if the work could be carried out by the government on business principles and the reclaimed land sold for its value it would be a paying investment. But we fear that the business feature of it would soon disappear, if it ever existed from the start. Congress is too much given to legislation for short hours, big pay, long vacations, and other things of that kind to make any government work pay. And so it would be with the reclaimed arid lands. If, by the expenditure of enormous millions of dollars, the government once reclaimed the waste lands a bill would probably be rushed through giving them away. Under the circumstances it would be much better for the states, under proper restrictions, to be allowed to do the work. But there will be difficulty about the reservoirs and water supplies which in many cases will involve the rights of more than one state. Hence it is not an easy problem, but it is a very important one, and should be solved as early as possible.

In an address before the Educational alliance in New York a few nights ago Hon. Abram S. Hewitt predicted that in the coming century "the spirit of commercialism will steadily grow less strong and the spirit of altruism stronger. I believe that the rule do unto others as you would have others do unto you will more generally prevail than in all the centuries which have gone before." Mr. Hewitt also said in his study of future sociology: "A school is better than a jail; a college is better than a state prison. Every dollar spent in education is a dollar saved. When it is not spent for education it has to be doled out for police expenditure." Much food for thought in these few sentences.

In a Washington building there is an elevator man who seems to be perfection in affability, and the way he makes people happy has often been the subject of comment. An instance of this follows: A few days ago a lady approached him and after getting in his car thus addressed him: "I want to see a man whose name I do not know, and I do not know, either, what office he is employed in." "I am well acquainted with the gentleman you refer to," was the instant reply of the elevator man, "and he has just stepped out." The lady left the car seemingly entirely satisfied with the information she had received.

An authority on bacteriology says that many diseases may be traced to the eating of unwashed fruit, and particularly of unwashed grapes. After washing some grapes which had stood for a long time in a basket on a fruit stand the man of science found that the water contained tubercle bacilli in sufficient quantities to kill a guinea pig in two days. Two other guinea pigs which were inoculated with the germ-infected water died within six weeks.

Watermelons of northern growth may be enjoyed in winter by following the plan adopted by "Uncle Mike" Morris, a farmer living near Stanhope, Ia. Last summer he selected a number of choice melons and put them in a cave, after sealing the stems with wax. Last week he cut one and found it as fresh and crisp as though it had just been taken from the vine. All this is vouched by a local paper.

Some statistician discovers that the average woman carries 40 to 60 miles of hair on her head.

**CATARRH: FORERUNNER OF CONSUMPTION.**



**CATARRH IS A CONSTITUTIONAL OR BLOOD DISEASE,**

and far beyond the reach of mere local remedies. Those who rely upon them for a cure lose valuable time, meet with disappointment and allow the disease to take firmer hold. Only a real blood remedy can reach this troublesome and dangerous disease. S. S. S. cures Catarrh because it first cleanses and builds up the blood, purifies it, makes it rich and healthy, stimulates and poisons accumulations.

Mrs. Josephine Polhill, of Due West, S. C., writes: "I had Catarrh, which became so deep-seated that I was entirely deaf in one ear, and all inside of my nose, including part of the throat, sloughed off. When the disease had gone this far the physician gave me up as incurable. I determined to try S. S. S. as a last resort, and began to improve at once. It seemed to get at the seat of the disease, and after a few weeks' treatment I was entirely cured, and for more than seven years have had no sign of the disease."

S. S. S. is made of roots, herbs and barks of wonderful tonic and purifying properties. It is the only vegetable blood purifier known, and a certain and safe cure for all blood troubles. Send for our book on Blood and Skin Diseases, and at the same time write our physicians about your case. They will cheerfully give you any information or advice wanted. We make no charge for this.



SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., ATLANTA, GA.

The question as to the recognition of which cigarettes are entitled under the law was considered by the United States supreme court recently in an opinion rendered in the case of William B. Austin vs. the state of Pennsylvania. The case originated in the state of Tennessee, and it called into question the validity of the state law regulating the sale of this article of commerce on the ground that it was an infringement of the right of congress to regulate interstate commerce, says the Washington Star. The Tennessee supreme court upheld the law, and the decision sustained that verdict, though not without disapproval of some of the positions taken, and then upon a very narrow margin, four out of nine members joining in a dissenting opinion and another member of the court (Justice White) placing his dissent upon grounds different from those announced by Justice Brown, who handed down the opinion. The Tennessee court had held that cigarettes are not an article of commerce. With this view Justice Brown took issue, and he delivered quite a dissertation upon the subject. Whatever is an object of barter and sale, he said, an article of commerce, and must be so recognized. Tobacco had been such an article for 400 years. It had been made the subject of taxation, and, indeed, had become more widely scattered than any other vegetable. Probably, he added, no other vegetable has contributed so much to the comfort and solace of the human race. This being the case, it was entirely beyond the bounds to say that tobacco was not an article of commerce. He then took notice of the claim that cigarettes are an especially harmful form of tobacco, and while he conceded that this might be the case, he remarked that this claim was of comparatively recent origin. Still, he held that cigarettes are as much a subject of state regulation as is liquor, and he further held that while no state law could prohibit importation in original packages it was entirely competent for a legislature to regulate the sale because of the original belief in the deleterious effect of the article. There was a dissenting opinion of Justice Shiras, in which the chief justice and Justice Brewer and Peckham joined. They based their dissent upon the theory that congress has exclusive control of interstate commerce.

As the national census and a general election came together in the year 1900, it is easy to obtain the true ratio between the population and the number of voters. The total registration in St. Louis for the recent election was 136,649, and the official census population is 375,238. The ratio is one registered voter to 420 inhabitants. But the actual vote of St. Louis was 124,937, the number registered but not voting reaching 117,712. The ratio of the actual votes to population in St. Louis was 4.60. Missouri's total vote was 683,635, and its population by the census of 1890 is 3,106,665. The ratio of voters

to population in this state is 4.54. In general the ratio varies considerably. Indianapolis reports a ratio of 3.71, St. Paul, 6.16, and Boston 6.50. That of New York city as consolidated is 3.84, Chicago is 4.75, Philadelphia's, 5.50, and Baltimore's 4.50. The average for 21 large cities is 4.25.

Lorne L. Salley, a 70-year-old veteran of the civil war living at Freeport, Ind., received a pension of \$25 per month and applied for an increase to \$40. There was some irregularity in his affairs and this was discovered when his application was considered. The result was that his entire pension was taken away. The old man brooded over the matter and began to fail rapidly. He absolutely refused all food for weeks, and died on Thanksgiving day.

Judge Clifford Smith, of Cedar Falls, Ia., holds that good citizens are needed more in this country than mere voters. Therefore he refused to grant naturalization papers to several foreigners who came before him because they were unable to understand some simple questions which he put to them. None of them could either read or write English, and the judge told them that he did not think they were as yet ready for citizenship.

A young woman of Saco, Me., recently purchased a pretty bit of bric-a-brac at a great bargain. Soon after, the wrist club, of which she is a member, met at her home, and her chagrin could hardly be imagined when she discovered that the fortunate winner of this article was the very clerk who sold it.

The mortality statistics for the District of Columbia during the past 12 months show a startling record of tuberculosis of the lungs. The mortality from all causes was 5,553, and of these 713 were victims of consumption—an average mortality from this one disease of 13.69 for each week in the year.

Illinois is the largest manufacturer of oleomargarine in the country, with an annual output of 39,000,000 pounds, or 46 per cent. of all that is made in the United States. Pennsylvania comes next with 11,000,000 pounds.

The percentage of illiteracy in Kansas is less than that in any state in this union, or in any country on the globe save Belgium.

Some years ago the word preparedness came into use. Kipling had it in one of his articles, and Capt. Mahan and Capt. Mahan preparedness gave it a larger vogue. Then it began to appear in almost every naval and military paper. To-day, very truly observes the Philadelphia Saturday Evening Post preparedness is the keynote of national and international politics. The chances are that not one in a hundred of the ships which cost millions will ever be engaged in a fight; but all the vast machinery, all the cost, all the effectiveness of modern invention, the whole idea represents preparedness for any emergency. A big navy is a great influence. It impresses delinquent nations more than any amount of diplomacy or correspondence. It is an apology or a bill of damages is due, a naval demonstration does more to collect the bill than any other agency. Moreover, a big navy advertises the nation. In this country the whole tendency is toward a larger development upon the seas. Our shipyards are doing greater work; our maritime companies are stretching forth in spite of the laws which bind them; our commerce is reaching to every civilized settlement. Of course the navy must expand in accordance with all this growth, and it is a fact that all the parties in congress agree to larger appropriations in every session of congress. A year ago the total reached \$63,000,000—the largest in the history of the nation. The new appropriation will probably call for \$10,000,000 more, and thus the increase will go on until our naval expenditures will probably exceed \$100,000,000 every twelvemonth.

A Milwaukee wheelman tells a good joke on himself. The other evening he left his bicycle with a friend who is

employed in a store on Michigan street. The following morning the friend took the wheel to go on an errand, leaving it in front of a store on West Water street, where he made a call. Just then the owner chanced to come along. He recognized the wheel, and, seeing an opportunity for a little fun, took out his trouser guards, put them on, mounted the wheel and rode away. When the borrower reappeared on the walk he found his bicycle. Turning pale as death he hurried to the police station and reported the theft. The police were given a description of the bicycle and now the owner of the wheel is afraid to ride his own bike for fear of being arrested as a thief.

The census shows some queer things about Texas. For instance, Bailey county has but four residents, Cockeran has 25; Andrews, 37; Lynn, 47; Dawson, 36. Twenty-five others have less than 500. Some counties have no running stream within their borders, some are hundreds of miles from a railroad, and others are almost wholly inhabited by prairie dogs, jack rabbits and rattlesnakes. Tom Green county, the largest in the state, has 45,000 square miles, which is larger than the whole state of Ohio, and has but 6,804 inhabitants.

The shirtwaist for men promises to be extremely popular next summer. Salesmen for furnishing houses who are now on the road are sending in large orders for shirtwaists for next spring, and report that the demand will probably be heavy. Manufacturers report that the demand for such garments has far exceeded their expectations, and that they will be compelled to make up many more goods in that shape than they anticipated.

A woman was haled to court in West-morland, Kan., because she had ignored a summons as a witness. On being asked the reason for her contemptuous act, she gravely replied: "O, we have smallpox down in our house, or I thought you might be kinder sorter prejudiced ag'in it." Court was instantly adjourned, and the judge, sheriff and onlookers tumbled over each other in trying to get outside.

A queer judicial tangle is reported from Osage county, Kan. It seems that a young woman sued her husband for divorce and got it, but after the decree had been granted it was discovered that the husband was not yet of age, and therefore could not be sued in a court of law. It is said that the difficulty may be overcome by appointing a guardian for the boy and then suing through him.

Three Baltimore meat dealers were fined for selling red frankfurter sausages, colored by means of an aniline dye, although an expert testified that the dye was a coal tar preparation containing no arsenic, and was a perfectly healthy article of food.

Mr. Stout, of the Wisconsin senate, is giving to his town—Menominee—a \$60,000 public clubhouse, gymnasium, natatorium, bowling alley, etc., all under one roof. The natural conclusion is that Mr. Stout wants his fellow townsmen to be stout also.

Property owners of the Fox lake region in Wisconsin have banded together to rid the waters of Fox, Grass and other lakes in the vicinity of the German carp, in order to keep the game fish which make those lakes famous from being driven out.

**A Cheap Delivrance.**

"Well, you look happy for a man who has just been 'touched.' Didn't I see you give a dollar to that fellow you were talking with a minute ago?" "You did. I am happy, too. He told me he would pay the money back to-morrow."

"Oh!"

"But it isn't his promise that makes me joyful. Oh no! He has bored me nearly to death during the past year or more with stories about his boy and by repeating to me what he considered the child's funny sayings. Now this is all ended forever. After this he will pretend not to see me when we meet. And I'd have gladly made it five dollars, if he had wanted that much."—Chicago Times-Herald.

**MAYDOLE'S HAMMER.**

(Benson's Plaster is Pain's Master.)

When Maydole was told that he made "a pretty good hammer," he said, "No, I don't make a 'pretty good hammer,' I make the best hammer that ever was made."

Every carpenter who saw a Maydole hammer wanted one. It was of the best material, perfectly balanced, and the head never flew off. Hammers were divided into two classes—1st, Maydole's; 2d, all the rest.

Plasters are separated by the same line of cleavage; 1st, Benson's Porous Plaster; 2d, all the rest. When, for rheumatic pain, a cold, a cough, kidney trouble or any other disease or ailment that may be treated externally, you ask for a plaster, any honest, reputable druggist will give you a Benson's. He knows it is incomparably the best, and he assumes that you know it too. As the name of Maydole stood for hammers the name of Benson stands for plasters—the "real thing." All the medicinal potencies that are valuable in a plaster are in Benson's. Capsicum, Strengthening and Belladonna plasters are out of date.

An army of physicians and druggists, and millions of the people, have written of Benson's Plaster as a remedy to be trusted. Benson's Plaster has fifty-five highest awards. Accept no substitute.

For sale by all druggists, or we will pay postage on any number ordered in the United States, on receipt of 25c. each. Seabury & Johnson, Mfg. Chemists, N.Y.