

DO YOU GET UP WITH A LAME BACK?

Money Trouble Makes You Miserable.

Almost everybody who reads the newspapers is sure to know of the wonderful cures made by Dr. Kliner's Swamp-Root, the great kidney, liver and bladder remedy.

It is the great medical triumph of the nineteenth century; discovered after years of scientific research by Dr. Kliner, the eminent kidney and bladder specialist, and is wonderfully successful in promptly curing back, kidney, bladder, uric acid troubles and Bright's Disease, which is the worst form of kidney trouble.

Dr. Kliner's Swamp-Root is not recommended for everything but if you have kidney or bladder trouble it will be found the remedy you need. It has been tested in many ways, in hospital work, in private practice, among the helpless poor to purchase relief and has proved so successful in every case that a special arrangement has been made by which all readers of this paper who have not already tried it, may have a sample bottle sent free by mail, also a book telling more about Swamp-Root and how to find out if you have kidney or bladder trouble.

When writing mention reading this generous offer in this paper and send your address to Dr. Kliner & Co., Birmingham, N. Y. The Home of Swamp-Root, regular fifty cent and smaller sizes are sold by all good druggists.

ANNIS VANIA RAILROAD

Sunbury & Lewistown Division.

In effect March 18, 1900.

STATION	STATIONS	EASTWARD
9:00	Sunbury	9:00 5:06
9:10	Selinsgrove Junction	9:09 4:56
9:15	Selinsgrove	9:04 4:45
9:22	Fawcett	8:53 4:35
9:25	Kremer	8:49 4:31
9:28	Miser	8:46 4:28
9:34	Middleburg	8:40 4:22
9:39	Benfer	8:34 4:16
9:47	Beavertown	8:28 4:07
9:52	Adamsburg	8:25 4:02
10:00	Dauphin Hills	8:13 3:45
10:05	North Pine	8:07 3:39
10:12	Wager	7:57 3:30
10:16	Shinde	7:54 3:30
10:21	Paintersville	7:49 3:20
10:25	Clinton	7:43 3:14
10:35	Lewistown	7:35 3:11
10:37	Lewistown (Main Street)	7:34 3:11
10:40	Lewistown Junction	7:30 3:10

PERPECTIVE VIEW.

Trains leave Sunbury 5:30 p. m., arrive Selinsgrove 5:45 p. m., leave Selinsgrove 6:00 p. m., arrive Sunbury 6:15 p. m.

Trains leave Lewistown Junction: 6:15 a. m., 11:10 a. m., 1:10 p. m., 5:20 p. m., 7:07 p. m. For Altoona, Pittsburg and the West. For Baltimore and Washington 8:05 a. m., 9:30 a. m., 1:30 p. m., 4:30 p. m., 1:02 p. m., 1:42 p. m., 4:33 p. m., 11:16 p. m. For Harrisburg 8:10 a. m., 11:16 p. m.

PHILADELPHIA & ERIE R. R. DIVISION

NORTHERN CENTRAL RAILWAY WESTWARD.

Trains leave Selinsgrove Junction daily for Altoona and West.

Trains leave Sunbury daily except Sunday: 6:15 a. m. for Buffalo, 10:21 a. m. for Erie and Canada.

Trains for Baltimore, Erie and Canada: 6:15 a. m. for Baltimore, 11:00 p. m. for Baltimore, Kane and Canada.

Trains for Erie and Canada: 6:15 a. m. for Erie, 8:45 p. m. for Erie, 8:45 p. m. for Erie.

Trains for Erie and Canada: 6:15 a. m. for Erie, 8:45 p. m. for Erie.

Trains for Erie and Canada: 6:15 a. m. for Erie, 8:45 p. m. for Erie.

Trains for Erie and Canada: 6:15 a. m. for Erie, 8:45 p. m. for Erie.

Trains for Erie and Canada: 6:15 a. m. for Erie, 8:45 p. m. for Erie.

Trains for Erie and Canada: 6:15 a. m. for Erie, 8:45 p. m. for Erie.

Trains for Erie and Canada: 6:15 a. m. for Erie, 8:45 p. m. for Erie.

Trains for Erie and Canada: 6:15 a. m. for Erie, 8:45 p. m. for Erie.

Trains for Erie and Canada: 6:15 a. m. for Erie, 8:45 p. m. for Erie.

Trains for Erie and Canada: 6:15 a. m. for Erie, 8:45 p. m. for Erie.

Trains for Erie and Canada: 6:15 a. m. for Erie, 8:45 p. m. for Erie.

Trains for Erie and Canada: 6:15 a. m. for Erie, 8:45 p. m. for Erie.

Trains for Erie and Canada: 6:15 a. m. for Erie, 8:45 p. m. for Erie.

Trains for Erie and Canada: 6:15 a. m. for Erie, 8:45 p. m. for Erie.

Trains for Erie and Canada: 6:15 a. m. for Erie, 8:45 p. m. for Erie.

Trains for Erie and Canada: 6:15 a. m. for Erie, 8:45 p. m. for Erie.

Trains for Erie and Canada: 6:15 a. m. for Erie, 8:45 p. m. for Erie.

Trains for Erie and Canada: 6:15 a. m. for Erie, 8:45 p. m. for Erie.

Trains for Erie and Canada: 6:15 a. m. for Erie, 8:45 p. m. for Erie.

Trains for Erie and Canada: 6:15 a. m. for Erie, 8:45 p. m. for Erie.

Trains for Erie and Canada: 6:15 a. m. for Erie, 8:45 p. m. for Erie.

Trains for Erie and Canada: 6:15 a. m. for Erie, 8:45 p. m. for Erie.

LIVE STOCK

A MODEL HOG HOUSE.

Description of an Economical Structure That Has Been in Use for Several Years.

The first cut gives an exact representation of the house in use by the writer. The dimensions are: Width, 16 feet; height in front, 14 feet; length depends upon the number of hogs to be kept; width of feeding alley, 5 feet; size of pens, 7x11; size of doors (A, Fig. 2), 2x3 feet. The door slides up and down. Underneath the upper floor is a pulley over each. A cord passes through this from door to alley, so that the door can be closed or opened at will.

B B are doors, the height of partitions, and are 20 inches in width, hung on hinges. These are fastened to a 2x6, standing flatwise to the alley, and supported upon floor joists on each side of door, to which partition boards are nailed. Partitions are 3 feet 10 inches in height. The door is fastened with a stick or bar made out of an inch board, a little above the center. This proves effective.

C C are troughs made out of 2x4 and 2x8, whole width of each pen. The door extends down to this only and not to the floor, and swings above a threshold nailed to trough and par-



PERPECTIVE VIEW.

titions. This avoids climbing over partitions, and if a scale is arranged in alley, it is an easy matter to educate one's self in the art of feeding by passing hogs out and in.

D D are doors to slide up and down supported by two 2x4's in each stall so as to transfer sows, or to leave open, and close one of the outside doors and use one pen for sleeping the other for feeding. This makes separation possible in winter, larger and smaller sows to be fed together.

F F are fenders in each pen, securely fastened, made out of 2x6 or 2x8, and set from 8 to 10 inches from floor, fastened edgewise as protection against overlying the pigs.

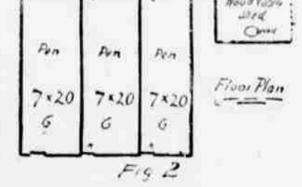
G G, front yards to hog house, with a permanent fence built 20 feet distant from building. A drive gate is left on each side of this yard, and the yard itself was divided by a movable fence. This forms, in breeding time a yard for each sow 7x20 feet. When not needed panels are removed and the yard is free as a driveway to gather manure.

K K are up-and-down slide gates 2x2 1/2 feet, fastened with pin above or to be raised so only small pigs can enter.

The lower room in hog house is 6 1/2 feet in clear between joists. The upper floor is supported by using 2x4 three and four feet apart and floored with inch boards nailed so as to avoid any danger of slipping. The loft is used for bedding, which keeps the house warm from above.

Over each pen and directly above the fender is a board fitted to let down straw and serve as a ventilator. The loft is filled through door opening into yard. Each pen has a half window of 7x8 glass directly over the fender, which slides sideways, so the house is well lighted and warm sun gets in each apartment.

Size of cook house, 14x16, with 14 foot studding. The loft is used for



INTERIOR ARRANGEMENT.

ground grain. The floor needs to be well supported with 2x8 joists. Grain descends through feed chute. Chamber is reached by ladder adjusted between two joists in center of the building under the upper alley way, hung on an iron rod and is swung up between joists when not needed.

The opening from cook-room to shed is provided with a slide door. P, door at end of alley. Hogs may be loaded here by having a step board, U, door into alley.

If a hog house only is required, the cooking-room can be omitted, to be built on later. But for the proper rearing and fattening of hogs that adjunct should not be omitted.—Theo. Louis, in Farm, Stock and Home.

An Ideal Coach Horse.

The qualities desired in a coach horse are size, symmetry, style, soundness, color and action.

VALUE OF TURNPIKES.

Improved Condition of Country Roads Has Helped the Cotton Planters of the South.

The building of up turnpikes, which has been active only of late years over the entire southern portion of the United States, and which has brought about much improved roads for public conveyance in all sections, and notably in the territory immediately contiguous to Memphis, has resulted in the planters and country merchants sending in a much larger percentage of their cotton on their wagons instead of turning it over to the railroads for transportation.

There is nothing that is so beneficial to the planters of the south as good roads for the easy marketing of their produce, and the farmers within a radius of 30 to 40 miles of Memphis have learned that these roads represent a great deal of saving to them on their cotton crop in that they make it possible for them to send their cotton into the city without too much strain on their teams and without too much wear and tear on their wagons. At the same time it is a reasonable proposition that since the roads have been improved as they have the planters and the merchants in the small towns who wish to market their cotton at this point can have much larger loads than they could before the turnpikes were extended and multiplied as they have been within the last decade.

In the early history of the cotton trade of this city almost the entire crop of this district was marketed on wagons, the railroad facilities at that time amounting to almost nothing. The wagons offered the only solution of the question of getting their cotton to this city, and, although there were no turnpikes, the cotton was brought here and large loads of groceries and provisions and other necessities of plantation life were carried back.

With the growth of the extensive network of railroads entering Memphis quite a change took place. These meant the solution of the problem of marketing cotton, and the wagons were largely relegated to the rear. The prices of cotton were high and the amount paid in freight for transportation infinitesimally small compared with the value received for the staple when sold. The farmers, the planters, the merchants, all jumped at the conclusion that the railroads were best, that the wagon method was too slow, and that it represented too much expenditure in the way of time and the wear and tear of the running gear of their wagons and only a small portion came in this way.

But the reduction in the price of cotton within the last few years and the fact that transportation rates were not reduced in proportion to the value of the staple made those owning cotton in this district, within a certain radius of the city, cast around for a new solution of the difficulty with which they were face to face. And the building of the turnpike proved the solution for which they were looking. These roads made it possible for larger loads to be hauled, for less wear and tear on the wagons, for less strain on the teams, and for quicker time, and the farmers felt that they had the railroads beat.

Turnpikes have been gradually increasing in the neighborhood of Memphis for the last 15 years, and with these the people living along these roads have gradually increased the amount of cotton coming to this city by wagons. The turnpike lately extended to Collierville, Tenn., has caused the merchants and owners of cotton in that town and between here and there to bring almost their entire holdings to this market on wagons, while before that time the bulk of the crop found its way to market on the railroads passing those points. The same is true of Holly Springs and the Hernando district, and other instances could also be given, but these will suffice.

The turnpikes have made it possible for the holders of cotton to fight the railroads on their rates by acting entirely independent of them in bringing their cotton in on their wagons. The latter is much the slower way, but there is generally some sacrifice necessary to bring about reforms of any kind, and the farmers and planters along the turnpike roads do not mind making the fight whenever they find it necessary.

The turnpikes and the railroads have both come to stay, and since the latter are being gradually extended and are continually tapping new territory, the percentage of cotton brought in over the turnpikes, as compared with that transported by the former, is steadily increasing. The higher prices of cotton promised the farmers this year may make them willing to pay the freights, but with the low prices, judging from the experience of the last two years, there will be a marked increase in the amount of cotton finding its way to this market on wagons.—Memphis Scimitar.

Unprofitable Dairy Cows.

One of the hardest things to get farmers to do is to cull out from their herds the unprofitable cows. The dairyman that carries on his business in a thoroughly scientific manner will be all the time culling out the animals that he believes to be unprofitable. Some of the heifers that are kept year after year in the hope that they may develop milking qualities. Yet some of these are so ill-formed in their udders that it can be easily seen that they can never be good milkers or profitable in any sense. If they are used for breeders they are not likely to produce offspring that will be profitable. The animals that are unprofitable must be hunted out and disposed of.—Farmers' Review.

SCROFULA

The Blighting Disease of Heredity.



In many respects Scrofula and Consumption are alike; they develop from the same general causes, both are hereditary and dependent upon an impure and impoverished blood supply. In consumption the disease fastens itself upon the lungs; in Scrofula the glands of the neck and throat swell and suppurate, causing ugly running sores; the eyes are inflamed and weak; there is an almost continual discharge from the ears, the limbs swell, bones ache, and white swelling is frequently a result, causing the diseased bones to work out through the skin, producing indescribable pain and suffering. Cutting away a sore or diseased gland does no good; the blood is poisoned. The old scrofulous taint which has probably come down through several generations has polluted every drop of blood.

Scrofula requires vigorous, persistent treatment. The blood must be brought back to a healthy condition before the terrible disease can be stopped in its work of destruction. Mercury, potash and other poisonous minerals usually given in such cases do more harm than good; they ruin the digestion and leave the system in a worse condition than before.

S. S. S. is the only medicine that can reach deep-seated blood troubles like Scrofula. It goes down to the very roots of the disease and forces every vestige of poison out of the blood. S. S. S. is the only purely vegetable blood purifier known. The roots and herbs from which it is made contain wonderful blood purifying properties, which no poison, however powerful, can long resist. S. S. S. stimulates and purifies the blood, increases the appetite, aids the digestion and restores health and strength to the enfeebled body. If you have reason to think you have Scrofula, or your child has inherited any blood taint, don't wait for it to develop, but begin at once the use of S. S. S. It is a fine tonic and the best blood purifier and blood builder known, as it contains no poisonous minerals. S. S. S. is pre-eminently a remedy for children.

When my daughter was an infant she had a severe case of Scrofula, for which she was under the constant care of physicians for more than two years. She was worse at the end of that time, however, and we almost despaired of her life. A few bottles of Swift's specific cured her completely, as it seemed to go direct to the cause of the trouble. I do not believe it has an equal for stubborn cases of blood diseases which are beyond the power of other so-called blood remedies. S. I. Brooks, Monticello, Ga.

Our medical department is in charge of experienced physicians who have made Scrofula and other blood diseases a life study. Write them about your case, or any one you are interested in. Your letter will receive prompt and careful attention. We make no charge whatever for this.

Address, THE SWIFT SPECIFIC COMPANY, ATLANTA, GA.

One reason for the comparative disappearance of women from the lecture platform was explained the other day, says the New York Sun, by an agent who had just returned from an author, who had acquired a certain reputation through her novels, a proposition to arrange a course of lectures for her.

"The women's clubs have done the most to settle the demand for lecturers of the same sex," he said, "chiefly because they are able to hear women talk so much for nothing and are also able to talk themselves now to such a degree that there is no longer anything unusual or specially attractive to them in the idea of a woman who is able to stand up and talk cleverly before an audience. Nowadays they think they all do that, and most of them, rather than sit still and listen while others are talking, want to get up and do it themselves. Under these circumstances, of course, they're not going to pay much to hear women lecture to them. When a woman's club does engage a lecturer, it usually wants a man."

A Massachusetts physician recently gave an amusing illustration of the dread some people have of fresh air in their sleeping-rooms. In the western part of the state a few years ago lived a family who were accustomed to keep doors and windows all tightly closed. The head of the house was a carpenter, and one fall undertook to remodel a part of his dwelling. The task was not completed when winter set in, and the family, to their horror, had to endure an amount of fresh air that filled them with alarm. The wife, speaking about it afterward, said she "didn't know how they could have stood it if it hadn't happened that they were all in better health than usual."

The editor of the Fairfax (Mo.) Forum inserts this notice in his paper: "W. H. Hambaugh, J. P.—All kinds of marriages performed while you wait. Magazines and old books bound in the best manner. All long-standing accounts—except those against this paper—collected in tag time. Orders for good printing executed promptly. Information on legal matters imparted at cost. Subscriptions taken for the best newspaper in the English language. Try our triple-locked marriage ceremonies. Satisfaction guaranteed."

There has been great progress in the size of electrical machinery since the dynamo began to be an important factor in industrial affairs. Two years ago a machine absorbing 20-horse power and able to maintain 200 to 300 candle power lamps was considered very large, and machines of this size were the exception rather than the rule. Now dynamos of 500 and 1,000-horse power are usual sizes, while a number of machines of 2,000-horse power are working at Niagara Falls.

Under the heading "Home of the Blabbers," a Cedar Rapids paper makes vigorous protest against the chattering who disturb theater and lecture audiences. It offers a reward of five dollars to the first user who will "go after such idiots in the proper manner," and refers to one of them as having a mouth that "would be a profitable enterprise if turned into a windmill."

There are 244,527 schoolhouses, dormitories and other buildings in the United States devoted to education, and they are valued at \$524,689,255. There are 415,660 teachers—131,793 men and 283,867 women. In 1899 the people of the United States spent \$197,281,603 to educate their children, which is \$2.67 per capita of population and \$3.20 per capita of children of the school age.

Excitement of the wildest character prevails in Warwick county, Ind., over the discovery of gold and silver near Lynnville. The land where the ore has been found is of the poorest, but owners are paying up back taxes in the hope of realizing handsomely. Hotels and restaurants are crowded with strangers and many more are arriving daily.

RIDER AGENTS WANTED

one in each town to ride and exhibit a sample road model bicycle of our manufacture. YOU CAN MAKE \$10 TO \$30 A WEEK besides having a wheel to ride for yourself.

1901 Models High Grade \$10 to \$18
'00 & '09 Models Best \$7 to \$12
500 Second Hand Wheels \$3 to \$8

taken in trade by our Chicago trial stores, many more as new. ON APPROVAL to anyone without a cash deposit. We ship any bicycle absolutely free on approval. You take no risk in ordering from us, as you do not need to pay a cent if the bicycle does not suit you.

DO NOT BUY a wheel until you have written for our FACTORY PRICES and take THIS OFFER. This liberal offer has never been equaled and is a guarantee of the quality of our wheels.

We want a reliable person in each town to distribute catalogues, for in exchange for a bicycle. Write today for free catalogue and our proposition.

WE WANT MEAD CYCLE CO., Dep. 130 J, Chicago.

In Rush county, Kan., there was a tie in the votes received by Mr. McCormick and Mr. Anderson for the office of county attorney. Before drawing straws, as provided by law, the men agreed that the winner should make the loser his deputy, and equally divide the salary. Mr. McCormick, the populist, won, and Mr. Anderson will be his deputy.

The United States has an electorate four times as numerous as that of the United Kingdom, and two or three times as large as that of the entire self-governing British empire throughout the world. It is also about as large as the electorates of France and Germany put together.

Ohio's cities and towns gained 486,021 in population during the last ten years, or 792 more than the increase in the entire state. The rural regions are not quite holding their own compared with either 1890 or 1880.

The potato, hitherto grown as a tuber under ground, is now being produced like fruit from the stem of the plant. The flavor of these potatoes is excellent.

Few stories move the reader more powerfully to pity and to indignation than those of the rapacious money lenders and their victims, which figure so often in the newspapers. Take a case that has just come to light in New York, says Youth's Companion. A woman in a city goods store borrowed \$5,000, secured by a note, and agreed to pay interest at the rate of ten per cent a month. For a year and a half she floundered in her money misadventure. At the end of that time she had paid \$100 in interest, and yet the principal still stood against her as an arrearage, and she was a poorer person the freer of his debt than she had been at the beginning of the year.

The usefulness given to the world by a man is not measured by the amount of money he has, but by the amount of good he has done. A man who has a million dollars and does no good is a poor man. A man who has a few dollars and does a great deal of good is a rich man.

An old lady was once in a New York city and saw a young man who was interested in her. She asked him how he had time to say "good morning" to her, and he said that he had a clock that would say "good morning" for him.

President Hardy, of the Mississippi Agricultural and Mechanical college, says there is not a boy in the institution who smokes cigarettes, and there are 400 students there. Six months ago more than half of them smoked, but he convinced them of the evil results, and they gave up the practice.

In Philadelphia a charitable society that has been in operation 83 years has given away every day for 14 weeks during each cold season 75 gallons of soup and 300 loaves of bread. The superintendent has been connected with the work 64 years.

The success of the late Philip D. Armour as a business man proves once more what an American boy with pluck and energy may do. The man who succeeds is the one who goes after success and does not wait for it to come to him.

Not So Delightful. Downes—I tell you Brown is a most delightful fellow when you get to know him in a reindeer suit.

Uppers—Unreal! Think of it! Downes—Yes. Didn't you ever find him that way? Uppers—Well, I found him in that sort of mood once. He recalled a ten-dollar loan he made me.—Catholic Standard and Times.

Mankind's Envy. They talk about the busy bee. In moral events strong. We'd work all summer, too, if we could find all winter long. —Washington Star.

UNREASONABLE. Miss Johnson: Ah! don't fail to mail a subscription for our paper. It's that good for you! N. Y. World.



The Unearthly Giver. Who can it be who has given me a million dollars? I don't know. I only know that it was a very good deed. —Catholic Standard and Times.

An old lady was once in a New York city and saw a young man who was interested in her. She asked him how he had time to say "good morning" to her, and he said that he had a clock that would say "good morning" for him.

President Hardy, of the Mississippi Agricultural and Mechanical college, says there is not a boy in the institution who smokes cigarettes, and there are 400 students there. Six months ago more than half of them smoked, but he convinced them of the evil results, and they gave up the practice.

In Philadelphia a charitable society that has been in operation 83 years has given away every day for 14 weeks during each cold season 75 gallons of soup and 300 loaves of bread. The superintendent has been connected with the work 64 years.

The success of the late Philip D. Armour as a business man proves once more what an American boy with pluck and energy may do. The man who succeeds is the one who goes after success and does not wait for it to come to him.

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 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 Wednesdays and gives all important news of nation and world, the most reliable market reports, successful 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, one of the best farm papers published, is issued weekly, and 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 forty \$1.65.

Rheumatism and Neuralgia cured by Dr. MILES' PAIN PILL. "One cent a dose."