

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

Kidney trouble preys upon the mind, discharges 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 when the child scalds the flesh, when the child urinates an eye, when the child urinates in a puddle, it is afflicted with kidney trouble. It is yet afflicted with kidney trouble, 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 ailment is due to a diseased condition of the kidneys and bladder and not to a habit as set 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 bottles. You may have a sample bottle by mail, 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 March 18, 1900.

STATION.	EASTWARD.	WESTWARD.
Sunbury	9:20	5:40
Selinsgrove Junction	9:50	5:10
Selinsgrove	10:15	4:45
Pawling	10:45	4:15
Reamstown	11:15	3:45
Meiser	11:45	3:15
Middleburg	12:15	2:45
Bender	12:45	2:15
Bechtelstown	1:15	1:45
Adamsburg	1:45	1:15
Roads Mills	2:15	8:35
McLure	2:45	8:05
Wagers	3:15	7:35
Shindler	3:45	7:05
Paintersville	4:15	6:35
Maifield	4:45	6:05
Lewistown	5:15	5:35
Lewistown (Main Street)	5:45	5:05
Lewistown Junction	6:15	4:35

PHILADELPHIA & ERIE R. R. DIVISION.

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

Trains leave Lewistown Junction: 8:15 a. m., 10:15 a. m., 1:10 p. m., 3:10 p. m., 5:20 p. m., 7:07 p. m. For Altoona, Pottsville and the West. For Baltimore and Washington 8:05 a. m., 9:30 a. m., 1:38 p. m., 3:10 p. m., 5:10 p. m., 7:00 p. m., 8:55 a. m., 9:30 a. m., 1:31 p. m., 3:05 p. m., 4:45 p. m., 6:15 p. m.

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

Trains leave Selinsgrove Junction daily for York and West.

Trains leave Sunbury daily except Sunday: 8:15 a. m. for Buffalo, 10:15 a. m. for Erie and Canadigua.

Trains leave Buffalo, 1:10 p. m. for Bellefonte, Kane and Canadigua.

Trains leave Canadigua, 3:10 p. m. for Sunbury, 5:10 p. m. for York and Elmira.

Trains leave Sunbury for Buffalo via Emporium: 8:15 a. m. for Erie and Canadigua, 8:35 p. m. for West.

Trains leave Sunbury 2:00 and 5:45 p. m. for Wilkes-Barre and Hazleton.

Trains leave Sunbury 2:05 p. m., 5:45 p. m. for Shamokin, Monticello, Carleton and the West.

Trains leave Sunbury 9:55 a. m. for Wilkes-Barre.

EASTWARD.

Trains leave Selinsgrove Junction 6:15 a. m., daily arriving at Philadelphia 10:15 a. m., New York 5:55 p. m., Baltimore 3:11 p. m., Washington 4:15 p. m.

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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 copy 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 Tribune 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, issued weekly, at 50 cents a copy. The year book contains information that is useful to the farmer. The price of this book alone is 50 cents, and the Year Book formerly \$1.00.

DOULTRY & BEES

FOR EARLY HATCHING.

How to Construct a Barrel Nest Which is Sure to Keep Eggs from Getting Chilled.

The abraded poultry keeper long ago discovered that it is the early chick that pays the greatest profit, hence it is worth taking some trouble to get out early broods. Unless great care is taken and but nine or ten eggs placed under a hen, the eggs are quite certain to get chilled when "cold snaps" occur. Put slats across the inside of a barrel about a foot from the top and put a layer of hay over them. Make a nest in the middle and build up around the nest and the top of the barrel with hay. Drive wire nails



COMFORTABLE BARREL NEST.

into the top to keep the cover raised an inch for air. Cut a door in the side of the barrel and fit a curtain of burlap to draw over it. A jug of hot water set inside the barrel during a "cold snap" will keep the eggs from getting at all chilled, even when 13 eggs are in the nest.—Webb Donnell in Farm and Home.

IMPROVING THE BEES.

To Accomplish It Queens Must Be Reared from the Best Colonies and with Great Care.

It is very important that we rear queens from our best colonies and thus improve our stock. If we depend upon natural cells at swarming time from which to rear our queens, we should be very careful to save all the cells from the best colonies only, and from no others. After the first swarm issues, there will be left in the hive, if the colony is a good one, perhaps a dozen queen cells, and we may save the entire lot by starting some nucleus and giving each a cell, leaving one cell in the hive. This will prevent any more swarms from issuing from the colony.

If we raise our queens artificially we can select any choice queen we see fit, and we may draw on this choice queen to such extent that we may requeen our entire apiary from this one colony. This is one advantage we have in thus rearing queens on the artificial plan. We can improve in any certain line of breeding much faster. We can at any time secure queen cells, whether in swarming season or out of the same, by taking the queen from the colony. The bees will at once begin to convert some ordinary worker brood into queens, and will start a number of cells, which we will treat the same as those at swarming time and thus rear queens from them in the same way.

Most of the queens now reared for the trade are bred on the artificial plan, and many contend that they are in all respects as good as those bred naturally, and the difference is not so great that any one buying the same cares to ask whether or not they are from the natural or artificial rearing. Many of these queens are bred from queens imported from Italy, and almost every breeder who breeds them for the trade has at least one or two imported queens. It has been said that we have improved the original Italian bees by select breeding in this country, and there is no doubt of the fact, and the demand for home-bred stock of this kind is ahead of the imported.—A. H. Duff, in Farmers' Voice.

EFFECTS OF FEEDING.

Instructive Results Obtained by Poultry Experiments Conducted by Scientific Observers.

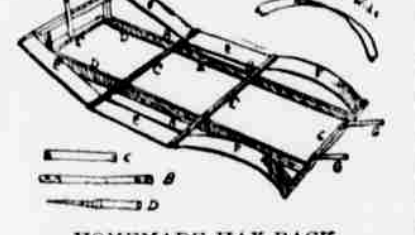
In some experiments carried on at one of the western stations two lots of hens were fed differently, with the purpose of ascertaining what the effect would be on the winter production of eggs. One lot was fed merely wheat screenings and corn, while the other and more favored lot had a variety of food and meat in abundance. The lot fed on wheat and corn alone did not begin to lay till nearly March, but they laid during the year an average of 150 eggs. The better-treated lot only laid 133 eggs each. But a very large share of the eggs from the well-fed hens came in December, January and February, when eggs were high and the average price obtained for them was 18 cents per dozen. The eggs from the hens that had a mixed ration brought \$2.30 while the eggs from the other lot brought \$1.65, a difference of 65 cents per fowl for the year. The reason is obvious to every poultryman. The other hens matured very slowly and did not reach the point where laying was a necessity till the time when the price of eggs fell to the lowest point.—Farmers' Review.

FARM & GARDEN

DURABLE HAY RACK.

Especially Adapted to a Low Down Wagon, Especially When Made Very Nearly Flat.

The dull winter season is a good time to prepare for summer rush work. One of the jobs which should be done carefully, without hurry, is the making of a hay rack. The rack portrayed herewith is in one piece, bolted solidly together. This style is particularly adapted to a low down wagon or one with front wheels three feet two inches and hind wheels three and one-half feet in height. It can be made very nearly flat when used on this style of wagon. It can be made of any desired length or width, according to the fancy of the user. The side sills, a, for a low wagon can be made of two by six inches stuff or of two by eight inches for the common high wheel farm wagon. The four pieces, b, are of two by four by six feet long. The two pieces, c, are of one and one-quarter by four by 40 inches long. These are bolted through and also through the sills, longer ones, b, on top, shorter, or x, underneath. One bolt holds both pieces. This is done with all but the front piece that being elevated about six or eight inches on corner posts d, of two by three-inch stuff which can be made with a long pin-like tenon which serves to hold the load on the corners. These posts are bolted securely to side sills. This elevation gives free action to front wheels while



HOMEMADE HAY RACK.

turning. Four pieces, e, one by eight inches make side projection each side of the rack. Four pieces, f, of five-eighths by eight inches, with probably double tenons on each end make the bow or arch over hind wheels.

Two standards, g, one and a quarter by four inches, cut tapering and bolted to side sills in such a manner as to fold down when not in use, serve to anchor the back end of load. Any kind of a device can be used on front and to hold the lines. A single post or two pieces fastened to side sills and inclining together toward top with two or three cross pieces framed in, will answer when binding on the load. A light bottom can be placed within to save grain that shells while handling.—R. O. Logan, in Farm and Home.

ICE IS A NECESSITY.

The Farmer Who Has Once Put Up a Crop of It Will Do So Every Year Thereafter.

Although the storing of ice has been urged often, the subject is quite timely now, and the advice given to everyone to put up ice for next summer's use will not be out of place. The idea that ice is only a luxury is a "back number" with those who have had ice for several years; to them it has become a necessity. With its use the butter can be kept solid, the milk kept sweet, victuals kept palatable from one meal to another, and the family can enjoy ice cream without purchasing it or without going miles perhaps to buy a chunk of ice. The idea of buying ice as cheaply as it can be put up is a mistaken one, and the calculation being made to buy ice the coming summer simply means that we will do without it.

It is not essential to have a house built on purpose for the storing of ice. We once stored a block of ice eight feet square and about ten feet high and after the block was finished we built a square of rails around it, putting straw in the cracks to hold the sawdust, placed a cover of boards over it, and the ice kept quite well.

In storing ice we always cut the blocks in size to fill the house to within a foot from the walls, and place in the same position as it is taken out of the water; this makes every layer quite level and it is much less labor than when we set up on edge as some recommend, and it will keep fully as well. After each layer the joints should be filled with snow or pounded ice, or sawdust will do about as well. Tamp sawdust as solid as possible around the sides and over the top. Watch your ice closely during the spring months for this is really the most critical time; if air passages are formed through the sawdust, the ice will melt very rapidly and by the time you wish to commence to use it, it may have melted away considerably.

When using ice remove the top layer entirely before taking off the second. Try putting up a quantity of ice this winter and see if you wish to do without it again.—Jacob Dickman, in Ohio Farmer.

Planting Seeds Too Close.

Seeds are sometimes planted too close together. Even wheat will give good results when but few seeds are used over a certain area. It is stated that in an experiment made, in which the plants were set out and allowed to multiply and again divided, a single grain produced 20,000 heads, containing 170,000 grains, which made 4 1/2 pecks. Of course such cultivation is hardly possible on an acre field, but the experiment shows that a grain of wheat will produce much more than may be supposed.

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?

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. goes down to the very roots of the disease, and forces out the deadly poison, allowing the sore to heal naturally and permanently. S. S. S. at the same time purifies the blood and builds up the general health. 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.

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.

LEGAL ADVERTISING

Court Proclamation.

WHEREAS the Hon. Harold M. McClure, President Judge of the Judicial District, composed of the counties of Snyder, and Union, and Peter F. Right and Z. T. Gemberlert, Esq., the Judges in and for Snyder county, have issued their present, bearing date the 27th day of Apr. A. D., 1900, to be held at the holding of the Court, Court of Common Pleas, Court of Quarter Sessions and General Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace, at Middleburg, for the county of Snyder, on the first Monday, being the 3rd day of June 1900, and to continue on the 4th day of June 1900, and to continue on the 5th day of June 1900, and to continue on the 6th day of June 1900, and to continue on the 7th day of June 1900, and to continue on the 8th day of June 1900, and to continue on the 9th day of June 1900, and to continue on the 10th day of June 1900, and to continue on the 11th day of June 1900, and to continue on the 12th day of June 1900, and to continue on the 13th day of June 1900, and to continue on the 14th day of June 1900, and to continue on the 15th day of June 1900, and to continue on the 16th day of June 1900, and to continue on the 17th day of June 1900, and to continue on the 18th day of June 1900, and to continue on the 19th day of June 1900, and to continue on the 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