PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

Sunbury & Lewistown Division.

In effect March 18, 1900.

WESTWARD.		STATIONS.	EASTWARD	
P M	A M		A M	P M
2 03	10 00	Sunbury	9 20	5 00
2 13	10 10	Selinsgrove Junction	9 09	4 50
2 19	10 15	Selinsgrove	9 04	4 45
2 25	10 22	Pawling	8 58	4 38
2 31	10 25	Kreamer	8 49	4 31
2 34	10 28	Meiser	8 46	4 28
2 40	10 34	Middleburg	8 40	4 22
2 46	10 39	Benfer	8 34	4 16
2 55	10 47	Beavertown	8 25	4 07
3 00	10 52	Adamsburg	8 20	4 02
3 07	10 58	Raubs Mills	8 13	3 55
3 13	11 04	McClure	8 07	3 49
3 28	11 13	Wagner	7 57	3 39
3 35	11 16	Shindle	7 54	3 36
3 40	11 21	Painterville	7 49	3 30
3 46	11 27	Maitland	7 43	3 24
3 45	11 35	Lewistown	7 35	3 18
3 47	11 37	Lewistown (Main Street.	7 33	3 18
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, 1 32 p m 5 22 p m, † 07 p m, 12 02 a m for Altoona, Pittsburg and the West.

For Baltimore and Washington 8 05 a m 9 30, 1 02, 4 33, 8 10 p m For Philadelphia and New York 6 58, 8 05, 9 30 a m, 1 02 1 33 4 53 and 11 10 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, p m.--Sunday 9 25 a m, 8 43 p m.

Trains leave Sunbury daily except Sunday:

12 23 a m for Buffalo, 1 21 a m for Erie and Canandaigua

4 10 a m for Bellefonte Erie and Canandaigua

9 12 a m for Lock Haven, Tyrone and the West.

12 48 for Buffalo, 1 10 p m for Bellefonte Kane Tyrone and Canandaigua

5 45 p m for Renovo and Elmira

6 40 p m for Williamsport

Sunday 12 23 a m for Buffalo via Emporium, 1 21 a m for Erie, 5 10 a m for Erie and Canandaigua 8 53 p m for Williamsport

9 42 a m for Lock Haven and

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 5 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 25 a m, New York 7 13 a m. Baltimore 2 30 a m Washington 4 05 a m.

Trains also leave Sunbury:

2 45 a m daily arriving at Philadelphia 6 52 a m Baltimore 7 20 a m Washington 8 30 a m New York 9 33 a m Weekdays, 10 38 a m Sundays,

3 10 a m daily arriving at Philadelphia 7 22 a m, New York 9 33 a m, 10 38 Sundays Baltimore 7 20 a m, Washington 8 30 a m. Baltimore 12 10 p m. Washington 1 15 p m.

1 55 p m, week days arriving at Philadelphia 6 25 p m, New York 9 30 p m, Baltimore 6 00 p m Washington 7 15 p m

3 34 p m daily, arriving at Philadelphia 7 32 p m New York 10 23 p m, Baltimore 7 30 p m, Washington 8 35 p m

Trains also leave Sunbury at 9 50 a m and 5 25 and 8 01 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 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 for only $1.65.

This church advertisement recently appeared in the Worcester (Mass.) Gazette: "Why I go to Grace church: 1. Pure, warm air. 2. Soul soothing singing. 3. Heart healing praying. 4. Life lifting preaching. 5. Glad-to-see-you people. Hold up, friend, I'm going."

A Providence (R. I.) woman sued her employer for $1,000 as payment for two kisses which he stole from her. The judge awarded her only ten dollars. Nothing was said about the thief returning the stolen goods.

Some Connecticut iron foundrymen have struck because the foreman insisted on being addressed as "Mister." The king of England is not the only man who has troubles about matters of public formality.

One of the most striking features of modern American life is the accumulation of immense fortunes in the hands of individuals. In place of the millionaire we have that awkwardly named but potent personage, the "multimillionaire." It is not surprising, observes Youth's Companion, that his development is regarded with some concern. Great wealth is great power; and it makes a vast difference to the community whether it is used for the public good or wholly for selfish ends. One thing at least may be said by way of relieving solicitude upon this matter: that if Americans have acquired the art of getting great fortunes, not a few of them have learned to give generously from their abundance. The American endowments of colleges, libraries, hospitals and other institutions for the material, intellectual and moral improvement of the people mount up every year to a total which amazes observers in other countries, where such enterprises grow more slowly. Mr. Andrew Carnegie, who holds to the principle that it is a disgrace for a man to die rich, signalized his recent retirement from active business by creating a fund of $5,000,000 for the benefit of his former workmen. The income of one-fifth is to be devoted to the support of libraries which he had established among them. The income of the remainder is to be used for aiding the injured, pensioning the aged, and relieving the families of those who are killed by accidents. Mr. Carnegie did not make this gift as an act of charity. In his letter announcing it, he described it as a recognition "of the deep debt which he owed to the workmen who had contributed to his success." This is a form of debt which, unhappily, not all successful business men and industrial leaders recognize; but just so far as it is acknowledged and frankly met, as in Mr. Carnegie's gift, social problems are greatly simplified.

Andrew Carnegie's Noble Gift.

The chief chemist of the department of agriculture has been making a close study of the connection between typhoid and other germ diseases and the consumption of raw vegetables. He now announces that the prevalence of such diseases at certain seasons of the year may often be traced to the eating of raw vegetables grown near cities, on land fertilized by refuse from sewers and by other city offal. He considers this danger important enough to warrant either the sterilization of such fertilizers by oil of vitriol, or the sterilization of the raw vegetables by washing them in tartaric acid and rinsing in pure water. A three per cent. solution of tartaric acid will kill disease germs, and even if a little of the substance should remain after rinsing it is neither unpleasant to the taste nor injurious to the health. In fact, it is found in considerable quantity in grapes.

"The American soldiers, in physique and intelligence, are superior to any other troops in the world," said Lieut. Col. Lee, of the British army, to an astonished house of commons recently. The speaker was military attache of the British embassy at Washington during the war with Spain, and accompanied our troops to Cuba. As a close student of military affairs, he was familiar with the personnel of the armies of the world, and was disposed to think the British soldier second to no other. His Cuban experiences led him to hold and his candor impelled him to utter the compliment above quoted. Our soldiers in China, serving side by side with the best European troops, have been outclassed by none in discipline, self-control and courageous devotion to duty.

The great brood of the seventeen-years' locust, according to Prof. P. R. Uhler, provost of the Peabody institute, Baltimore, will reappear next year in most parts of Maryland north of the Patuxent river. Great swarms of this species may be expected in 1902 between the latter part of May and the early part of July.

The parents of Gen. Funston were much annoyed a few days ago on receiving from a New York paper a request for a signed statement regarding the life of their son, with anecdotes of his baby and boyhood days. They speak of the request as impertinent.

"The thief thoroughly ransacked the house," said a Hutchinson (Kan.) paper, "but failed to find anything of value." And the next day the lady came furiously into the office and told the editor that she had as many things of value in her house as anybody!

There are in this country over 200 manufacturing plants producing hats and caps for men and boys. The hat factories give employment to 25,000 persons, who turn out a finished product valued at $25,000,000 annually.

A revolutionary war claim for $400, the special value of which was $46.09, contracted under the act of 1779, has just been liquidated by the treasury department. The interest and principal amounted to $12,906.20.

Four sisters, according to the Salina (Kan.) Union, registered from one ward at the city clerk's office, presenting themselves separately. Each gave her age as 21.

WHAT BAD ROADS COST.

Some Valuable Figures Collected by a Corps of Experts of the Department of Agriculture.

We are now passing through one of the two periods of the year when the country roads problem forces itself prominently to the front and becomes a living issue with everyone who has not paved streets and improved sidewalks to pass over. There is no state in the union in which the question can be ignored, for there is no state in which the country roads in the opening of spring and the beginning of winter are in reasonably passable condition. Agricultural interests everywhere are the heaviest sufferers from the wretched conditions of the country roads. Just how much they have suffered from this cause they have never been able to estimate. Had they had any conception of the extent of their losses, it is probable they would have exerted themselves long ago to bring about a radical change and would have supplied themselves with good roads irrespective of the first cost of the work, which is decidedly the heaviest portion of it.

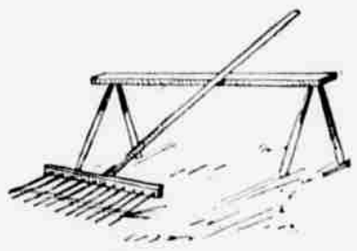
What they have failed to do for themselves in the matter of estimates the agricultural department has accomplished for them. It set a corps of experts to ascertain the actual conditions and to estimate the direct losses suffered by the farming communities through the lack of permanent country highways easily passable at all seasons of the year and in all conditions of the weather. These experts have estimated that it costs $946,000,000 a year to haul the farm products of the United States from the farms to points of rail or water shipment. This is far in excess of the freight charges levied by the transportation companies, and the experts say the amount might be reduced two-thirds if every section of country were furnished with good roads. The experts further estimate that the value of the country's farms and farm property would be enhanced by $5,000,000,000 by the construction of permanent highways through every county and township in the United States.

According to the estimates of these experts the average wagon haul from farm to point of shipment is from 5.3 to 6.9 miles, and the cost per wagon load is $1.89 in the northern and eastern states. In the prairie and the southern states the average haul is 8.8 miles and the cost per wagon load is $2.72. The average cost of hauling farm products from the farms to the point of shipment over the entire United States is 25 cents per ton per mile. The railroads charge less than half a cent per mile per ton for hauling these products to market, or about one-fiftieth the amount it costs the farmers themselves to deliver the goods to the railways. These figures show how extremely shortsighted the agricultural communities are in permitting their highways to remain as they are at present. The difference in the cost of improving the country roads and of hauling over them as they are, if saved, as it might very well be, would make them rich in a very few years.—Chicago Evening Post.

STONE-PICKING FORK.

For Removing Small Stones from Garden Plots and Field This Device Has No Superior.

Where small stones are very thick upon the ground the work of removing them can be made easier and more expeditious by the homemade fork



STONE-PICKING FORK.

shown in the cut. The ends of the broken horse rake teeth can be used, or the blacksmith can shape some three-eighths-inch iron rods for the purpose. Set the teeth 1½ inches apart in a "head" of hard wood, to which an old fork handle can be added. The tips of the tines should turn up a little and be rounded. This fork can be run in under the stones, when the latter can be thrown into a cart or stone boat.—N. Y. Tribune.

Forestry Work in the East.

During the past year the state of Pennsylvania has purchased more than 100,000 acres of land to be used as a forestry reservation. The policy of using land that is not adapted to agriculture for the purpose of timber culture has been adopted by both Pennsylvania and New York, the objects being to insure a necessary measure of rainfall to preserve the purity of mountain streams, to provide for the even flow of streams, the power of which is utilized by manufactures and the like.

Muddy Roads Stop Traffic.

Traffic by road is practically at a standstill in the vicinity of Fort Dodge, Ia., on account of the mud. The farmers are unable to get into the city, and butter, eggs and potatoes are almost unobtainable. The roads for miles every way from Fort Dodge are dotted with abandoned buggies which are stuck in the mud and will be left by their owners until better weather sets in.

Good Results of Agitation.

The constant agitation for good roads is slowly but surely having its effect upon legislatures, national and state. Congressmen, who formerly took no interest in the subject, now lend a ready ear when the matter is under discussion.

A CATHOLIC JUBILEE.

Closing of the Century Celebration in Old Rome.

Elaborate and Impressive Ceremonial Known as the Closing of the Holy Door and Its Significance.

Many ceremonials took place in Rome in connection with the close of the nineteenth century, but none was either more interesting or imposing than that incidental to the closing of the holy door at St. Peter's cathedral. The last year of the century is jubilee year in the Catholic church, as all Catholics and many Protestants are aware. Therefore 1900 was marked by many ceremonies in connection with the period. The opening of the holy door took place over a year ago, and the ceremonial of closing was observed last Christmas eve. Owing to the delicate state of the present pope's health the building in which the opening and closing ceremonies took place had been heated to the temperature of Leo XIII.'s private apartments to avoid any possibility of his holiness taking a chill, says a London paper.

The ceremony of opening the holy door is declared to be symbolical of the fact that the church is open to all men so long as they go there after a thorough and sincere conversion. When the pope opens the door the three knocks which he gives to it represent the three continents—Europe Africa and Asia—to which the pope offers the treasures which he is the medium for dispensing. The three strokes also are looked upon as symbolizing the joy that the jubilee causes to the faithful of heaven, earth and purgatory. The pope, who is seated on a raised throne in front of the large door in the middle of the grand portico, remains stationary for a brief while until the prince of the throne presents a golden hammer to his holiness, which the latter takes in his right hand and, rising from his throne, goes and knocks at the holy door. His clergy follow him, each with a candle in his hand. His holiness, after knocking three times at the door, says in latin: "Open to me these doors of justice!" Then the choir adds: "This is the door of the Eternal One, and the just will enter in," etc. After this the master masons knock down the wall which incloses the holy door, the wall being so lightly put together, however, that its four sides are held together but slightly, the stones of which it is composed not being cemented. Thus, no sooner has the pope knocked at the holy door than it falls without any resistance. The debris of the wall is distributed among the worshipers, who hasten to gather it in order to put it among their precious relics.

While this is taking place the pope reseats himself on the throne, but after the demolition is completed the penitentiaries of St. Peter take their brooms, clean the floor, remove the pieces of brick and mortar from the passage—which are not looked upon as material to be held in light esteem since relics are made of them—and wash the moldings and all round the door with holy water. This work being finished his holiness once more descends from his throne, singing the anthem which opens with the words, "Haec dies quam fecit Dominus," etc. which the choir continues to sing after him. Arriving at the holy door the pope recites some prayers, takes the cross, kneels before the door, intones the Te Deum, and, rising again while singing, passes through the holy door, his clergy following him. Everybody who can goes into St. Peter's to witness this superb ceremony or to take part in the vespers at the papal chapel. After the vespers the cardinals take off their robes and put on their red capes, accompany the pope to the door of his private apartments and then retire. After the morning mass on Christmas day his holiness goes to the lodge of the benediction, where he blesses the faithful in the form which is only used on the occasion of the jubilee.

The closing of the door is a very similar ceremony to the opening. The greatest solemnity is observed, and thousands of privileged pilgrims flock to the cathedral to be witnesses of what, except in rare instances, occurs but once in a lifetime. His holiness lays the first brick for the closing of the door, all the cardinals, monsignors and other dignitaries in Rome being witnesses of the operation. The bricks used for this purpose are about double the ordinary size, being covered with a thin layer of plate—in some cases of silver and in others of gold. They bear in relief the papal arms and the inscription: "Leo XIII. Pont. Max. Aperuit et clausit."

Paternalism in Mexico.

The life of the hacienda is one of the characteristics down there; as it used to be in old plantation days, everything is grown or made on the farm. There is a fine specimen of one not far from Chapala belonging to a rich Mexican. The house rambles around three courtyards or patios and the stairway is on the first inner court outside the house. All the rooms are on different levels, with a step or two from one to another. Long galleries run around each patio. Close to the house, almost in the garden, is a lovely old church 128 years old. It is small and picturesque. Great pink oleanders like large bouquets on the low gray adobe will make a bit of color for an artist. On this hacienda they have a mill run by machinery, so that the flour leaves in the sacks and is taken down to the cars by a light tram drawn by mules.—Chicago Chronicle.

ESTATE NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that Power of attorney-in-fact has been granted by the heirs in the estate of Conrad Fetter, late of Penn township, Snyder County, Pa., deceased. All persons knowing themselves to be indebted to said estate should make immediate payment and those having claims against it should present them duly authenticated for settlement.

ALLEN S. SEURRIST,
Attorney-in-fact.

Dundore, Pa., June 4, 1901.

Pennsylvania Railroad Reduced Rates to Detroit, account National Educational Association.

For the meeting of the National Educational Association at Detroit, July 8 to 12, 1901, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will sell excursion tickets to Detroit from all stations on its lines, at the rate of one fare for the round trip, plus $2.00. Tickets will be sold July 6, 7 and 8, good returning to leave Detroit not earlier than July 9 later than July 15. By depositing tickets with Joint Agent on or before July 12, and the payment of 50 cents the return limit may be extended to leave Detroit not later than September 1st. 6-20-2t

Mr. W. S. Whedon, Cashier of the First National Bank of Winterset, Iowa, in a recent letter gives some experience with a carpenter in his employ, that will be of value to other mechanics. He says: "I had a carpenter working for me who was obliged to stop work for several days on account of being troubled with diarrhoea. I mentioned to him that I had been similarly troubled and that Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy had cured me. He bought a bottle of it from the druggist here and informed me that one dose cured him, and he is again at his work." For sale by the Middleburg Drug S

Flavel Danforth, a citizen of Springfield, O., is a sworn foe of tobacco in all its forms. When he went to vote at the recent election he found the polling place filled with tobacco smoke of many flavors. He refused to vote until the judges and clerks stopped smoking and the place was aired. The precinct election officers did not care to lay down their campaign cigars, there was no way to compel them, and so Mr. Danforth disfranchised himself and refused to vote.

Postal authorities in Washington are worrying over the case of a man who advertises to cure deafness without fail for a certain sum. To those who send the required amount the advertiser sends 2,000 pills, with directions to take not more than one a day, guaranteeing a cure when all the pills have been used. As the truth or otherwise of this claim cannot be determined for about 5½ years, the authorities do not know what course to take.

The government finds it exceedingly difficult to secure properly qualified carpenters for the navy. Out of 21 applicants recently examined at the Washington navy yard only three were able to pass. Carpenters are paid from $1,200 to $1,500 a year, according to length of service, with added percentum for longevity and commutation for quarters while on shore.

EASILY CURED.

Mr. Suburb—My neighbor has a big dog that we are afraid of. What do you advise?

Lawyer—Get a bigger one. Ten dollars, please.—Mirth.

Weather Predictions.

Upon two points the prophet bland
His critics may defy;
It will be cold in winter, and
Much warmer in July.
—Washington Star.

Circulating a Secret.

The Floorwalker — Maggie, that's about the twentieth girl I've seen you whispering to this morning. What are you telling them all?

Maggie—Oh, it's a secret, sir!—Yonkers Statesman.

The Promoter.

Johnnie—Paw, what's a promoter?

Paw—It's a fellow who hasn't any money and who is looking around for some one who has.—Syracuse Herald.