PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

Sunbury & Lewistown Division.

In effect March 18, 1900.

WESTWARD. A M	STATIONS.	EASTWARD A M	EASTWARD P M
10 00	Sunbury	9 20	5 00
10 10	Selinsgrove Junction	9 09	4 50
10 15	Selinsgrove	9 04	4 45
10 22	Pawling	8 58	4 35
10 25	Kreamer	8 49	4 31
10 28	Meiser	8 46	4 28
10 34	Middleburg	8 40	4 22
10 39	Benfer	8 34	4 16
10 47	Beavertown	8 26	4 07
10 52	Adamsburg	8 20	4 00
10 58	Raubs Mills	8 13	3 55
11 04	McClure	8 07	3 49
11 13	Wagner	7 57	3 39
11 16	Shindle	7 54	3 36
11 21	Painterville	7 49	3 30
11 27	Maitland	7 43	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:

6 a m, 10 13 a m, 1 10 p m, 130p m 5 28p m, 7 07p

12 00 a m for Altoona, Pittsburg and the West.

For Baltimore and Washington 8 05 a m 9 30, 1 32 4 33 8 10 p m For Philadelphia and New York 6 55, 8 05, 9 30 a m, 1 02 1 33 4 33 and 11 16 p

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.

8 55 a m, 12 58 p m, p m.—Sunday 9 25 a m, 7 p m.

Trains leave Sunbury daily except Sunday:

11 a m for Buffalo, 1 21 a m for Erie and Canandaigua

a m for Bellefonte Erie and Canandaigua

a m for Lock Haven, Tyrone and the West.

for Buffalo, 1 10 p m for Bellefonte Kane Erie and Canandaigua

p m for Renovo and Elmira

p m for Williamsport

Sunday 12 23 a m for Buffalo via Emporium.

a m for Erie, 5 10 a m for Erie and Canandaigua 8 53 p m for Williamsport

a m for Lock Haven and Williamsport

a m, 9 55 a m 2 00 and 5 48 p m for Wilkes-Barre and Hazelton

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

a m, daily arriving at Philadelphia p m New York 5 53 p m Baltimore 3 11 p m Washington 4 18 p m

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

p m. daily arriving at Philadelphia a m, New York 7 13 a m. Baltimore 2 00 a m Washington 4 05 a m.

Trains also leave Sunbury:

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

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

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

p m daily, arriving at Philadelphia 7 32 p m New York 10 21 p m, Baltimore 7 50 p m, Washington 8 55 p m

Trains also leave Sunbury at 9 50 a m and 5 25 p m, for Harrisburg, Philadelphia and Baltimore

J. R. WOOD, Gen'l Pass Agent

J. B. HUTCHINSON Gen'l Manager.

COMBINATION WITH THE POST.

We give below some clubbing combinations with the POST. The prices 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 96 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.

WANTED—TRUSTWORTHY MEN AND WOMEN to travel and advertise for old established house of solid financial standing. Salary $780 a month and expenses, all payable in cash. No canvassing required. Give references and enclose self-addressed stamped envelope. Address Manager, 355 Caxton Bldg., Chicago. 4-18 16t.

Probably the most valuable street paving in the country is one at Manhattan, Kan., which consists of flat slabs bearing petrified footprints of prehistoric birds. They were selected by a geological student, attached for freight duties, and finally laid by the town marshal to repair a crossing. The valuable side, however, is kept underneath.

Harvest hands get 2 per day in Kansas. If they are required to work Sunday, and this often occurs, they are paid double time. But when the crops fail to handle the crops the great Kansas girl comes to the rescue and she saves the crops. Her work as a harvester has gone around the world. This year 15,000 men have been imported.

DR. FENNER'S

Blood & Liver

REMEDY AND

NERVE TONIC.

Builds up the Nerves

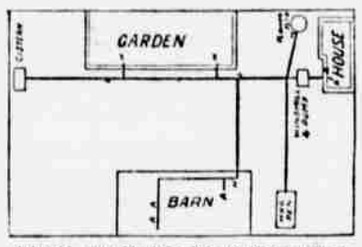
Regulate Your Bowels With Cascarets. Best Cathartic, cure constipation forever. 10c, 25c, 50c, if C. C. C. fail, druggists refund money.

LIVE STOCK

FARM WATERWORKS.

Eastern Farmer Describes a System Which He Considers Perfect for Ordinary Purposes.

Last fall I built a cistern that will hold 170 barrels in the top of the hill south of the house—grout and cement wall; 15x6 feet, eight feet deep. The top of wall is six inches above surface of ground, and cistern has a frostproof cover. It was a back-breaking job, digging the ditch and cistern; had to use a pickax all the way (38 rods), and near the cistern the ditch had to be eight feet deep, so I can draw right from the bottom. No siphon business for me; a siphon will work all right—for awhile, and the bother begins. The cut shows how I have my waterworks arranged; two hydrants in garden and one each in flower garden, barn and pigpen; three valves in barn and two in house—one in kitchen and



PLAN OF FARM WATERWORKS

one at creamer. I have three way cocks in well, so I can either draw from cistern or pump from well. I can attach hose at pump or flower garden hydrant, and throw a stream over the house. I have a hydrant by the stable door (inside) where I can water the horses; and the pipe then extends to the top of the stable room, and from there all the way on a slant, out through the cow barn in front of the cows, to the water trough in barnyard, so I can drain the pipe out and have no trouble with zero weather. There is a feeding alley in front of horses, where cut hay drops down from above; have a mixing box there and a short hose, with the ground feed just a step from it; so everything is handy for giving the horses their mixed feed. I put cement on one end of the bottom and part way up on the sides of the alley in front of cows, and use that to mix the cut stalks and feed for the cows; of course I have a hose there.

My wife appreciates the water as we have it now, but she will have it still better when some changes are made in the kitchen and a bathroom added for then with a water front in the stove she will have both hot and cold rain water and cold well water; can make the windmill pump up the rain water, too. The boys think the cistern is a mighty fine thing, too, because now they never hear: "Come, boys, fill up that trough!" You know the old saying: "You can lead a horse to the water, but you can't make him drink!" I can do better than that, because I can stick the hose down his throat and make him drink.—Rural New Yorker.

HINTS FOR SHEPHERDS.

When through shearing remember it is important that the lambs be dipped.

Breed and feed affect the value of wool from the manufacturers' standpoint.

There is no animal better suited to the general farmer's purposes than the sheep.

The manufacturer buys wool on the basis of its true value for manufacturing purposes.

Mutton growing, with wool as an incidental product, will continue to be a profitable industry.

Loose, bulky fleeces sell best in the effort to bring wools up to the standard by having wool on its merits.

The man who would deliberately injure this great industry is neither a lover of his country nor of his fellow man.

The ram controls the extenal points such as color, size and wool, and the ewe the disposition, constitution and vitality.

If you have not already sown a patch of rape, kale, peas, oats and vetches (mixed), do so at once. The flock will appreciate this.

While quality is more often found in medium-sized animals than in large ones, it does not stand that no large animals possess quality.

In selecting subjects for the showing select only those that carry the true impress and highest characteristics of the breed that you champion.

The sheep is the only animal which both feeds and clothes the people. The greater the number of sheep the greater the amount of food and clothing.

Size with quality should be the watchword of the shepherd when selecting individuals for the showing, and, of course, the same applies to the breeding flock.—Wool Market and Sheep.

All Want Improved Hogs.

Breeders of pure-bred hogs say that they cannot keep up with the present demand from farmers who are ambitious to improve the quality of their droves. Hogs coming to market now are much better in breed and quality than they were some years ago, but there is still room for improvement, and farmers are realizing that it costs no more to feed a good hog than a poor one. In fact, it costs much less; a drove of razorbacks could hardly be gotten in prime killing condition with any amount of feed.—Midland Farmer.

Uncle Sam Furnishes Farmhands.

A novel employment agency has been started by Secretary Wilson, of the agricultural department, which promises to give work to thousands of idle men and at the same time relieve farmers of much embarrassment growing out of the difficulty in finding hands to work on farms. For the past three years, says an eastern exchange, there has been a growing scarcity in farm labor. Men who for years worked regularly in the fields have deserted their old posts and gone into the cities, where prosperity has given rise to a big demand for help. This condition has proved a serious drawback to grangers, and there has been great complaint regarding scarcity of farm labor throughout the middle and northwest. In the south the cotton planters have suffered also, and it is said that had there been ample labor available this year the cotton crops would not now be in such miserable condition. Many plantations are overrun with grass and weeds simply because it has been impossible to get men to keep them clean. Secretary Wilson thought over these evils and decided to try to solve the difficulty. He proposed to start a national employment agency for the purpose of securing farm hands. He opened communications with over 3,000 colleges and schools, educational and philanthropic institutions, making inquiries as to the number of students or inmates who would be willing to work in the neighboring fields during sowing and harvest times. From the letters thus sent out a list has been made of over 1,000 colleges or other institutions which are willing to furnish the names of young men who are anxious to get employment of this sort. In making up this list the secretary has been careful to exclude all agencies which make any charge whatever for their service, the idea being to bring would-be employers and deserving young men together without tax of any kind. A large number of missions and Salvation Army headquarters are on the list. It is the intention to make this employment agency a regular feature of this departmental work, and as all the preliminaries have been arranged it will be an easy matter to enlarge it year by year. The list will be for gratuitous distribution.

Good Dog Day Suggestion.

While you are investigating the merits of various scientific formulas essaying to teach humanity how to keep cool on a hot summer's day it may be as well not to lose sight of the homely old prescription: "Don't hurry and don't worry." Take things as easy as you can. If it is your temperament to make trouble for yourself, calmly recognize the fact and go about the necessary task of discounting your temperament. Make a joke of it if you can—in fact, make a joke of anything and everything you can—and see if you can't fool yourself into being reasonably comfortable in despite of your temperament. The humor of the undertaking should in itself be refreshing to you. Anyway, don't hurry and don't worry. Both these things are deplorable at the best of seasons. They lessen the achievement of anyone who indulges in them. They are a sign of weakness. They make your life foolish and futile. And in summer they out-thermometer the thermometer in the line of putting you into a sweat. Swear off from them during the dog days. Resolve that you won't hurry nor worry, and then you'll be a cooler and a comfortabler soul.

A judge in the nutmeg state has decided that a shave on Sunday is a necessity. A case was brought in the Norwalk town court on complaint of the Norwalk Barbers' union against a barber, on the ground that he kept his place of business open Sunday, and was doing secular labor and business on the Sabbath. The barber's attorney maintained in his defense that shaving was as necessary for the clean man as a clean shirt, and if a man was going to church, out of respect to others, if for no other reason, he ought to appear with a smooth face. The judge, in giving his decision, said it was time to take a common-sense view of such matters, and that if busy men went into barbers' shops to prepare themselves for a proper observance of the day he did not consider they were doing anything criminal.

For saving a helpless man from drowning, Miss Carolyn Jarvis, a student at the University of Iowa, has just been awarded a life-saving medal. She is an all-around athlete, and excels in basket ball, tennis, rowing and swimming. Several weeks ago some young women of the university gave a canoeing party on the river. In a sudden squall a boat was upset and a young man who could not swim was thrown into deep water where he would certainly have drowned if Miss Jarvis had not swam to his assistance. The young lady is a native of Burlington, Ia.

A young man who was tried in a Kansas town the other day on a charge of insanity was asked what his father worked at for a living. "Father won't work; he's a lawyer," he replied. He was declared insane. In Nebraska he might have been adjudged pertinently sane.

A Successful Experiment.

"Do you think it is possible to kill mosquitoes with kerosene?" asked the man who doubts what he reads.

"Oh, yes," answered the friend. "I have performed the experiment with entire success. I poured some kerosene around the house when it was full of mosquitoes. Then some one inadvertently dropped a lighted match. It was a trifle expensive, but I have every reason to believe a great many mosquitoes were killed."—Washington Star.

Gift from Heaven.

"A wife," said the young man, "is a gift from heaven."

The old gentleman sighed and then nodded.

"But what kind of a gift?" he asked.

"We get the sunlight and the gentle rain from heaven," suggested the young man.

"And also the thunderstorm," added the old gentleman.—Chicago Post.

Easily Denned.

Inquiring Youth—Pa, what is a discriminating and differential duty?

Pa—A discriminating and differential duty, my son, is that sort of duty which impels your mother to call me "darling" in the parlor, and something else after the company has gone home.—N. Y. Times.

Paradoxical Prevarication.

"John Henry," said Mrs. Givimfitz to her husband, who had excused his late arrival by saying that he had sat up with a sick friend, "that is not only a barefaced lie, but it is such an old excuse that it has whiskers on it."—Baltimore American.

A Clever Retort.

The tongue is a very sharp weapon, and those who use it should be prepared to receive a stab in return.

At a reception in Washington, the daughter of a famous man of aristocratic tendencies met a western lady, who said:

"I have had the pleasure of meeting your father, Miss Blank."

"I dare say," said the younger lady, languidly. "Papa, in his position, meets all sorts of people."

"I should judge so," replied the western lady, like a flash, "especially when he is at home!"—Golden Days.

Why It Is Wrong to Gamble.

In commenting on the action of the mayor in the case of the recent American Derby run at the Washington park, Chicago, the Tribune of that city has this to say on the subject of gambling:

"The betting, however, which characterizes this annual event—and, indeed, all races—is only a further evidence of human propensities whose assertiveness is evidenced in a thousand other ways, and whose existence is confined neither to citizen, savage, nor particular epoch. Are these propensities virtuous or vicious? Is betting essentially wrong, and if so, on what ground? The final and prevailing charge against betting is apt to be that it results in one person's getting something for nothing. That this answer is usually accepted as sufficient, however, is due to our commercialized view of human relations—our notion that every transfer of resources must be on a basis of "quid pro quo." For in real fact both our higher social institutions and our religious doctrines exemplify and emjoin precisely the opposite idea. The child throughout babyhood and education is continuously receiving something for nothing. The most applauded gifts in every grade of society transcend the quid pro quo idea. It is the basic doctrine of current religion that its priceless benefits are to be had "without money and without price." The case against gambling, to be successful, must be rested ultimately upon the broad theory that the possession of wealth imposes the duty of administering it in a rational manner—and hence forbids its being voluntarily hazarded upon an issue of chance. In a simple wager the stake goes to one party or the other, irrespective of any ground or reason. Its destiny, and hence its subsequent disposition in society, are determined by mere chance. Such treatment of wealth—of the products of human labor—is irrational and hence in the literal sense inhuman. A story is told of a man who, years ago, was coming north on a Mississippi river boat with a young female slave, who had reason to believe that he was about to set her free. One night, while gambling, he staked this slave, lost—and she leaped overboard to her death. The event dramatized the essence of gambling. The life and fortunes of this slave were left to chance—to a throw of the dice—instead of being directed by intelligence and judgment. No person responsible for another person, or for human life coined into commodities or dollars, has a right to commit the destiny of either to a throw of chance. It is because gambling pure and simple violates this principle that it is wrong. And in so far as any wagers or "gambling transactions"—although they may also involve the exercise of discretion and judgment—purposely rest upon chance, or upon uncertainty which to the parties is equivalent to chance, they violate that duty of responsible "stewardship" over wealth by its possessors which society has a right to insist upon, and whose voluntary recognition it is to be hoped is spreading in so-

RIDER AGENTS WANTED

one in each town to ride and exhibit a sample 1901 model bicycle of our manufacture. YOU CAN MAKE $10 TO $50 A WEEK besides having a wheel to ride for yourself.

1901 Models High Grade Guaranteed $10 to $18

'00 & '99 Models Best Makes $7 to $12

500 Second Hand Wheels taken in trade by our Chicago retail stores, many good as new $3 to $8

We ship any bicycle ON APPROVAL to anyone *without a cent deposit in advance* and allow

10 DAYS FREE TRIAL. You take absolutely *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 FREE TRIAL 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 us in exchange for a bicycle. Write today for free catalogue and our special offer.

MEAD CYCLE CO., Dept. 130 J. Chicago.

HAYNER'S

PURE WHISKEY

DIRECT FROM DISTILLER TO CONSUMER.

Four Full Quarts $3.20 Express Prepaid.

Saves Dealers' Profits. Prevents Adulterations.

OUR OFFER:

We will send four full quart bottles of Hayner's 7-Year-Old Double Copper Distilled Rye for $3.20, express prepaid, shipped in plain package, no marks to indicate contents. If not satisfactory when received, return it at our expense; we will return your $3.20.

Such Whiskey can't be had elsewhere for less than $5.

REFERENCES: Third Nat'l Bank, Dayton; State Nat'l Bank, St. Louis; or any of the Ex. Co's.

THE HAYNER DISTILLING CO.,

226-232 West Fifth St., Dayton, Ohio.
309-311 So. Seventh St., St. Louis, Mo.

We guarantee above firm will do as it agrees.—ED

REVIVO RESTORES VITALITY

Made a Well Man of Me.

THE GREAT FRENCH REMEDY

produces the above results in 30 days. It acts powerfully and quickly. Cures when all others fail. Young men will regain their lost manhood, and old men will recover their youthful vigor by using REVIVO. It quickly and surely restores Nervousness, Lost Vitality, Impotency, Nightly Emissions, Lost Power, Failing Memory, Wasting Diseases, and all effects of self-abuse or excess and indiscretion, which unfits one for study, business or marriage. If not only cures by starting at the seat of disease, but is a great nerve tonic and blood builder, bringing back the pink glow to pale cheeks and restoring the fire of youth. It wards off Insanity and Consumption. Insist on having REVIVO, no other. It can be carried in vest pocket. By mail $1.00 per package, or six for $5.00, with a positive written guarantee to cure or refund the money. Circular free. Address

Royal Medicine Co., 209 Dearborn St. CHICAGO, ILL.

For sale in Middleburgh, Pa., by MIDDLEBURGH DRUG Co.

WANTED.—Capable, reliable person in every county to represent large company of solid financial reputation; $936 salary per year, payable weekly; $3 per day absolutely sure and all expenses; straight, bona-fide, definite salary, no commission; salary paid each Saturday and Apense money advanced each week. STANDARD HOUSE, 334 Dearborn St., Chicago.

DR. HAYNE'S,

(The Great German Scientist)

improved Double Extract of Sarsaparilla and Celery Compound Red Clover, Beef and 12 Vegetables, Roots and Herbs, (no Minerals) contains DOUBLE the Curatives of any one dollar Medicine in the market and lasts TWICE as long. The greatest Remedy of the Age, killing all GERMS, destroyed all MICROBES and a sure and certain cure for KIDNEY and LIVER diseases, Rheumatism, Nervousness, Dyspepsia, Malaria, Constipation, Sick Headache and all complaints arising from impure blood. Regular price $1.00 per bottle 16 oz., but in order to get it introduced in this section we will sell at 50 cents per bottle or 6 bottles for $2.50 until further notice. Do not wait, order now if you are ailing.

The above medicine is used in EVERY HOSPITAL and by all the LEADING PHYSICIANS in the world to-day, and highly endorsed by all. Address,

MOHAWK REMEDY CO.

April 18 28. ROME, N. Y.

RUPTURE

Write to the MOHAWK REMEDY CO., Rome, N. Y., and they will tell you how you can cure your RUPTURE or HERNIA and the ONLY WAY they can possibly be CURED. Free of charge—It will cost you but one cent. Don't wait, you will never regret it. April 18-28.

WANTED.—Capable, reliable person in every county to represent large company of solid financial reputation; $936 salary per year, payable weekly; $3 per day absolutely sure and all expenses; straight, bona-fide, definite salary, no commission; salary paid each Saturday and expense money advanced each week. STANDARD HOUSE, 334 Dearborn St., Chicago. 3-7-16

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. SECHRIST,
Attorney-in-fact.

Dundore, Pa., June 4, 1901

25 CTS PISO'S CURE FOR 25 CTS

CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.

CONSUMPTION

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

How Are Your Kidneys?

Dr. Hobbs' Sparagus Pills cure all kidney ills. Sample free. Add. Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago or N. Y.

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

Public Sale of

REAL ESTATE.

The undersigned attorney-in-fact for the heirs of Ephraim Walter, decd, will sell at public sale on

Thursday, August 15, 1901

the following described real estate of said decedent:

TRACT NO. 1 is a certain farm situated in Centre township, Snyder county, Pa., containing 110 acres more or less, of which there are 30 acres of good timberland and the remainder under good cultivation, with a good LOG FRAME HOUSE, a BANK BARN, good as new, and all other necessary outbuildings, a well near the door and choice orchard. The above is bounded on the north by public road, east by lands of C. A. Bingaman and H. S. Stroub, south by lands of Leah Hartman and others, and west by lands of the heir of Nathaniel Beabler and Barbara Foreman.

TRACT NO. 2 being the homestead of the said decedent, situated in the town of Centreville, Snyder Co., Pa., containing 2 acres more or less bounded on the north by Wm. Hartman, east by church and road, south by main street and west by public road, whereon are erected a DOUBLE HOUSE, a SUMMER HOUSE, a well near the door, a BARN and all necessary outbuildings. This tract is to be sold in three lots

TRACT NO. 3 being a house and lot in the town of Centreville, Pa., bounded north by an alley, east by lot of Charles Kulins, south by Market Street and west by lot No. 4, containing ¼ acre more or less.

TRACT NO. 4 being a lot of ground situated as aforesaid, bounded north by an alley, east by lot No. 3, south by Market St., west by land of C. F. Berger, containing ¼ acre more or less.

TRACT NO. 5 being a lot of ground situated as aforesaid, bounded north by main street, east by lot of Jacob Hartman, south by lands of C. M. Showers and west by lot of Elias Hartman, containing ¼ of an acre more or less.

TRACT NO. 6 being a certain field of land under good cultivation situated in township, county and state as aforesaid, bounded north by lands of J. E. Kanawell, east by a public road and alley, south by public road and west by lands of Henry Long, containing 16 acres more or less, the half of this tract will be sold in town lots.

TRACT NO. 7 being a tract of good timberland situated as aforesaid, bounded north by lands of Allen Shook, east by [illegible] and Emanuel Swartzman, south by tract No. 8 and west by lands of Leah and Jackson Hartman, containing 41 acres more or less.

TRACT NO. 8 being a tract of timberland situated as aforesaid, bounded on the north by lands of Jacob Hartman, east by lands of Emanuel Dunkelberg, south by lands of J. W. Kerstetter and west by land of Leah Hartman, containing [illegible] more or less. Tracts No. 7 and 8 will be sold in three tracts.

TRACT NO. 9 is a certain tract of timber land under good cultivation situated as above and bounded on the north by Jacob Hassinger, east by land of H. S. Stroub, south by land of C. A. Bingaman and west by land of Jacob Hassinger, containing [illegible] more or less.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M. of said day when due attendance will be given and conditions of sale made known by

I. L. WALTER, Attorney-in-fact for Heirs.
JACOB GILBERT, Attorney.

Facts in the Case.

"Here's a good paragraph," said Singleton, as he glanced over his paper. "It says that every time a woman sees her neighbor with a new bonnet she wants one like it."

"Huh!" rejoined Wederly, "I'll bet some old bachelor wrote that. A married man would have said that every time a woman sees her neighbor with a new bonnet she wants one a little bit better."—Chicago Daily News.

For He Is an Englishman.

Towne—That's Perkins. Looks like a tramp, doesn't he? Well, he's quite wealthy, I understand.

Browne—I know him very well. Why, he hasn't a place, really, that he can call a home.

Towne—Oh, you're mistaken there.

Browne—No, I'm not. He's an Englishman, and he invariably calls it "'ome."—Catholic Standard and Times.