

## Free Tuition AT A Good School

We have just received a catalogue of the Literary Institute and State Normal School, located at Bloomsburg, Pa. This school maintains several courses of study for training teachers, a Preparatory College Course, and courses in Voice and Piano.

It is the only boarding school we have heard of where students enter the dining room at their leisure, and order their meals to suit their appetite and digestion as at a first class hotel.

It has a faculty of College and University trained specialists, abundant apparatus of the latest and most approved kind, and every comfort and convenience for the students.

Tuition has recently been made free for those preparing to teach. A letter of inquiry addressed to the Principal, Judson Perry Welsh, A. M., Ph. D., will bring valuable information to those seeking a good school.

## PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD, Sunbury & Lewistown Division.

In effect March 18, 1900.

WESTWARD	STATIONS	EASTWARD
7:00 A. M.	Sunbury	9:30 P. M.
7:15 A. M.	Selinsgrove Junction	9:45 P. M.
7:30 A. M.	Selinsgrove	10:00 P. M.
7:45 A. M.	Fawling	10:15 P. M.
8:00 A. M.	Kremer	10:30 P. M.
8:15 A. M.	Meiser	10:45 P. M.
8:30 A. M.	Middleburg	11:00 P. M.
8:45 A. M.	Hoyersville	11:15 P. M.
9:00 A. M.	Adamsburg	11:30 P. M.
9:15 A. M.	Haus Mills	11:45 P. M.
9:30 A. M.	Meckler	12:00 P. M.
9:45 A. M.	Wagner	12:15 P. M.
10:00 A. M.	Shindler	12:30 P. M.
10:15 A. M.	Paintersville	12:45 P. M.
10:30 A. M.	Maitland	1:00 P. M.
10:45 A. M.	Lewistown	1:15 P. M.
11:00 A. M.	Lewistown Junction	1:30 P. M.

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: 1:52 a. m., 10:15 a. m., 11:00 p. m., 11:30 p. m., 7:07 p. m., 12:02 a. m. For Altoona, Pittsburg and the West. For Harrisburg and Washington 8:05 a. m., 9:30, 10:2, 11:33, 4:35, 8:10 p. m. For Philadelphia and New York 6:55, 8:05, 9:30 a. m., 10:21, 11:33, 4:35 and 11:16 p. m. For Harrisburg 8:10 p. m.

## Philadelphia & Erie R. R. Division.

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., 4:43 p. m.

Trains leave Sunbury daily except Sunday:

12:23 a. m. for Buffalo, 12:1 a. m. for Erie and Canadawaga

6:10 a. m. for Bellefonte, Erie and Canadawaga

9:25 a. m. for Look Haven, Tyrone and the West.

12:48 a. m. for Buffalo, 1:10 p. m. for Bellefonte, Kane

Tyrone and Canadawaga

4:25 p. m. for Kenova and Elmira

8:40 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 Canadawaga

8:33 p. m. for Williamsport

9:42 a. m. for Look Haven and Williamsport

5:50 a. m., 9:55 a. m., 2:00 p. m. and 5:48 p. m. for Williamsport and Selinsgrove

6:10 a. m., 10:15 a. m., 2:25 p. m., 5:45 p. m. for Shamokin and Mount Carmel

Sunday 9:55 a. m. for Williamsport

## EASTWARD.

Trains leave Selinsgrove Junction

10:00 a. m., 6:11 p. m. arriving at Philadelphia

11:10 p. m. New York 5:33 p. m., Baltimore 3:11 p. m.

Washington 4:10 p. m.

5:31 p. m. daily arriving at Philadelphia

10:50 a. m. New York 3:35 a. m., Baltimore 9:45 p. m.

Washington 10:56 p. m.

8:42 p. m., 6:41 p. m. arriving at Philadelphia

4:25 a. m., New York 7:13 a. m., Baltimore 2:30 a. m.

Washington 3:30 a. m.

Trains also leave Sunbury:

2:45 a. m. daily arriving at Philadelphia 6:52 a. m.

Baltimore 7:30 a. m., Washington 8:30 a. m., New York 9:35 a. m.

Weekdays, 10:56 a. m., Sundays, 7:32 a. m., New York 9:33 a. m., 10:35 Sundays Baltimore 7:29 a. m., Washington 8:30 a. m., Baltimore 12:19 p. m., Washington 1:10 p. m.

1:53 p. m., week days arriving at Philadelphia

6:23 p. m., New York 9:30 p. m., Baltimore 6:00 p. m.

Washington 7:15 p. m.

1:31 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 6:25 and 8:31 p. m., for Harrisburg, Philadelphia and Baltimore

J. B. WOOD, Gen'l Pass Agent

J. B. HUTCHINSON, Gen'l Manager.

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References, First National Bank. Nearby Towns Represented:—Bellwood, Altoona, Holl Daysburg, Huntingdon and Bellefonte. 5-8-1yr

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Old Sores, Wounds, Burns, Scalds, Itch, Eruptions, Etc.

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## Instead of being reassuring, the government report of the condition of the corn crop on August 1 is startling in its demonstration of the blighting effect of July's rainless skies upon growing grain.

Where an average corn crop means a yield in the neighborhood of 3,000,000,000 bushels, while the big yield of 1899 was 2,283,845,165, the government's statement compiled from the reports of 12,000 correspondents indicates a total crop this year of only 1,394,977,000 bushels. This is a shrinkage of over 650,000,000 from the estimate made July 1, 1901. For the states in the great corn belt the loss is shown in the following table of acreage and estimated yield compared with the yield in 1900:

	Acreage July 1, 1901.	Estimated yield, 1901, in bu.	Yield, 1900, in bu.
Ohio	2,616,000	65,200,000	106,500,128
Indiana	3,361,000	65,310,000	133,200,808
Illinois	7,283,000	107,618,000	294,176,226
Iowa	3,270,000	128,356,000	255,455,246
Missouri	6,325,000	63,182,000	120,716,494
Kansas	8,011,000	41,141,000	163,670,620
Nebraska	8,013,000	33,646,000	210,430,064

The effect of the July drought was also felt by other cereals. The average condition of spring wheat declined 15 points during the month; oats, 10.1; barley, 4.4, and rye, 9.7. Only buckwheat appears to have stood up under the protracted heat. This is perhaps unjust to Secretary Wilson, remarks the Chicago Record-Herald. He seems to have partaken of the waters of the Mark Tapley spring and faces the future with the reflection that final figures cannot be given yet, and late corn will be benefited by favorable fall weather, and early corn, growing under the best conditions, will fill out better with sufficient rainfall in the near future. There is nothing like taking a cheerful view of matters under the most depressing circumstances, and that is why the American people, being of a hopeful turn themselves, enjoy the kindly optimism of their Uncle Jim.

Persons interested in wild flowers are endeavoring to create—and to organize—a sentiment for the protection of our native plants, especially near large cities. The pond-lily, trailing arbutus, native orchids, fringed gentian and many of the evergreens have been gathered in Massachusetts for sale in such quantities, and so steadily sought by frequenters of suburban woods that their extinction is threatened. The remedy suggested is that care be used to cut rather than pull the flowers, so that the roots need not be disturbed; and that those who gather rare plants for the market should be discouraged by lack of patronage.

The recent lynching of two Italians by a mob in the town of Erwin, Miss., has led to a demand by the Italian government for the punishment of the guilty persons. In several similar cases the government of the United States, after futile efforts to secure the punishment of the persons concerned, has made pecuniary reparation. In the present instance there seems some prospect that the criminals will be brought to justice, and the United States government has assured the Italian government that it will take every legal means to that end.

The long drought and intense heat in the corn belt were broken July 25 by rains in some of the most important states. The extent of the injury to the corn crop from the protracted heat is variously estimated. There has been excited speculation in the grain markets. Corn for September delivery reached the highest July quotation for ten years, and shares of the so-called "granger" roads were depressed. For more than 30 days in some parts of Kansas the thermometer did not go below 90 degrees.

In Colesburg, Ky., there is a horse owned by J. R. Stoval, and it is no unusual thing for him to eat a half-dozen spring chickens at a meal. The other day for dinner he consumed 14. He runs after them, and as he catches them devours them and feathers and all. The appetite on the part of the equine has only recently developed, but it has been sufficiently voracious to put Mr. Stoval out of the poultry business in short order.

The farmers of Kansas figure that what they lose through the drought will be offset by the higher price they will get for their grain, so that the real sufferers from the drought will be the consumers, many of whom live in Europe. This is the reason, according to one farmer, why so many farmers took so interest in the prayers for rain. They felt that they had nothing to pray for.

A Toledo judge has issued an injunction asked for by a man to prevent his neighbor's ducks from quacking at night. A Cleveland woman recently asked for an injunction to prevent her neighbor from throwing tin cans in her back yard. Who says the courts are not open to everybody?

The great trouble about the libel law, says an experienced contemporary, is that the honorable newspaper man can be made to "pony up" when he is worth it, while the fake, dead-beat, newspaper blacksmith, who can hardly buy a stamp, goes free on a plea of poverty.

## THE IMPORTANCE ATTAINED BY HEALTH RESORTS IN EUROPE IS SHOWN BY THE FACT THAT THE GERMAN AND AUSTRIAN MEDICAL PROFESSION WITH THE COOPERATION OF THE GOVERNMENTS OF THOSE COUNTRIES HAS APPOINTED A COMMITTEE TO ARRANGE CHEAP EXCURSIONS WHICH WILL GIVE PHYSICIANS AND MEDICAL STUDENTS AN OPPORTUNITY OF VISITING AND EXAMINING THE HEALTH RESORTS OF THE TWO COUNTRIES.

This committee includes two famous medical men, Prof. von Leyden and Prof. Liebreich. The first excursion party will visit the seacoast resorts in September. It may be the result of the above conception of the scope of medical treatment, observes American Medicine, that in these countries it seems to be true that a physician will often give his patient nothing but sound advice and the patient be satisfied that the doctor has done his duty. Unfortunately should a physician here forget to add a prescription the chances are that the patient would seek another more circumspect practitioner. Of course a busy person or one of limited means will ever hope that a forced, often expensive, vacation may not be necessary and equally good results attained by a course of medical treatment. In America the overworked, mentally worn-out, nervously-exhausted patients, and unfortunately their name is legion, need rest and recreation much more than iron, quinine, strychnine or phosphates, and their needlessly exaggerated opinion of the value of these is one of the chief obstacles in the path of a doctor who tries to help them.

A remarkable battle between a boy and a swan is reported from Minneapolis. Harry Carson, a four-year-old boy, was playing with the swans in the lake at Loring park, teasing them with a stick. Suddenly the largest of the birds ruffled its feathers, and, mad with rage, seized the child in its strong beak. The boy struggled for an instant, but strong as he was for his age, the huge bird splashed its wings into the water, throwing up a foam in its wake, and with swift and sure strokes dragged the boy out into the water toward the center of the lake. The youngster was too frightened to make further outcry, and for a moment the onlookers were paralyzed at what seemed to be an impending tragedy. Then one of the men went to the rescue. The swan had by this time become thoroughly enraged, and was evidently attempting to drown the child. Twice the little boy was forced under water by the bird, and before the rescuer had reached the pair they were 20 feet out from shore. Even then the maddened bird struggled with the man, reluctant to give up its prey, and a blow was necessary to make it release the child, who was all but drowned.

Sober business men are saying that "we have come round again to the day of small profits." As a matter of fact, that day has always been here and always must be. For the vast majority of mankind nothing beyond a moderate competence is ever possible, and this only on the condition of industry and frugality. As heaped-up riches can only be gained by one in a hundred, what a pity it is that the other ninety-nine should miss the enjoyment of what is within reach through a feverish eagerness to lay hands on the pot of gold at the foot of the rainbow!

The humor of the locomotive that "struck a cow and cut it into calves" is due to an oversight of the proof-reader, says Youth's Companion. The work of elevating railway tracks above street crossings, now being pushed in half a dozen cities of the middle west, is due to a different oversight, that of "reform" mayors and aldermen, who believe that pedestrians and occupants of carriages have rights which corporations are bound to respect. Even the ruminating cow may yet find her safest promenade along the city street.

Several species of animals unfortunately have been exterminated because of their commercial value; it remains to be seen if a like fate will ever overtake any animal because it is condemned as a pest. The rat is already under the ban in many countries, and concerted action, it is said, might put an end to his tribe. The mosquito, an insect, seems likely to be greatly restricted in his field of operations by the new measures taken against him.

The girls of Ethel, Mo., formed an emergency society during the hot spell, the by-laws of which provided that no member should receive "young man company" until the drought was broken. The dry spell was long, and finally, when a circus came to Ethel, the emergency society had to give in.

War on mosquitoes has begun on Staten island. One hundred barrels of crude oil petroleum has been poured on ponds. Some of the oil is put down into the water in rubber tubes, with compressed air attachments.

A commercial traveler, who had a route covering 1,300 miles in northern Ohio, performed half the journey on the trolleys reaching many of the towns in that region.

## THE FARMER'S HORSE.

Plan of Keeping Horses for General Work and Raising Their Produce in a Good One.

The kind of horses a farmer keeps should depend very much on the farm, the farmer and his hired help. Assuming that he will keep horses of the power best suited to his work, we may ask, what of the kind?

The general advice is for the farmer to keep a few good mares to do his work and raise colts. This is undoubtedly the best plan where he is horseman enough to pick the right kind of mares, mate them properly and raise their colts in such a way that they will be worth good money when they are old enough to sell. And likewise when he can give some personal attention to mares and young things, not having to trust everything to hired help. In the central and western states, where grain and hay are cheap, and horses may be kept for a small outlay, the plan of keeping mares for farm work and raising their produce is a good one. It makes the horse power of the farm a cheap power, because it pays expenses as it goes along. The grain put into good youngsters is simply invested for a longer period than when put into hogs or sheep. There is a large class of farmers of this kind, who should produce draft horses. And there is a small class, who are fitted and fixed to keep high-class mares and produce high-class road and carriage horses.

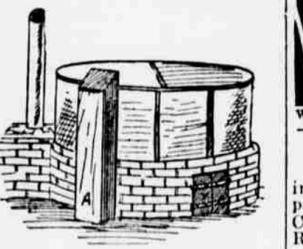
But there is another class of farmers whose circumstances are such that they cannot hope to breed horses profitably. They have not the grain to feed a crop of weanlings, yearlings and two-year-olds, and often three-year-olds, which the man who raises horses is likely to have around him. They cannot better invest their money and feed in something that they can turn quicker. If they do not raise much grain they need few horses, and these need not be high-priced ones. A pair of geldings that can be bought for \$150 or \$200 will be the cheapest power such farmers can have. They can do the work, the investment is small, and their keep is not expensive. An additional horse for driving and light work will make a fair equipment for a farm which does not raise much grain, and which is better suited for raising and grazing sheep and cattle. A pair of cheap western geldings has proved very satisfactory on one farm that I know, and others are running successfully with an ordinary kind of horse power.

The question every man should ask himself is: In what class do I belong? If he belongs in the producing class or among those who can raise good horses, so much the better. If he belongs in the common class or even the mule class he is only wasting time and money trying to breed horses.—National Stockman.

## SIMPLE WATER HEATER.

Homemade Device Indispensable on Farms Whose Owners Take Good Care of Their Stock.

I am using a home-made water heater, which is simple, cheap and effective. I dug down below frost and



WATER TANK AND HEATER.

laid three large, flat stones on which to put the brick work, then built an arch, as shown in the illustration. Made the fire box about 16 inches wide, with one tier of bricks running back to within 12 inches of the end of the tank. Put in two flues eight inches wide, leading to the pipe which goes into a chimney. The water pipe is inclosed in box, a. The tank holds 14 barrels of water. With a small handful of dry wood the water can be warmed to any temperature required. I am using a galvanized steel tank and keep it covered.—H. W. Burnett, in Orange Judd Farmer.

## The Value of Corn Fodder.

The Implement Age says that if one-half the care was devoted to the fodder that is given the ears, the gain over the whole country would be enormous. More stock, better food, the release of other articles for the market, and less labor, would assist in giving a profit on the farm, but the great curse of the American farmer is the shiftless manner in which he treats his corn fodder, and yet there are open to him the best and most complete labor-saving implements for reducing his loss ever before offered. He can, by simply cutting his corn at the proper time, effect a revolution in his whole farming methods, and even place upon the market, ready baled, a nutritious and palatable food which is unexcelled in nutrition if in the proper condition for use.

## Danger in Immature Rye.

If cattle are doing well on dry food during the winter, the farmer will usually allow the animals on early rye as soon as the spring opens. If the animals are not carefully observed they may lose weight from the change. In fact, when steers are to be sold they should not again be allowed to graze. A short time on early rye may do no harm, but too much young rye causes bowel disease, which, though easily cured if the steers are kept up, prevents further increase in weight.

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1901 Models  
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OUR OFFER: We will send four full quart bottles of Hayner's 7-Year-Old Double Cured Distilled Rye for \$3.20, express prepaid, shipped in plain package, no marks to indicate contents. 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.

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Good accommodations. If

## A Future Financier.

"So you think your boy has what they call the business instinct, do you?"  
"Yes. He sold his new jackknife to the Roberts boy for a nickel yesterday."  
"I don't see much business about that. The knife must have been worth more than a nickel."  
"It was; but you see he says he can borrow the knife and use it whenever he wants to and give it back when he's through, which he couldn't do with the nickel."—Chicago Record-Herald.

## An Old Story In Verse.

When Mr. Rose's little girl  
Was born, he named her Will.  
And thus it came to pass he had  
A Will-Rose for a child.

But when she grew to womanhood  
He felt almighty bad,  
Because she married Mr. Hoag;  
Then what a name she had.  
—Detroit Free Press.



Her Mother (reprovingly)—Annette!  
You know you shouldn't say  
your prayers in bed, but should kneel  
down, as mamma has taught you!  
Annette (sleepily)—Yes; but I am  
going to ask God to excuse me.—Brooklyn Eagle.

## An Exception Wanted.

And somehow this world's growing sweeter;  
"T'would be something remarkably good  
if we only could live through one summer  
which did not break the record for heat."  
—Washington Star.

## Logical.

Mamma—Willie, shut that window-screen. You're letting the flies in.  
Willie—Well, you've got to let some of 'em in.  
Mamma—Why?  
Willie—Cause if you don't let 'em in, how are they goin' to get on the fly-paper?—Philadelphia Times.

## Names.

Miss Harcourt (plain and somewhat cautious)—I'd a good deal rather have my name than yours.  
Miss Bliggins (handsome, but sharp-tongued)—Yes, I know my name is not a pretty one, but I can get a new one any time I want it, and you can't.—Chicago Tribune.

## A Bull Movement.

"My operations in this field being checked," said the tramp, as the bull approached, "I shall take a little flyer in wheat to save myself."  
And he soon vanished across the glimmering expanse of waving grain.

## FISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION

Best Cough Syrup. Taste Good. Use in Time. Sold by Druggists.