SUNDAY SCHOOL.

he International Series for ry 2, 1902—The First Persecution.

HE LESSON TEXT.
(Acts 4:1-12.)

hey spake unto the people, the the captain of the temple, and es, came upon them.
rieved that they taught the preached through Jesus the n from the dead.
y laid hands on them, and put ld unto the next day: for it was de.
t many of them which heard elieved; and the number of the bout 5,000.
came to pass on the morrow, rulers, and elders, and scribes, nnas the high priest, and Caia- John, and Alexander, and as ere of the kindred of the high e gathered together at Jerusa-

hen they had set them in the y asked, By what power, or by e, have ye done this?
Peter, filled with the Holy Ghost, them, Ye rulers of the people, of Israel,
this day be examined of the good to the impotent man, by what is made whole;
known unto you all, and to all of Israel, that by the name of st of Nazareth, whom ye cruci- m God raised from the dead, even doth this man stand here before e.
is the stone which was set at you builders, which is become the he corner.
her is there salvation in any other: is none other name under Heaven ong men, whereby we must be

EN TEXT.—There is none other nder Heaven given among hereby we must be saved.—12.

ess Through the Holy Spirit.—nhedrin was the august coun- e Jews, before which few men and without awe and trepida- ou will recall how Peter, when as tried by it, so weak ned in ence, though he was in an outer that he denied his Lord three

t of Peter and John.—The were angry at the apostles be- hey were teaching in the tem- l accusing them of murdering the captain of the temple guard rred because there was so great ent in the sacred porch; and iducees hated to have anything bout the resurrection. The belonged to the Sadducee and probably a majority of the court, the Sanhedrin, also be- to that sect. The imprison- over night was necessary, be- the Sanhedrin was forbidden to n the night. The 2,000 believers ad been added since the day of cost included, of course, those ed been coming day by day (2:47), ll as those whose conversion was o Peter's talk after healing the man.

r Trial.—The meeting described s 5, 6 was a session of the San- Annas was not really high though, the high priest did what told him to. "In the midst" is ral description, the members of nhedrin usually sitting in a ircle with the prisoner in the r. The shrewdenss of Peter's ng sentences is worth noting. honorable shrewdness is one of sults of the presence of the Holy with men. The chief character- of Peter's words is their boldness. s this feature of them that espe- impressed the Sanhedrin. Peter his testimony to Jesus every- e. The truth of verse 12 was for edrist and outcast alike, and he d it to all as he had opportunity. earned and ignorant" do not have the full meaning which we ordi- y give them. It is meant that Pe- nd John were arguing, and hold- heir own in argument, with men were very much better trained in schools than they were. "Took ledge" means very much the thing as "recognized." The dis- s who accompanied Jesus would emembered by many Jews when hing called special attention to n. The problem before the San- in was perplexing, as their discus- shows (vs. 16, 17). Their course wise from their standpoint. The ority of the Sanhedrin to forbid hing had never been disputed until the Baptist and Jesus came. Peter John disputed it, however, yet e released with no pledge of any , even though they frankly an- nced their intention to disobey the hedrin's command.

heir Report.—The apostles knew enough that they were entering contest with the Jewish authori- which would not be settled easily. y prayed therefore for boldness as r greatest need, and the new gift he Holy Spirit brought them this ce.

he Sadducees.—During his minis- the principal opposition that Jesus to encounter was from the Phari- s. After His death and ascension stianity had its chief foes in the ducees. The reason for that ap- rs in our lesson. Their hostility aroused by the fact that the apos- were constantly preaching of resurrection of Jesus—a doc- e which to them was abhorrent. the contrary, it was a doctrine ch was a vital part of the creed of Pharisees, so that we sometimes them moved by it to take part with disciples (5:34-40; 23:6-10).

PRACTICAL APPLICATION.

e can testify for Jesus now with- danger, but think at what cost that vilege has been obtained!

o such heroism is required as in the ly days, yet there are many who ink from witnessing.

he most joyful doctrine that can be ached is that of the resurrection m the dead.

here is no other name under aven given wherein we must be ed. Are you saved?

Do not merely exhort one to get help him up!

News and Opinions
OF
National Importance

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PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
Lewistown Division.
In effect Nov. 24, 1901.

WESTWARD.		STATIONS.	EASTWARD	
P M	A M		A M	P M
2 15	10 00	Sunbury	9 20	4 50
2 25	10 10	Selinsgrove Junction	9 09	4 40
2 30	10 15	Selinsgrove	9 04	4 35
2 38	10 23	Pawling	8 57	4 27
2 43	10 27	Kreamer	8 49	4 23
2 46	10 30	Meiser	8 45	4 20
2 51	10 35	Middleburg	8 40	4 13
2 59	10 42	Benfer	8 34	4 07
3 09	10 51	Beavertown	8 25	3 57
3 13	10 56	Adamsburg	8 20	3 52
3 22	10 03	Raubs Mills	8 18	3 44
3 27	11 09	McClure	8 07	3 49
3 37	11 17	Wagner	7 57	3 38
3 41	11 21	Shindle	7 54	3 29
3 46	11 26	Painterville	7 49	3 25
3 52	11 32	Maitland	7 43	3 20
4 00	11 40	Lewistown	7 35	3 12
4 02	11 42	Lewistown (Main Street.	7 33	3 05
4 05	11 45	Lewistown Junction.	7 30	3 00

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 40 a m, 10 14 a m, 2 10 p m, 130p m 4 32 p m, 7 07 p m., 8 42 p m, 12 36 a m for Altoona, Pittsburg and the West.

For Baltimore and Washington 8 05 a m 9 30, 1 02, 1 33, 4 33, 8 00 p m For Philadelphia and New York 6 58, 8 05, 9 33 a m, 1 02 1 23 4 36 and 11 16 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 36 p m, 4 52 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
5 10 a m for Bellefonte Erie and Canandaigua
9 42 a m for Lock Haven, Tyrone and the West.
12 45 for Buffalo, 1 10 p m for Bellefonte Kane Tyrone and Canandaigua
5 10 p m for Renovo and Elmira
9 45 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 01 p m for Williamsport
9 42 a m for Lock Haven and

6 45 a m, 9 55 a m 2 00 and 5 25 p m for Wilkesbarre and Hazelton
6 10 a m, 10 10 a m, 2 05 p m, 5 35 p m for Shamokin and Mount Carmel
Sunday 9 55 a m for Wilkesbarre

EASTWARD.

Trains leave Selinsgrove Junction
10 00 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 30 p m daily arriving at Philadelphia 3 20 p m New York 3 53 a m, Baltimore 9 45 p m Washington 10 56 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 52 a m daily arriving at Philadelphia 6 52 a m Baltimore 7 20 a m Washington 8 35 a m New York 9 33 a m Weekdays, 10 38 a m Sundays,
3 23 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.
7 56 a m week days arriving at Philadelphia 11 48 a m, New York 2 13 p 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 48 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 20 and 8 31 p m, for Harrisburg, Philadelphia and Baltimore

J. R. WOOD, Gen'l Pass Agent
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is signature is on every box of the genuine
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remedy that cures a cold in one day

Thirty-five years' reputation is back of the Hayner Distilling Co.'s Seven-Year-Old Rye. This whiskey is famous the world over for the high quality. $1.20 buys four full quarts of these fine old goods. See particulars in big announcement in this issue.

Grip brings weakness, exhaustion, nervous prostration. Dr. Miles' Nervine cures them.

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CUTS BRUISES SPRAINS STINGS RUSTY NAILS COLIC
CURES ANY PAIN
GRIP COUGH NEURALGIA SORE THROAT DIARRHŒA
INSIDE OR OUTSIDE in 1 to 5 minutes
Druggists 25c. 50c. $1.

ORCHARD CULTIVATION.

The Advantages of a High Crop of Rye on Northern Sections Cannot Be Overestimated.

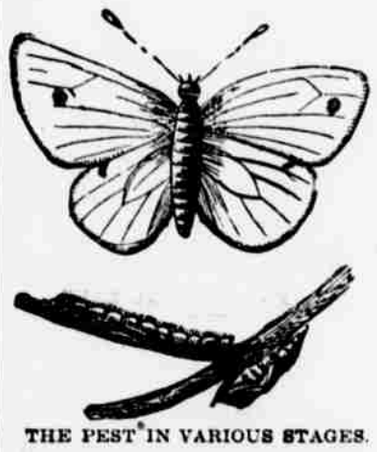
There is little question in the mind of any intelligent farmer about the value of orchard cultivation up to the bearing period, but not all agree that it should extend beyond. Nevertheless there is nothing worse for an orchard than a bare soil left to take care of itself. Weeds will invariably appear in such a soil, and these will do considerable harm in robbing the land of the richness which the trees need. There must be some counterbalancing method. Of the many experiments made with orchards that have been treated with and without cultivation after the trees began to produce, the great majority showed a decided improvement in favor of those which have been cultivated. This, however, does not mean any more than mere surface cultivation, and for that matter not much more than a surface scratching of the ground in the spring sufficient to make grass or grain seed catch. There is no better plant fertilizer than good rye turned under or allowed to decay in the field. Every crop of this that we can raise and return to the soil should increase the fertility, so that the young and old trees will make a new growth.

The plowing of the surface in the spring need not interfere with the roots of the trees. Indeed, special care should be taken to avoid any such contingency. The soil can easily be stirred to a sufficient depth to make the seeds grow without touching the roots. If these latter run very close to the surface, the plow or cultivator should not be run up near the trees; but as a rule this stirring of the top soil every year tends to make the roots of the trees seek a lower level, and in orchards that have been cultivated from the beginning little trouble will be experienced with the surface roots. Sow from one to two bushels of rye to the acre, so that the ground will be covered before winter. This will help to protect the roots of the trees from the severe cold, and the following spring when turned under the rye will add rich fertility to the soil. The advantage of a high crop of rye in the orchard in the fall in the states where the winter freezing is apt to injure fruit trees cannot be overestimated. The tall rye proves a most effectual blanket to the tree roots and trunks, and few trees are injured from freezing when treated in this way. The thick rye is really warmer and superior to a covering of snow. When feed is scarce the temptation to cut the rye in the orchard is great, but do not yield to it. No orchard can thrive which is systematically robbed of its fertility.—S. W. Chambers, in Journal of Agriculture.

THE CABBAGE WORM.

One of the Most Destructive and Prolific Pests with Which Farmers Have to Contend.

The common white butterfly seen in cabbage fields is an imported insect and very destructive. It was first seen in this country about 1859 and was discovered at Quebec. A few years later it was found in some of the New England states and has gradually spread over a large area of the United States. The adult female insect is shown in the illustration. The eggs are laid upon cab-



THE PEST IN VARIOUS STAGES.

bage and allied plants, producing the well-known green cabbage worm. After feeding for a time the worm leaves the plant, changes to a chrysalis, from which the adult emerges shortly afterward. There are several broods each season.

Attempts have been made to destroy these pests by the cultivation of a contagious disease, which has been found to attack the worms. This remedy, however, has not been successful and other means must be followed for its destruction. Hand picking the worms, although tedious, is an effective remedy on small areas. Insect powder, known also as pyrethrum, or buhach, may be mixed with six or eight times its bulk of flour and dusted on the plants. It should be applied about once a week. It is not injurious to human beings.

In some places hot water has been used to good advantage. It can be applied at a temperature of about 130 degrees without injuring the plant, and is sure death to the worms where it reaches them. Paris green is perhaps the simplest and best remedy. The poison should be mixed at the rate of one part in 100 of flour and dusted over the plants when the dew is on or immediately after a rain. Frequent application should be made, so that the young worms are destroyed shortly after hatching.—Orange Judd Farmer.

You must please the customer if you wish him to please you by buying fruit of you.

HOME AND CHILD

Does your horse "feel his oats"? What a difference between the grain-fed and the grass-fed horse! The first strong and full of ginger, the second flabby, weak and tired out before he begins. The feeding makes the difference.

Children are not alike either. One is rosy, bright-eyed, full of life and laughter, another pale, weak and dull. The feeding again is responsible.

Sickly children need special feeding. They don't "feel the oats". Scott's Emulsion adds just the right richness to the diet. It is like grain to the horse. The child gets new appetite and strong digestion.

Scott's Emulsion is more than food. It is a strong medicine. It rouses up dull children, puts new flesh on thin ones and red blood into pale ones. It makes children grow. Scott's Emulsion makes ordinary food do its duty.

This picture represents the Trade Mark of Scott's Emulsion and is on the wrapper of every bottle.

Send for free sample.
SCOTT & BOWNE,
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50c and $1. all druggists.

LEGAL ADVERTSING.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE. Letters of Administration in the estate of Jonathan Bickhart, late of Washington twp., Snyder Co, Pa., dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, while those having claims will present them duly authenticated to the undersigned.
JOHN W. BICKHART,
Kreamer, Pa., Oct. 26, 1901. Administrator.

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE.—Letters of Administration in the estate of Andrew Trutt, late of Monroe township, Snyder County, Pa., deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, while those having claims against the said estate will present them duly authenticated to the undersigned.
SAMUEL W. TRUTT,
JAMES D. WERTZ, Administrators.
Oct. 8, 1901.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that letters testamentary upon the estate of John Mengle, late of Perry Township, Snyder County, Pa., deceased, have been issued in due form of law to the undersigned, to whom all indebted to said estate should make immediate payment and those having claims against it should present them duly authenticated for settlement.
MICHAEL E. MENGLE, } Executors.
GEORGE A. MENGLE, }
Mt. Pleasant Mills, Pa., Dec. 30, 1901.

EXECUTRIX'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that letters testamentary upon the estate of Samuel Bickhart, late of Washington twp., Snyder Co., Pa., dec'd, have been issued in due form of law to the undersigned, to whom all indebted to said estate should make immediate payment and those having claims against it should present them duly authenticated for settlement.
HENRY S. BICKHART,
PETER S. BICKHART,
Dec. 21, 1901. Executors.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE Letters of Administration in the estate of William Weirick late of Centre twp., Snyder county, Pa., dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, while those having claims will present them duly authenticated to the undersigned.
MICHAEL A. WEIRICK, Administrator.
Cum Testamento Annexo.
J. G. Crouse, Att'y.
Dec. 28, 1901.

Executors' Sale of Valuable
REAL ESTATE.

The undersigned executors of the last will and testament of Michael I. Weiand, late of West Beaver township, Snyder county, Pa., deceased, by virtue of the power and authority contained in said last will and testament, will on

Friday, February 7th, 1902,

expose to public sale, on the premises, the following described real estate, to wit:

All that certain message or tract of land, the homestead of the decedent, situate in township, county and state aforesaid, a short distance south of the "Ridge church," bounded on the north by land of Jacob Dreese, east by land of Jeremiah Knepp, south by lands of A. A. Romig and Jacob Nerbood and west by the Smith Est. property, containing one hundred and thirty-three (133) acres and 34 perches, more or less, with the appurtenances, whereon is erected a two-story WEATHERBOARDED HOME, large BANK BARN, and necessary outbuildings.

These buildings are comparatively new and in first class condition. The land is in a high state of cultivation with plenty of choice fruit. A well of never failing water near the door, and a large spring [illegible] water for a spring house a few steps south of the main dwelling, also a water trough with a constant supply the year round to water all the stock on the farm.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M., of said day when terms will be made known by
ISAAC WEIAND,
WILLIAM WEIAND,
James Crouse, Executors.
Attorney.

A [illegible]
W. [illegible] Amherst, Va. [illegible] years I suffer[illegible] finally tried Chamberlain's Pain Balm and it gave [illegible] which all other remedies [illegible] to do. Sold by Middleburg Drug Store.

VIGOR

Beauty and Grace Come Easily to Women Who Rely Upon Dr. Greene's Nervura.

The glow of health and physical strength carries fascination with it. Prettiness will soon fade unless it is sustained by health, but the power and influence of the healthy, glowing, vigorous woman is beyond measure. Dr. Greene's Nervura helps women realize ideal womanhood.

MRS. MARGARET DAXON, 209 East 29th St., New York City, says:

"A year ago my husband was taken very sick, and I had all the care of nursing him until he was strong enough for the doctor to send him to the country. It was a terrible strain on me. Of course I worried about him terribly. If I had not worried so much, I do not suppose working so hard would have hurt me but with the worry and the over-work together, I was fearfully run down. I lost flesh, and I was pale as a ghost. I would jump at every little thing from nervousness.

"My back ached awfully, too. It would hurt me so in the morning that I couldn't stand straight, but would have to crawl out of bed and put my corsets on to strengthen me before I could stand. No one knows the dreadful agony this caused me. There is nothing more wearing than backache and nervousness combined. I heard of Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy, and that it was a wonderful medicine for keeping up the strength in a case like this, and that it was good for backache and nervousness. I took two bottles of it, and I wish to say that I have been cured by this wonderful remedy. I cannot say too much for it, and how much it has helped me. I have gained good, solid flesh, and that awful backache is gone. I feel splendid when I get up mornings. I have a good color, and have perfect health, thanks to Dr. Greene's Nervura."

Protect your nerves and your beauty with Dr. Greene's Nervura. Send for the health and beauty book, just issued by Dr. Greene, which tells you about this. It contains the secret of woman's success. Dr. Greene will give you advice free. His address is 101 Fifth Ave., New York City. Call or write.

Crowded Medical Profession.

The Journal of the American Medical association is of the opinion that there is a surplus of doctors in the United States, and regrets that the surplus is increasing. There is now one doctor to every 600 of population. As this is not on the whole an unhealthy country, one physician ought to be able to look after the aches and pains of 1,000 ordinary people. Wherever more men are employed to perform any kind of service than are actually needed, either the community has to pay too much for services rendered or some of the men employed must be unable to make more than a bare living, if they make that. According to the Journal 1,600 doctors die yearly, in spite of their skill, but almost 6,000 are born. The medical colleges, although the requirements are severer than formerly, are turning out 6,000 graduates a year. If this keeps on, how long will it be before there is one doctor for every 100 of the population? Then societies will have to be organized for the relief of starving M. D.'s. It is odd, remarks the Chicago Tribune, that so many young men should wish to study medicine when there are so many doctors, and when the physician has to face the competition of faith healers and prayer healers. Probably the oft-quoted statement that "there is always room at the top" in an overcrowded profession is responsible for the existence of numbers of poor lawyers and doctors. Nearly every young man who is about to begin the study of medicine is convinced that he will reach the top and will get the big fees for surgical operations or medical treatment that he reads of. Perhaps he will, but the chances are about two thousand to one against him. This is a point which medical colleges, naturally enough, do not impress on students. They do not endeavor to discourage the young men who are willing to pay them money for an education. But it would be a kindness to many of these, and to the community generally, if the authorities of medical colleges would tell many of their students that while "there is always room at the top," they never will get there nor half way there—but will remain near the bottom, where it is always overcrowded, and hence ought to drop medicine and turn to something else.

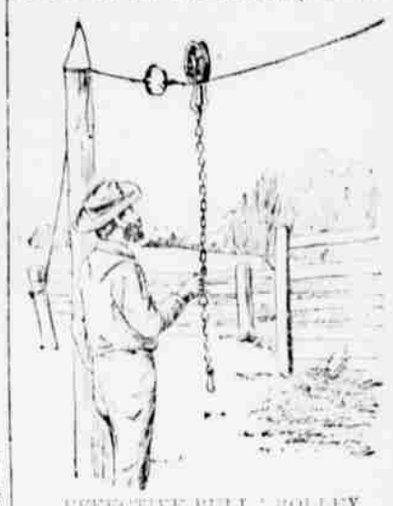
Tanner, of fasting fame, now 66 years old, has challenged the brewers of Denver to a fasting contest. Six men are to drink beer only and he is to drink water. The brewers have agreed to the contest.

THE DAIRY

EXERCISING THE BULL.

A Simple Device That Has Been Found of Practical Value by All Who Have Tried It.

The cable, with a sliding ring or pulley attached, for the purpose of exercising a bull, is not entirely unknown among stockmen and farmers, but its value is certainly little appreciated, if one can judge from the few that are in use, compared with its real utility, says C. P. Reynolds, in Breeder's Gazette. I do not know that I have in mind more than one or two at the present time. We have had one of these devices in use for several years, and



EFFECTIVE BULL ROLLEY.

have not only found it of considerable practical value, but we are sure we would prefer it to an enclosed pen, any possibly in the case of a very vicious animal where probably the cable would be very much out of order.

In the accompanying cut but one end of the cable is shown. Two heavy posts are set about 60 feet apart and are thoroughly braced or stayed. Those we used are about ten inches in diameter in the smallest, and we find them none too large—in fact, larger, rather than smaller, ones would be preferred. It is surprising what strain is brought against these posts, even by a bull attached to the cable with his ring.

The cable is passed through the posts about nine feet from the ground. At a distance of about four feet from the post it will be observed that an ox ring is spliced into the wire. Our main object, however, in putting the rings in at either end was to prevent the bull from coming closer to the posts than is safe. If allowed too close, there is danger of his becoming entangled and then breaking loose.

We use an iron pulley on the cable similar to what is shown in the cut.

I have no doubt that there is a great deal in the proper training of a bull for such a wire. I should not recommend any one to pull an old bull on such a cable and expect the experiment to be entirely successful, because, though the chances are favorable, it would not be safe save in the case of a bull that is very easily managed, but if the bull is trained to such a wire when a calf, and grows up thoroughly accustomed to it, I believe that the majority of the bullkeepers will be so thoroughly pleased that they will use the wire for exercising altogether. If one desires to make his own cable he can do so just as well as to buy it. I would recommend that seven or nine strands of No. 10 galvanized wire be used, and be twisted with considerable evenness so as to be smooth. Our cable is hand-twisted and is as satisfactory as though machine made.

DAIRY SOILING CROPS.

The Time Will Come When Every Farmer Who Wants to Succeed Will Plant Them.

An old adage has it that closing the barn door after the theft of the horse is not the best method of preventing burglary. Yet it is held to be worth while as a discourager of further pilfering. The dairyman who this past summer has seen his cows shrinking, feels inclined to shut the barn door. How may he do this best? If he has planted soiling crops like peas and oats, Hungarian millet, and the like, and has been supplementing the dying pastures with green feed in the barn or yard, he has closed the door before rather than after the theft. Moreover, the necessity for the summer feeding of grain is greatly lessened. If he has no recourse to soiling crops, nothing but buying grain can lessen the shrinkage.

The Vermont experiment station has for many years experimented with soiling crops, and recommends to dairymen the large use of summer ensilage and oats and peas sown at weekly intervals, and fed during July and August. Ensilage is probably the best [illegible] oats and peas somewhat the better. If the farmer is contented as a steady summer [illegible] consider the question of a special [illegible] preferably round, with a small diameter and a relatively great depth. Ensilage spread over a large surface in summer soon empties [illegible] in feeding value. It [illegible] they should be [illegible] at weekly intervals [illegible] those which July [illegible] yields prove disappointing [illegible] oats and peas next year.—Country Gentleman.