

And your eyes, open your mouth and see what luck will bring you." The mother smiles at the childish name, and doesn't realize that it is a name she as a woman has perhaps played for a great many years. Many a woman is weak and sick, nervous and discouraged. She suffers from headache, backache and other ills. She wants to be well, but all she does is to shut her eyes and open her mouth for results. She "doctors" month after month, often year after year, in this same blind, hap-hazard fashion, and receives no permanent benefit. Women take Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription with their eyes open to the fact that it cures womanly ills. It cures regularity. It dries debilitating drains. It heals inflammation and ulceration and cures female weakness. There is no trusting to luck by those who use "Favorite Prescription."

"My disease was displacement and ulceration of the uterus, and I was in a terrible condition of pain and weakness and had given up all hope of ever being well again," writes Mrs. Harry A. Brown, of Orono, Penobscot Co., Me. "Had doctors with four different doctors within four months, and instead of getting better I was growing weaker all the time. I decided to try your 'Favorite Prescription.' Golden Medical Discovery' and 'Pleasant Pellets' as I had heard of the many cures resulting from their use. I bought five bottles and felt so much better after taking them that I kept on until I am well as ever in my life, and to Dr. Pierce all the credit is due. I cannot say enough in favor of his medicine. Before I began taking your medicine I only weighed one hundred and sixty pounds. I now weigh one hundred and sixty pounds. I gained forty pounds in six months. I shall doctor no more with home doctors. I thank you for the good you have done for my health, thanks to Dr. Pierce."

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets clear the muddy complexion.

ROAD & FARM IMPROVEMENT.

SUBSTITUTE WAGON BOX.

Adapted for Hauling Manure, Earth and Other Materials Injurious to Regular Boxes.

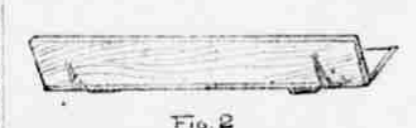
For hauling manure, earth, stone, etc., a good farmer does not like to use the regular box of his farm wagon, since it will not present so good an appearance on the road or last so long when used for all kinds of work as it will when better care is taken of it. It is a good plan to have an extra box to be used for the rough work.

If the farmer does not care to go to the trouble of having made an extra box, he may for some kinds of rough and dirty work, such as stone and manure hauling, replace the box with rough boards laid loosely between the standards in the old way. This method

has some disadvantages, however, as the bottom boards are apt to work out of place and the side boards to fall down at the least provocation. It is best to go to a little more trouble and arrange the boards as illustrated in Fig. 1. Use the required number of boards, planed on edges, to suit space between standards and nail or screw to two or three crosspieces to hold them in place. Hinge the boards at side so as to stand up supported by the standards when on the wagon and fold up when not in use. Or the hinges may be put on the outside, having back of hinges next to the boards. The sideboards will then turn out instead



of in when folded, so will turn in far enough to stand erect when on the wagon bed. The contrivance will occupy but little room when out of use and may be set up against a corner of the wagon shed. Another way to overcome the main disadvantages of loose boards on the bed is to have each sideboard and the bottom board immediately under it nailed and strapped together as in Fig. 2. A couple of cleats nailed on the bottom will keep them in place when put on bed, and the required number of loose boards laid between in the usual manner will make the wagon ready for service. In making either of the arrangements illustrated, the farmer is expected not to go to any great pains of workmanship.—J. G. Allhouse, in Ohio Farmer.



THE CURING OF HAY.

Some Reasons Why the Best Quality Has Necessarily to Be Made in the Shade.

Every year there are many questions about curing hay. Early-cut grass contains more moisture than that which stands until dead ripe, and is harder to cure. Hay is grass with the water taken out of it. The water is removed by the wind—a hot breeze while the sun is shining giving ideal haymaking conditions. The easiest way for the water to be taken from the plant is through the leaves. When these leaves are dried and killed first of all there will be considerable water left in the stem, and this will move out very slowly. When the leaves are left fresh, they suck on the pump the water rapidly from the stem, and thus dry it quickly. Cut down two trees in full leaf. From one take every green leaf at once and let the leaves on the other slowly wither and die. You will find the first tree wet and soggy, while the other is dry—having been sucked or pumped by the leaves. These things explain why the best hay is made in the shade. The leaves are not withered, but keep on pumping water from the stems and "sweating" it out. Clover especially is best cured in the shade. Its thin, broad leaves are quickly wilted in the hot sun, while in the pile they keep at work. We must remember that some samples of early-cut clover contain over 1,000 pounds of water in every ton and that 1,500 pounds of the water must be taken out in a short time! One reason why the tedder makes such a useful hay tool is that it breaks the stem and gives the water a chance to escape.—Rural New Yorker.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

Lesson in the International Series for August 3, 1908—The Tabernacle.

THE LESSON TEXT.

(Exodus 40:1-12.)

1. And the Lord spake unto Moses, saying.
2. On the first day of the first month shalt thou set up the tabernacle of the tent of the congregation.
3. And thou shalt put therein the ark of the testimony, and cover the ark with the veil.
4. And thou shalt bring in the table, and set in order the things that are to be set in order upon it; and thou shalt bring in the candlestick, and light the lamps thereof.
5. And thou shalt set the altar of gold for the incense before the ark of the testimony, and put the hanging of the door to the tabernacle.
6. And thou shalt set the altar of the burnt offering before the door of the tabernacle of the tent of the congregation.
7. And thou shalt set the laver between the tent of the congregation and the altar, and shalt put water therein.
8. And thou shalt set up the court round about, and hang up the hanging of the court gate.
9. And thou shalt take the anointing oil, and anoint the tabernacle, and all that is therein, and shalt hallow it, and all the vessels thereof: and it shall be holy.
10. And thou shalt anoint the altar of the burnt offering, and all his vessels, and shalt hallow the altar; and it shall be an altar most holy.
11. And thou shalt anoint the laver and his foot, and sanctify it.
12. And thou shalt bring Aaron and his sons unto the door of the tabernacle of the congregation, and wash them with water.
13. And thou shalt put upon Aaron the holy garments, and anoint him, and sanctify him; that he may minister unto me in the priest's office.

GOLDEN TEXT.—Enter into his courts with thanksgiving, and into his courts with praise.—Ps. 100:4.

THE BIBLE SOCIETY'S SELECTION.
Plan of the tabernacle.—Ex. 25, 27. The furniture.—Ex. 28, 29. The building of the tabernacle.—Ex. 30. Command to set up tabernacle.—Ex. 30:1-8. The anointing.—Ex. 30:16-17. The tabernacle set up.—Ex. 30:17-33. God's presence.—Ex. 30:34-38. TIME.—R. C. 121. PLACE.—Sinai.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.
The Tabernacle.—The Israelites were still unfamiliar with God; they had had no communion with Him. It was important, therefore, that they should come into personal relations with Him, and hence a sanctuary was necessary that they might realize His constant presence in their midst. A sanctuary not only would afford them opportunities to offer sacrifices in worship and in penitence, but would daily educate them in holiness and the futility of wickedness. The mere presence of a church in any community is a help to better living.

The Plan of the Tabernacle.—The tabernacle was a great tent about 60 feet long (36:15), and standing in a certain court of 150x75 feet (38:9, 13). The cubit is, roughly, 18 inches. Within this tent was a smaller enclosure, the description of which is not entirely clear. There were curtains enclosing it, and also a board wall, in sections, for convenience in moving (36:20-34). The enclosure within the board wall was 45 feet long by 15 feet wide, and was probably covered by one of the large curtains. The pillars spoken of in 26:32, 37; 36:36, 38, we should call large tent poles. The "veil" was a curtain dividing this inner enclosure into two parts, the larger of which was the Holy place, entered by the priest each day. The Most Holy place was entered but once a year, and only by the high priest. In the large court which surrounded the tabernacle were (1) the altar of burnt offering (28:1-7) and (2) the laver (30:17-21).

The Lesson.—There will be none for us unless we put ourselves into sympathy with the times and with the people, and try to feel what the tabernacle meant to them. To them it was the token of Jehovah's constant presence with them. God was teaching them by the "kindergarten method" that there was no essential separation between God and man—that they might come to him always and find him "slow to anger, and abundant in loving kindness." The purifications required in approaching him suggested man's unworthiness and Jehovah's holiness. The great sacrificial system taught the awfulness of sin, and yet that with it all man might come to his God and be received and pardoned. The tabernacle was a constant and impressive object lesson of the presence of God. Christ has taught us that we need no intermediary to stand between us and God, but that the father even runs to meet the returning prodigal, so willing is he to receive the penitent. It is suggestive that in Ex. 33:20-35 we read of two inspired men, "filled . . . with the spirit of God." They were to serve God as skilled workmen. Their skill is spoken of as a result of their inspiration. The spirit of God in a man always makes him a better workman.

PRACTICAL SUGGESTIONS.
The tabernacle and its services were only "shadows of the things to come"; we are enjoying the realities. The altar of burnt offering proclaimed man's need of the sacrifice that was offered on Calvary. The anointing of the priests was symbolic of the anointing by the Holy Spirit that men may serve God.

Figs and Thistles.
The church is the creature and not the creator of Christianity. God will use the preaching workman as well as the working preacher. If God puts you in a dark place it may be a compliment to the light that is in you. The world is not a see-saw in which you go up by sending another down. We may prepare ourselves for the way, but God must prepare the way for us. It is sometimes easier to avoid of fenses ourselves than to forgive them in others.—Rau's Horn.

PREVENTING MILK FEVER.

Iodide of Potash, Properly Administered, Has Proved a Specific for This Disease.

Some time ago we gave in this department of the paper a full account of the new Schmidt method of treating milk fever with a solution of Iodide of Potash infused into the udder; we are now in a position to give instructions for the prevention of the disease by use of the same drug prior to parturition. Where it is feared that a cow will suffer from an attack of milk fever she should be given a half drachm of Iodide of Potash twice a day for a week, two weeks ahead of the expected event and three times daily the last week, that is for one week prior to calving. This is for fat cows or such as have had a previous attack and recovered, for such cows are likely to suffer a second and fatal attack. The drug is very strong in its action, and where given for a long time prior to parturition will be apt to kill the calf and run the cow down in condition. It is necessary to get the cow under the control of the drug, but it should, if possible, be done in such a way that the life of the calf is not endangered. We believe that it is safe to give a half drachm of the Iodide of Potash night and morning for one week prior to calving, and then two drachms at one dose when it is seen that the cow is about to calve, and this treatment will prove effective in most cases, unless the cow is very fat or predisposed to an attack by reason of a previous attack. At the same time the pregnant cow should be well exercised daily and should have soft food rather than a lot of grain. Corn seems to be an especially dangerous food for heavy milking cows that are getting little exercise prior to calving, but bran is found to have a good effect as a preventive in that it does not fatten but keeps the bowels freely open. The Iodide should be given in a little water as a drench or may be mixed in the drinking water or soft food, as it has no bad taste, and cattle will not object to its presence in food or water. It will lessen the first flow of milk, but the flow will come back in a short time after the cow gets over the effects of the drug, and less milk is better than risk of having a case of the fatal disease mentioned. Cows liable to have the trouble should be kept off green grass.—Farmers' Review.

Valuable Tip.
Clumsy Waiter—Aren't you going to give me a tip, mister?
Old Grumpy—Yes. Go back to carrying the hod.—N. Y. Journal.

In a Glass of Water.

Put a handful of glazed coffee in a glass of water, wash off the coating, look at it; smell it! Is it fit to drink? Give

LION COFFEE

the same test. It leaves the water bright and clear, because it's just pure coffee.

The sealed package insures uniform quality and freshness.

Mrs. Martha Goff... of Seneca Falls, N. Y.

Writes an Open Letter for the Benefit of any who may be Suffering from Blood or Cutaneous Disease.

Seneca Falls, N. Y., Sept. 3rd, 1901.

Dr. David Kennedy Corporation, Rondout, N. Y.
Gentlemen:—For some time past I have been suffering from a number of boils. I used several different medicines without success. Mr. Weirard Houseman recommended Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy to me, which I purchased and began its use with the best results. It purified my blood and the boils disappeared, and I am now in the best of health.

MRS. MARTHA GOFF.

If you suffer from kidney, liver or bladder trouble in any form, diabetes, Bright's disease, rheumatism, dyspepsia, eczema or any form of blood disease, or if a woman, from the sickness peculiar to your sex, and are not already convinced that Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy is the medicine you need, you may have a trial bottle, absolutely free, with a valuable medical pamphlet, by sending your name, with post office address, to the Dr. David Kennedy Corporation, Rondout, N. Y., mentioning this paper.

Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy is for sale by all druggists at \$1.00 a bottle, or 6 bottles for \$5.00—less than one cent a dose.

Dr. David Kennedy's Golden Drops instant relief, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Bruises, Burns, etc.

PATENTS PROTECT YOUR IDEAS—Consultation free.

Fee dependent on Success. Est. 1861

Milo B. Stevens & Co.,
19-14th St., Washington.

3-27-08

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All professional business entrusted to my care will receive prompt and careful attention.

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All Bladder and Urinary Diseases.

By Druggists, 60c. per bottle.

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Be wary of Counterfeits. Refuse all Substitutes.

Safe. Effective. English. Not Druggist's. CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH PENNYROYAL PILLS. 2109 Madison Square, PHILADELPHIA, PA. Study this paper.

When You Do Die, Die of Old Age.

YOU CAN BE CURED by our combined movement-cure, hydrostatic and internal treatment. We not only maintain but guarantee that vigorous, permanent health can be attained by all who under our direction, strive for it by NATHAN'S SYSTEM. We will not accept a list of questions from which your case is diagnosed by our expert physicians. Purchase especially prescribed for . . . doctors have pronounced you incurable in any of the following diseases, it will be of vital interest to you to communicate with us at once.

Bright's Disease and other Kidney Diseases, Rheumatism, Consumption, Weakness of Women, Lost Manhood, Bladder Diseases, Piles, Constipation, Blood Diseases, Catarrh, Dyspepsia, Diabetes, Epilepsy, Heart Disease, Incontinence, Liver Disease, Nervous Debility, Sciatica, Asthma, Biliousness and General Debility, and all other diseases which result from improper living or ignorance or neglect of the laws of nature.

"The neglect of the Physical well-being . . . in my judgment, resulted in an increase in insanity and a decrease in the birth rate throughout the United States."

"They cure where others have failed."—PHILADELPHIA PRESS.

"Their treatment is rational . . . they do all they claim."

"Intel, exercise and water are the three great curative agencies."

An interesting pamphlet of our treatment containing half-tone and testimonials of persons who have cured, sent free to all.

DR. FREDERICK J. SIMMONS, of Hartford.

THE INSTITUTE OF PHYSICAL SCIENCE, Lawrenceville, Tiera Co., Penn'a.

This is Not a Patent Medicine Ad.

RIPANS

For years I had been a sufferer with chronic stomach trouble, pressure of gas and distress of my bowels. I contracted what the doctors pronounced a low type of malaria. I could not take solid food at all, and only a very little of the lightest of diet would create fever and vomiting. The druggist sent me a box of Ripans Tablets, saying he sold more Ripans than anything else for stomach trouble. I not only found relief, but believe I have been permanently cured.

The five-cent packet is enough for an ordinary occasion. The family bottle, Sixty cents, contains a supply for a year.

PENNSYLVANIA (RAILROAD),
Lewistown Division.
In effect May 1, 1902.

WESTWARD	STATIONS	EASTWARD
8:30 a. m.	Sunbury	9:20 a. m.
9:30 a. m.	Sellingrove Junction	10:15 a. m.
10:15 a. m.	Sellingrove	11:00 a. m.
11:00 a. m.	Lawrenceville	11:45 a. m.
11:45 a. m.	Kremer	12:30 p. m.
12:30 p. m.	Meiser	1:15 p. m.
1:15 p. m.	Widewater	2:00 p. m.
2:00 p. m.	Benfer	2:45 p. m.
2:45 p. m.	Heavertown	3:30 p. m.
3:30 p. m.	Heaver Springs	4:15 p. m.
4:15 p. m.	Hawthorn Mills	5:00 p. m.
5:00 p. m.	Mecture	5:45 p. m.
5:45 p. m.	Wager	6:30 p. m.
6:30 p. m.	Shindler	7:15 p. m.
7:15 p. m.	Paintersville	8:00 p. m.
8:00 p. m.	Mattland	8:45 p. m.
8:45 p. m.	Lewistown	9:30 p. m.
9:30 p. m.	Lewistown (Main Street)	10:15 p. m.
10:15 p. m.	Lewistown Junction	11:00 p. m.

Train leaves Sunbury 5:30 p. m., arrives at Sellingrove 5:45 p. m.
Leaves Sellingrove 6:00 p. m., arrives at Sunbury 6:15 p. m.
Trains leave Lewistown Junction :
4:40 a. m., 10:14 a. m., 1:10 p. m., 1:30 p. m., 4:37 p. m., 7:07 p. m., 8:12 p. m., 12:36 a. m. for Altoona, Pittsburg and the West.
For Baltimore and Washington 8:05 a. m. & 9:30, 1:02, 1:30, 4:33, 8:10 p. m. For Philadelphia and New York 5:58, 8:05, 9:30 a. m., 1:02, 1:23, 4:33 and 11:16 p. m. For Harrisburg 8:10 p. m.

Philadelphia & Erie R. R. Division.
NORTHERN CENTRAL RAILWAY WESTWARD.
Train leaves Sellingrove Junction daily for Sunbury and West.
9:25 a. m., 12:58 p. m., 4:32 p. m.—Sunday 9:25 a. m., 4:14 p. m.
Trains leave Sunbury daily except Sunday:
12:25 a. m. for Buffalo, 1:24 a. m. for Erie and Canandaigua
4:10 a. m. for Bellefonte, Erie and Canandaigua
9:25 a. m. for Lock Haven, Tyrone and the West.
12:15 p. m. for Buffalo, 1:13 p. m. for Bellefonte, Kane, Tyrone and Canandaigua
7:10 p. m. for Kenno and Elmira
1:00 p. m. for Williamsport
Sunday 12:25 a. m. for Buffalo via Enportum.
1:14 a. m. for Erie, 5:10 a. m. for Erie and Canandaigua
8:24 a. m. for Lock Haven and Harrisport

4:45 a. m., 9:55 a. m. 2:00 and 5:25 p. m. for Wilkesbarre and Hazelton
4:00 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 Sellingrove Junction
10:00 a. m., 4:14 p. m. arriving at Philadelphia
11:15 p. m. New York 5:03 p. m., Baltimore 3:11 p. m., Washington 4:10 p. m.
4:30 p. m. daily arriving at Philadelphia
10:20 p. m. New York 3:50 a. m., Baltimore 9:45 p. m., Washington 10:55 p. m.
8:42 p. m. daily arriving at Philadelphia
1:55 a. m., New York 7:13 a. m., Baltimore 2:30 a. m., Washington 4:00 a. m.

Trains also leave Sunbury:
2:50 a. m. daily arriving at Philadelphia 5:52 a. m., Baltimore 7:20 a. m., Washington 8:20 a. m., New York 9:25 a. m. Weekdays, 10:45 a. m. Sundays.
2:24 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 8:20 a. m., Baltimore 12:10 p. m., Washington 1:15 p. m.
7:55 a. m. week days arriving at Philadelphia 11:48 a. m., New York 2:15 p. m., Baltimore 12:10 p. m., Washington 1:15 p. m.
1:20 p. m. week days arriving at Philadelphia 5:25 p. m., New York 9:30 p. m., Baltimore 6:00 p. m., Washington 7:15 p. m.
4:45 p. m. daily arriving at Philadelphia 7:32 p. m., New York 10:24 p. m., Baltimore 7:30 p. m., Washington 8:35 p. m.

Trains also leave Sunbury at 9:50 a. m. and 20:45 p. m., for Harrisburg, Philadelphia and Baltimore.

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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, Impotence, Nightly Emission, Lost Power, Failing Memory, Wasting Disease, and all effects of self-abuse or excess and indigestion, which untie one for study, business or marriage. It 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, based 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 postal note written guarantee to cure or refund the money. Circular free. Address

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