

Work Weakens
Your Kidneys.
Many Kidneys Make Impure Blood.

The blood in your body passes through the kidneys once every three minutes. The kidneys are your blood purifiers. They filter out the waste or impurities in the blood. If they are sick or out of order, they fail to do their work.

Pains, aches and rheumatism come from excess of uric acid in the blood, due to neglected kidney trouble.

Kidney trouble causes quick or uneasy heartbeats, and makes one feel as though he had heart trouble, because the heart is overworking in pumping thick, kidney-poisoned blood through veins and arteries.

It is used to be considered that only urinary troubles were to be traced to the kidneys, but now modern science proves that nearly all constitutional diseases have their beginning in kidney trouble.

If you are sick you can make no mistake in first doctoring your kidneys. The mild and extraordinary effect of Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, the great kidney remedy, is now realized. It stands the highest for its wonderful cures of the most distressing cases of kidney trouble.

It is sold on its merits by all druggists in fifty-cent and one-dollar sizes. You may have a simple bottle by mail. Home of Swamp-Root, also pamphlet telling you how to find out if you have kidney or bladder trouble. Send this paper when writing Dr. Kilmer Co., Binghamton, N. Y.

Sheriff Sale of Real Estate.

By virtue of a certain writ of F. F. A. issued by the court of Common Pleas of Snyder County, Pa., and to me directed, I will sell at public sale at the Court House in Middleburg, SATURDAY, SEPT. 30, 1902.

I will sell to the following Real Estate to wit: All that certain FARM or TRACT of land situated in Chapman Township, Snyder County, Pa., bounded and described as follows: Situating lands of George W. Newman on the north, east by lands of George S. Rine, south by lands of S. B. Brubaker, and west by lands of J. C. Portzline. Containing 125 ACRES AND 81 PERCHES, more or less, of which about 25 acres are cleared and the balance of 25 acres is woodland. There are erected a TWO-STORY BRICK DWELLING HOUSE, a two-story Stone Spring House, with Slaughter House and Ice House attached, a large Stone Chicken House, and all other necessary out buildings, and also fine Apple Orchard and other fruit, and a never failing Spring of good water near the house. Said land taken into execution and to be sold as the property of U. C. Kestetter, Sheriff's Office, Middleburg, Aug. 26, 1902. G. W. ROW, Sheriff.

Charter Notice.

Notice is hereby given that an application will be made to the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, on Tuesday, Sept. 9, 1902, by Will L. Hoopes, H. S. Schoch, James M. Crawford under the act of assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An act to provide for the incorporation and regulation of certain corporations," approved April 24th 1871 and its supplements thereto, for the charter of an intended corporation, to be called The Middleburg Electric Company, the objects and objects of which is the carrying on of a general business for the manufacture and supply of light, heat and power to the public by means of electricity, the borough of Middleburg, Snyder County, Pa., and vicinity and for these purposes to have, possess and enjoy all the rights, benefits and privileges of the said act of assembly and its supplements. JAY G. WEISER, Solicitor. Middleburg, Pa., Aug. 13, 1902.

AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION PROPOSED TO THE CITIZENS OF THIS COMMONWEALTH FOR THEIR APPROVAL OR REJECTION BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA, PUBLISHED BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF THE COMMONWEALTH, IN PURSUANCE OF ARTICLE XVII OF THE CONSTITUTION.

A JOINT RESOLUTION

Proposing an amendment to section ten of article one of the Constitution, so that a discharge of jury for failure to agree or otherwise necessary cause shall not work an acquittal.

Section 1. Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, That the following be proposed as an amendment to the Constitution: that is to say, That section ten of article one, which reads as follows:

"No person shall for any indictable offense, be proceeded against criminally by information unless in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the militia, when in actual service in time of war or public danger, or by leave of the court for oppression or misdemeanor in office. No person shall, for the same offense, be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; nor shall private property be taken or applied to public use, without authority of law and without just compensation being first made or secured."

Be amended so to read as follows:

"No person shall, for any indictable offense, be proceeded against criminally by information unless in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the militia, when in actual service in time of war or public danger, or by leave of the court for oppression or misdemeanor in office. No person shall, for the same offense, be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; but a discharge of the jury for failure to agree, or other necessary cause, shall not work an acquittal. Nor shall private property be taken or applied to public use, without authority of law and without just compensation being first made or secured."

A true copy of the Joint Resolution.

W. W. GRIEST, Secretary of the Commonwealth.

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A JOINT RESOLUTION

Proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the Commonwealth.

Section 1. Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, That the following is proposed as an amendment to the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in accordance with the provisions of the eighteenth article thereof:

Amendment.

Add at the end of section seven, article three, the following words: "Unless before it shall be introduced in the General Assembly, such proposed special or local law shall have been first submitted to a popular vote, at a general or special election in the locality or localities of the voters of the commonwealth, or in the majority of the counties affected by the same, and shall have been approved by a majority of the voters at such election; provided, That no such election shall be held until the decree of court authorizing the same shall have been advertised for at least thirty (30) days in the local paper or localities affected, in such manner as the court may direct."

A true copy of the Joint Resolution.

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Twentieth Century Medicine.

Cascarets Candy Cathartic are as far ahead of ancient pill poisons and liquid physic as the electric light of the tallow candle. Genuine stamped C. C. C. Never sold in bulk. All druggists, loc.

IT PAYS

to advertise in a live and up-to-date newspaper. For results try

The POST.

POULTRY & BEES.

MODERN PIGEON LOFT.

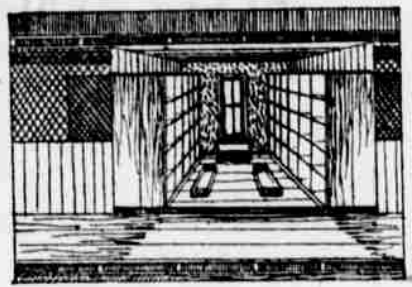
Description of an Interior Arrangement Which Makes Care of the Birds Very Easy.

When pigeons are to be kept in large numbers, it is quite important that the loft be arranged conveniently in order that the work of caring for the birds may be done quickly yet with the least disturbance to the pigeons.

When it becomes necessary to have several pens, the best way is to arrange them in line, with a three-foot aisle or walk at the back.

The arrangement of the rooms in which from 25 to 35 pairs of pigeons may be kept, is set forth in the accompanying drawing, and is so simple to understand that little need be added by way of explanation.

The rooms of the pigeon house are partitioned off with single boards, be-



PIGEON LOFT INTERIOR.

ing fastened to the floor and ceiling, thus avoiding frame work of any kind where the nest cabinets set.

Rooms may be made from 9 to 12 feet wide, the wider the better. They should not be over seven feet high, but could be from six and a half to seven and a half. They may be from eight and a half to twelve and a half feet deep, not including the aisle, when two feet are allowed for each nesting apartment.

The nest cabinets may cover the entire wall space up to five nests high, leaving a good roosting place 18 inches wide and the depths of the pen on each side of the room.

The pigeon holes to the fly-yard may be made just over each cabinet, as seen in the drawing, with but little danger of draft from any of the nests. One full window will furnish sufficient light for each pen.

There is plenty of room on the floor for the wet sink, water dish and two feed boxes. The aisle partition is made with the lower half of boards and the upper half of wire nettings. Built in this way the attendant may pass by the pens as rapidly as he wishes and not disturb the birds.

It is quite important that the birds those that swing either way would tend to be performing his daily work. In pens where one must pass through, it is necessary for one to go very slowly and quietly or the birds will rise and skip for the fly yards. The doors should be made to match the partitions and hung with spring hinges, those that swing either way would be best. By having the aisle one can use a push car or small wheelbarrow in cleaning out pens.—Farm Journal.

THE POULTRY BUSINESS.

Some Reasons Why None But a Many-Sided Man Can Make a Success of It.

The successful poultryman must be many-sided. Poultry raising is a complicated business and requires a good deal of knowledge of a good many things. This knowledge is not acquired in a day. Poultry diseases must be known to a very considerable extent, and this requires thought and study. The knowledge of the diseases must be supplemented by the knowledge of the best conditions to prevent them. The poultryman must be familiar with the chemical constituents of feeds and understand the balancing of rations. He must be able to distinguish the different breeds and should know something of the standards of perfection. His knowledge of all the experiments with poultry should be complete. No poultry book of value should be outside of his library. To possess himself of the knowledge obtainable by reading he must devote a good deal of time to this branch of his activity. Then he must be familiar with the markets and with the methods of men that buy fowls and eggs. Moreover he must have a large stock of information as to how to run an incubator. This is a hard thing to procure, as it requires much loss of time and material finding out what things are necessary to be done to insure success. To these things must be added attention to innumerable details. Because the poultryman must be many-sided, many that attempt to be poultrymen fail. The man that goes into the poultry business should do so with his eyes open. He must expect to have to learn, and to learn one thing at a time.—Farmers' Review.

W. W. GRIEST, Secretary of the Commonwealth.

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W. W. GRIEST, Secretary of the Commonwealth.

THE WEIGHT OF EGGS.

During Incubation It Should Be Studied and Regulated with Painstaking Care.

The following directions are issued by the West Virginia experiment station for finding the loss in weight of eggs during incubation:

After placing the eggs upon the trays ready for the incubator, set the trays upon a pair of scales reading to ounces and note the total weight of the eggs and trays. (The trays should be thoroughly dry.) After a few days weigh again. Subtract this from the first weight. This will give the actual loss in the weight of the eggs.

Example.—Suppose that you have 208 eggs on the trays; that the first weight with trays is 24 pounds 2 ounces, and that on the sixth day the weight is 23 pounds 6 ounces. Then the loss in weight is 12 ounces. Now look in the table for the loss in weight of 100 eggs for six days. This is 10 ounces. Ten ounces multiplied by 2.08 gives 20.8 ounces, which is the calculated loss for 208 eggs for six days. Therefore the eggs have not been losing weight as rapidly as they should, and the eggs should be given more ventilation or the incubator should be removed to a drier location. (It is assumed that the eggs are kept uniformly at the proper temperature.) After the eggs have been tested for the infertile ones, weigh again and proceed as before.

Rules.—If the eggs have lost too much weight, give more moisture, or less ventilation, but in reducing ventilation great care should be used, as pure air in the egg chamber is absolutely necessary. If the eggs have not lost enough weight, open the ventilators, or place the incubator in a drier place. The table shows normal loss in weight of 100 eggs in ounces for the first 19 days of incubation:

Days.	Loss in Oz.	Days.	Loss in Oz.
1.....	1.45	11.....	11.80
2.....	2.31	12.....	12.80
3.....	4.96	13.....	13.10
4.....	6.24	14.....	13.50
5.....	8.28	15.....	13.90
6.....	10.00	16.....	14.44
7.....	11.72	17.....	14.93
8.....	13.44	18.....	15.42
9.....	15.16	19.....	15.92
10.....	16.88		

POULTRY YARD POINTERS.

In feeding fowls study nature, and give them things they like the best.

Sour milk will bring better returns fed to hens than when even fed to pigs.

Turkeys when first hatched are very delicate and require considerable care.

Young chicks should be fed often, but never given more food than they will clean up.

Game chickens have more meat in proportion to their height than any other breed of fowls.

When the chickens are growing fast, it is a good plan to mix a little bone-meal in their soft feed.

Scaly legs can be cured with an ointment made of two parts of glycerin and one part carbolic acid.

While it is at no time advisable to keep food of any kind before the fowls all the time, it will be an advantage to keep milk where they can drink all they want.

Fowls do not run together in large numbers. They will always divide into flocks of small size and will select different feeding grounds, always provided they have the opportunity.

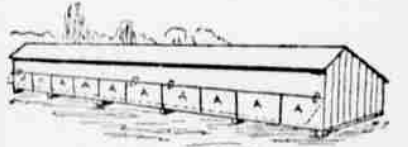
A growing chicken, like a growing animal, requires plenty of good, wholesome food supplied liberally and often in order to enable them to grow and mature rapidly and to develop properly.

Unlike the foal, the calf, the pig and the lamb, the chick must depend on the outsider instead of its mother for food. It is this fact that is responsible for the high death-rate in the yards of many beginners and some that are not beginners. Nature supplies the chick with food for the first 24 hours and a wonderful constitution.—Rural World.

FOR HENS AND CHICKS.

A Durable Coop Which Is Pronounced Almost Perfect by Those Who Have Tried It.

For several years I lost many young chicks from drowning during heavy showers, and the absence of good coops was to blame for it. The coop here illustrated is, in my estimation



IDEAL CHICKEN COOP.

almost perfect. It is 16 feet long, 30 inches wide, 30 inches high in front and 18 inches in rear. It is partitioned so as to accommodate ten hens. Each coop is accessible from a round hole cut in the back and closed by a cover. On the same side near the bottom is a removable board for cleaning the coop. The front has a hinged cover 18 inches wide to close down at night and during rainy weather. The whole rests on five 2x4's.—H. Pfander, in Orange Judd Farmer.

Get Rid of Old Hens.

For obtaining the greatest number of eggs or for the production of the average quantity of flesh, fowls should never be kept beyond the age of three or four years, says Mirror and Farmer. It is well settled that during the first years of her life a well-fed hen will lay more eggs than ever afterward. From the end of her third year she begins to fall off as a layer, and chickens usually raised from aged hens are never so vigorous, so healthy or otherwise so promising as are those hatched from the eggs of younger birds that is to say, from those one or two years of age.

ROAD & FARM IMPROVEMENT.

BAD ROADS DID IT.

A farmer old, so we have been told, With a team of horses strong.

Drove down the road with a heavy load While singing a merry song.

But his mirth in song was not very long. For his horses gave a leap;

As he ran amuck, in the mud he stuck. Clear up to his axles deep.

Bad roads did it.

And a wheelman gay went out one day For a joyful, merry spin;

With the weather bright his heart felt light As he left the country inn;

But he went not far, when he felt a jar, Which started his troubles and cares;

He was laid up ill, and the doctor's bill Came in with the one for repairs.

Bad roads did it.

In an automobile, of wood and steel, A millionaire prim and neat

Went out for a ride by the river's side In a style that was hard to beat.

But alas! he found that the broken ground And the ruts and the holes so great

Had smashed a wheel of his automobile; What he said we cannot relate.

Bad roads did it.

But we're glad to say there shines a ray Of hope that will right this wrong;

When in every state they will legislate To help the good roads along.

So the man with his wheel or automobile Will never again get the blues,

And the farmer with smiles will travel for miles On a road that is fit for use.

Good roads will do it. —Farm and Fireside.

FREE MAIL DELIVERY.

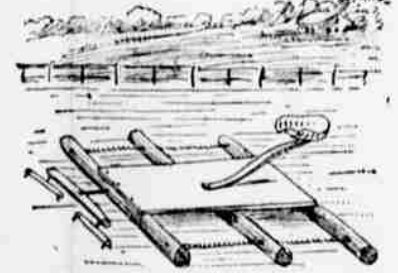
Its Advantages Are So Many That Every Farmer in the Land Should Enjoy Them.

After enjoying the benefits of free mail delivery for two years on a trial route in this county I would say the advantages are too many for one to be deprived of. This is a 12-mile route with two post offices located thereon. If each household were to send for their mail it would require 200 miles of daily travel, as the families and post offices are now situated. It is a great advantage to have the mail distributor act as a common carrier in delivering small parcels or any article that can be carried in a buggy, and is also quite an income to the carrier. The carrier can have his rig closed and kept comfortable in cold, stormy weather, which would not be practicable for the patrons in going after or sending mail. The present costly experiment of free mail delivery only benefits the few and the time for closing all small post offices and delivery of mail to all the inhabitants of our land is not only a just and economical measure but will save the expense of establishing these routes that will necessarily have to be differently arranged. It would be more economical of time and labor for the ruralist to establish routes and pay carriers than to follow the old plan of carrying their mail. The advantages of daily mail, socially and intellectually, are apparent. It causes more social and business correspondence, and it brings the ruralist into daily knowledge of the business world—changing markets. It increases the value of rural homes. Its influence in the love for home is noticeable in the younger members of the household, as they can be cheaply supplied at their homes with the best agricultural and literary productions. Uncle Sam is far behind our slow European cousins in regard to mail delivery. A competent surveyor could quickly and cheaply locate routes, as the most of our counties have maps showing all roads. Where a full route of 20 or 25 miles could not be had, there would be no trouble in employing men for shorter routes, so that all families along roads could have their mail delivered at their homes and persons living farther back could have their box as is often the case under the present arrangement.—George M. Warren, in Prairie Farmer.

USEFUL IMPLEMENT.

For Many Purposes There Is Nothing Equal to the Pole Drag, Which Can Be Made at Home.

For many uses I have found a pole drag a very serviceable implement; better than a roller because it will level and pulverize without packing the soil. The one I use is shown in the accompanying illustration. It is made of three hardwood poles six inches in diameter and seven and one-half feet long. The poles are fastened together about one foot apart by means of short pieces of



THE POLE DRAG.

chains. For a seat bolt a piece of board to the middle of the first pole and allow it to extend slightly beyond the last one. On this fasten an old moving machine seat. This arrangement will hold the seat in place and allow the poles to work independently. The seat can be easily removed, making it much easier to store the drag when not in use. The drag may be drawn by a short chain attached to the center of the first pole or the doubletree may be connected with chains from each end of the first pole.—Orange Judd Farmer.

DR. HALL'S NERVO

Nearly all the ills of life are caused by the excessive formation and deposits in the blood of Uric Acid, that deadly, poisonous foe to pure blood. Like all poisons Uric Acid has an antidote. Dr. Hall's Nerve is

The Sure and Speedy Remedy

that goes straight to the root of the trouble and not merely alleviates but eradicates the cause and cures any disease even remotely caused by Uric Acid, including Kidney and Liver Complaints, Stomach Disorders, Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, Constipation, Indigestion, Nervousness, Loss of Sleep and Appetite. Dr. Hall's Nerve is a purely vegetable preparation and a most effective tonic that builds up debilitated systems, and is an incomparable blood maker, blood builder and blood purifier.

Price 50 Cents a Bottle and Worth a Dollar a Drop

Accept no substitute for there is none other just as good. Insist that your druggist gets Dr. Hall's Nerve for you. If he refuses, send us his name and 50 cents and we will forward a bottle by express, prepaid.

THE THYMON DRUG CO., HARRISBURG, PA.

Liberal Adjustments.

Prompt Payme

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GENERAL INSURANCE AGENCY

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Only the Oldest, Strongest Cash Companies, Fire, Life, Accident and Tornado.

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The Aetna	Founded A. D., 1819	Assets	11,0	13,88
" Home	" " " 1853	"	9,83	628.4
" American	" " " 1810	"	2,40	84.3

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Your Patronage is solicited.

DURING HOT WEATHER .USE.

BLUEFLAME COOK STOVES.

"New Rochester"

WICKLESS
SAMPLE,
SAFE

COOKING under these circumstances is a pleasure. The Rochester Lamp Co. stake their reputation on the stove in question. The best evidence of the satisfaction enjoyed is testimonials galore and duplicate orders from all parts of the world.

Send for literature, both for the "New Rochester" Cook Stove and the "New Rochester" Lamp.

You will never regret having introduced these goods into your house hold

The Rochester Lamp Co.,

Park Palace and 33 Barclay St., New York.

New-York Tribune Farmer

FOR
EVERY
MEMBER
OF
THE
FARMER'S
FAMILY

Established in 1841, for over sixty years it was the NEW-YORK WEEKLY TRIBUNE, known and read in every State in the Union.

On November 7, 1901, it was changed to the

NEW-YORK TRIBUNE FARMER

a high class, up-to-date, illustrated agricultural weekly, for the farmer and his family—

PRICE \$1.00

a year, but you can buy it for less. How? By subscribing through your own favorite home newspaper, The Post, Middleburg, Pa.

Both papers one year for only \$1.50.

Send your order and money to The Post.

Sample Copy free. Send your address to NEW-YORK TRIBUNE FARMER, New York City.

SPECIAL SALE OF CARPETS, MATTING RUGS and FURNITURE.

THE LARGEST AND MOST COMPLETE LINE EVER DISPLAYED IN LEWISTOWN.

Marked attractiveness in design and color and excellent quality of fabric, combined with the reasonable prices, make our carpets conspicuous. At this time attention is called to the new season's patterns of the well-known Wilton's, Axminsters and Tapestry Brussels. The latest effects in Ingrains, Rag Carpets in all styles and prices.

Our stock of new FURNITURE is especially pleasing. We also have a fine line of baby Carriages!

W. H. FELIX,

Valley Street,

Lewistown, Pa.