...ENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

Lewistown Division.
In effect May 25, 1902.

...ARD.	STATIONS.	EASTWARD	
A M		A M	P M
10 00	Sunbury	9 20	4 50
10 10	Selinsgrove Junction	9 09	4 40
10 15	Selinsgrove	9 04	4 35
10 23	Pawling	8 53	4 27
10 27	Kreamer	8 49	4 23
10 30	Meiser	8 47	4 20
10 36	Middleburg	8 40	4 13
10 42	...nfer	8 34	4 07
10 51	...ntown	8 25	3 57
10 56	...rings	8 20	3 52
11 03	R... ...lls	8 13	3 44
11 09	Mich...e	8 07	3 38
11 17	Wagner	7 57	3 28
11 21	Shindle	7 54	3 24
11 26	Painterville	7 49	3 20
11 32	Maitland	7 43	3 13
11 40	Lewistown	7 35	3 05
11 42	Lewistown (Main Street.	7 33	3 03
11 45	Lewistown Junction.	7 30	3 00

... leaves Sunbury 5 30 p m, ar... ves at Selinsgrove 5 45 p m
...s Selinsgrove 6:00 p. m., arrives ... Sunbury 6:15 p. m.

... leave Lewistown Junction:
..., 10 14 a m, 1 10 p m, 130p m 4 37p m, 7 07p ...p m, 12 36 a m for Altoona, Pittsburg and ...t.
...altimore and Washington 8 05 a m 9 30, ... 4 23, 8 10 p m For Philadelphia and New ...k, 8 05, 9 30 a m, 1 02 1 23 4 38 and 11 16 p ...Harrisburg 8 10 p m

...adelphia & Erie R R Division.
AND
...ORTHERN CENTRAL RAILWAY
WESTWARD.

... leaves Selinsgrove Junction daily for ...y and West.
...m, 12 38 p m, 4 52 p m.—Sunday 9 25 a m, ...

...eave Sunbury daily except Sunday:
... for Buffalo, 1 24 a m for Erie and Can...a
... for Bellefonte Erie and Canandaigua
... for Lock Haven, Tyrone and the West.
...m for Buffalo, 1 13 p m for Bellefonte ...yrone and Canandaigua
... for Renovo and Elmira
... for Williamsport
... 12 27 a m for Buffalo via Emporium. ... for Erie, 5 10 a m for Erie and Canan... 8 54 p m for Wi...
... for Lock Haven and ...t

... 9 55 a m 2 00 and 5 25 p m for Wilkes... ...d Hazelton
... 10 10 a m, 2 05 p m, 5 35 p m for Shamo... Mount Carmel
...y 9 55 a m for Wilkesbarre

EASTWARD.

...rains leave Selinsgrove Junction
... m, daily arriving at Philadelphia ... New York 5 53 p m Baltimore 3 11 p m ...gton 4 16 p m
... daily arriving at Philadelphia ... New York 3 53 a m, Baltimore 9 45 p m ...gton 10 55 p m.
... m, daily arriving at Philadelphia ... New York 7 13 a m, Baltimore 2 30 a m ...gton 4 05 a m.
... Trains also leave Sunbury:
... daily arriving at Philadelphia 6 52 a m ...e 7 20 a m Washington 8 30 a m New ... a m Weekdays, 10 58 a m Sundays,
... m daily arriving at Philadelphia 7 22 ... York 9 33 a m, 10 38 Sundays Balti... a m, Washington 8 30 a m. Baltimore ... Washington 1 15 p m.
... week days arriving at Philadelphia ... New York 2 13 p m, Baltimore 12 10 p ...ington 1 15 p m
... week days arriving at Philadelphia ... New York 9 30 p m, Baltimore 6 00 p m ...gton 7 15 p m
...daily, arriving at Philadelphia 7 32 p m ...k 10 23 p m, Baltimore 7 30 p m, Wash... 25 p m
... also leave Sunbury at 9 50 a m and 20 ... m, for Harrisburg, Philadelphia and ...

J. R. WOOD, Gen'l Pass Agent
...CHINSON Gen'l Manager.

VIRTUES OF BARLEY.

Land That Will Grow Good Corn One Year Will Yield a Fair Barley Crop the Next.

One advantage which barley may be credited with over the other cereals is that it is much less liable to be injured by the rust fungus. Nearly all the varieties that are now on the market mature some time during the first ten days in July, so that the crop escapes to some extent the severely hot weather. Ripening as it does at this early date is of considerable advantage to the grower during the harvesting period. Where winter wheat is grown barley is generally ready to harvest soon after this crop, while spring wheat and oats come in a little later. But the fact that it matures at a convenient time would not alone recommend it for general culture. It must give a good yield of grain, otherwise farmers in general will have little use for it. In this respect we think that barley fully fills the requirements. Where ordinary care is taken in preparing the seed bed and the soil is at all in good heart there is little difficulty in getting a yield of 40 bushels per acre. In fact we have seen a 50 and 55 bushel yield time and again. As the grain usually weighs from 45 to 50 pounds per bushel it will be seen that the yield in pounds per acre is very large. It certainly would require a heavy crop of oats to produce the same amount of food. It is true that the grain is scarcely so palatable as oats and that it is not relished so much by farm animals; at the same time if properly combined with other foods it will give good results.—Live Stock Indicator.

NEEDS EXTERMINATION.

Jimson Weed is a Plant That Is Dangerous to Children as Well as Live Stock.

The plant that we illustrate is a good one to exterminate, especially if there are young children to play in its vicinity. It is poisonous, and the life of more than one child has been sacrificed to it. Children are poisoned by playing with the leaf in the mouth, and after the seeds ripen by eating them. They are also dangerous to cattle. These weeds are generally found on vacant lots. Mow the weeds and scatter grass seed in their place.

JIMSON WEED.
(a, flowering spray; b, fruiting capsule—both one-third natural size.)

BIG PROFIT IN WATER.

Fruit Growers and Dairymen Can Sell It at a High Price and Yet Please the Buyer.

To sell water at a high price and yet please the buyer is one of the farmer's privileges. The gardener whose strawberries are juciest, whose melons give the greatest refreshment during the hot August days and whose peaches are the most melting owes much of the superior quality of his fruit to the abundance of water they contain. To secure this added juiciness, unless nature be liberal with rains during the growing season, he must spend money, time and labor in irrigating his plantations or in making special efforts to conserve the moisture in the soil. The cheese-maker also sells considerable water in his product, but he might usually sell more with satisfaction both to himself and to the consumer. He would have an advantage over the gardener in so doing, for he need not go to great expense to provide the moisture. It is always found in plenty in the green cheese; and he need only use care in retaining it to add both quantity and quality to his marketable cheese.—Troy (N. Y.) Times.

Cleaning Creamery Churn.

J. Bunting, of Michigan, in his Creamery Journal, tells how he cleans his churn as follows: "I use a handful of sal soda and one of salt, together with two tablespoonfuls of potash or lye, with four ordinary pails of hot water. I pour this in the churn and start it going, but I am always sure to leave the venting plug out. I run the churn for about two minutes, draw the water off into a washtub and use it to wash my strainer, butter ladle, paddle, bricker, etc. After I have washed my churn outside and inside with this solution, I pour cold water into it and rinse it by running for about two minutes. After drawing off the water I sprinkle with salt."

Don't fail to whitewash the chicken house outside as well as inside. It adds to the appearance and really is a benefit.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

Lesson in the International Series for October 26, 1902—Joshua and Caleb.

THE LESSON TEXT.
(Joshua 14:5-15.)

5. And the Lord commanded Moses, so the children of Israel did, and they divided the land.

6. Then the children of Judah came unto Joshua in Gilgal: and Caleb the son of Jephunneh the Kenezite said unto him, Thou knowest the thing that the Lord said unto Moses the man of God concerning me and thee in Kadeshbarnea.

7. Forty years old was I when Moses the servant of the Lord sent me from Kadeshbarnea to espy out the land; and I brought him word again as it was in mine heart.

8. Nevertheless my brethren that went up with me made the heart of the people melt: but I wholly followed the Lord my God.

9. And Moses sware on that day, saying, Surely the land whereon thy feet have trodden shall be thine inheritance, and thy children's forever, because thou hast wholly followed the Lord my God

10. And now, behold, the Lord hath kept me alive, as He said, these 40 and five years, even since the Lord spake this word unto Moses, while the children of Israel wandered in the wilderness: and now, lo, I am this day fourscore and five years old

11. And yet I am as strong this day as I was in the day that Moses sent me: as my strength was then, even so is my strength now, for war, both to go out, and to come in

12. Now therefore give me this mountain, whereof the Lord spake in that day; for thou heardest in that day how the Anakims were there, and that the cities were great and fenced: If so be the Lord will be with me, then I shall be able to drive them out, as the Lord said.

13. And Joshua blessed him, and gave unto Caleb the son of Jephunneh Hebron for an inheritance.

14. Hebron therefore became the inheritance of Caleb the son of Jephunneh the Kenezite unto this day, because that he wholly followed the Lord God of Israel.

15. And the name of Hebron before was Kirjatharba; which Arba was a great man among the Anakims. And the land had rest from war.

GOLDEN TEXT.—He wholly followed the Lord.—Josh. 14:14.

OUTLINE OF SCRIPTURAL SECTION.

Defeat and victory .....Josh. vii., viii.
Compact with the Gibeonites.....Josh. ix.
Conquest of southern Canaan.....Josh. x.
Conquest of northern Canaan.....Josh. xi.
The portions unconquered.....Josh. xiii.
Caleb's claim .....Josh. 14:6-15

TIME.—B. C. 1451, 1450 and 1445.
PLACE.—Gilgal.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

The Conquest.—It took about seven years to subdue Canaan with anything like completeness, though the victory was practically assured in much less time. Joshua's plan of campaign was masterly. By taking Jericho and Ai, and by securing the cities of Gibeon, Beerooth and Chephirah and Kiriath-jearim through the Gibeonites (9:1-18), Canaan was divided into two parts by a line running from Jericho to the Mediterranean, so that the kings of the north and of the south were cut off from cooperating with each other. Then Joshua first conquered the south and then the north by the swiftness of his movements and the impetuosity of his attacks. All this was done before the redemption of the promise made to Caleb.

The Two Campaigns.—Chapter vii. relates the defeat of a small detachment of men at Ai, as the result of the disobedience of Achan, who had taken some of the plunder of Jericho for his own use; the detection and punishment of the offender and, with him, the stoning to death of his innocent children. Joshua was a noble servant of God, but we who have known Christ's revelation of the heart of God cannot believe that he was right in supposing all the cruelty and barbarism of those days to be pleasing in God's sight. The next two chapters relate the taking of Ai, and the stratagem of the Gibeonites. The accounts of the conquest found in Joshua indicate two distinct campaigns carried on by the nation as a whole, with marvelous success. The first was in the southern part of the country, and began with the defeat of the five Amorite kings. It brought about the complete subjugation of that part of the country and the extermination of most of the original inhabiants. The northern campaign began with the defeat of the coalition under Jabin, king of Hazor, and was, throughout, a sweeping victory. The accounts in Joshua and Judges have never been satisfactorily harmonized. Joshua perhaps gives a sort of condensed account of what really took a much longer time than would appear on the surface.

Caleb's Claim.—"The children of Judah drew nigh unto Joshua:" Caleb belonged to the tribe of Judah by adoption, for he was not one of the Hebrews by birth. He was "Caleb—the Kenezite." "The thing that Jehovah spake—concerning me:" He based his claim on Jehovah's promise, spoken more than 40 years before. "Forty years old was I:" Caleb was 85 years old at the time of this lesson. "My brethren:" Caleb is referring to the ten cowardly spies,—men who had been enemies to the whole nation, but he speaks kindly and nurses no resentment in his heart. "I am as strong this day as I was:" His life had not been easy, but it had been pure and good and strong, and he assured Joshua that he was just as well able to conquer the Anakim as ever, though he was 85 years old. "This old veteran, whose services would have entitled him to almost any reward he might ask, did not seek for a soft place for his declining years, but for authority to do yet more hard fighting."—Prof. Beecher.

PRACTICAL SUGGESTIONS.

He who wholly follows the Lord may expect at times to offend others.

He who wholly follows the Lord will always have a present reward in the approval of his conscience.

He who wholly follows the Lord will in the end win popular esteem.

He who wholly follows the Lord will ever be sustained and approved by Him.

He who wholly follows the Lord will receive an inheritance that cannot pass away.

Not That Kind of a Man.

"Say, ma."

"What is it, my dear?"

"Is pa a self-made man?"

"No, darling. If anyone asks you about it you must say that your father is the architect of his own fortune."

It should be explained that she had just returned from a three-week's visit in Boston.—Chicago Record-Herald.

No Scandal.

He kissed her. He could not withstand
The chance that offered, maybe,
He was a politician and
She was a voter's baby.
—Washington Star.

QUESTION OF POLES.

"Look here, this house is clear out of sight of the water, and you told me before I signed the lease of this cottage that I could put a rod out of the window and catch fish in the lake."

"Well, I didn't say how long your pole would have to be."—Chicago Tribune.

The Era of High Prices.

Mary had a little lamb;
The waiter claimed it was just
As much as they could give and live;—
So Mary blamed the trust.
—Puck.

What He Wants to Know.

"I can't understand about this wireless telegraphy," said Mrs. Wunder.

"Why, it's plain as day," said Mr. Wunder. "They just send the messages through the air instead of over wires."

"I know that," said she, "but how do they fasten the air to the poles?"—Tit-Bits.

Easily Arranged.

Stage Director—Little Eva is ill and will not be able to appear at this evening's performance.

Show Manager—O, that's all right; I'll announce that she died before the curtain went up instead of dying during the performance, as usual.—Ohio State Journal.