

MEN'S and BOY'S SUITS and OVERCOATS

AT PRICES THAT CANNOT BE MATCHED.

Another Special Sale at **BROSIOUS BROTHERS, SUNBURY.**

<p>MEN'S High-Grade SUITS \$4.98</p>	<p>MEN'S Extra-Quality Overcoats \$4.98</p>
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It's a rare occasion, indeed when such suits and overcoats are offered at this price. There is not one but what could be sold for from \$6. to \$7. But here they are, all ready to put on. Boy's suits and overcoats at the same price, \$4.98.

"What business of the pins?" used to be often asked. Some interesting figures are given by the census bureau. It appears that it takes 100,000,000 pins to keep the people of the United States supplied for a year. The census figures out that more than 7,000,000,000 ordinary toilet pins were used in 1900; of hairpins, 10,000,000 were consumed; to these should be added almost as many more safety-pins. These figures are derived from the annual production, which is assumed to be about equal to the annual consumption. There is a capital employed in this manufacture of \$3,236,158. Most of the factories are in Connecticut. A year's crop of pins is worth \$80,000,000. The pin has a history which goes back to the Garden of Eden. Its prototype in nature is the thorn. The most ancient relics of prehistoric man are found accompanied by pins made from bone, ivory, bronze, silver and iron. From the industries stations in Switzerland more than 10,000 pins have been taken, and many have been found in Egypt and Scandinavian tombs. Among the Anglo-Saxons and Britons loops, ribbons and hooks and eyes antedated the pin. Then came silver and other metallic skewers, and finally the indispensable pin. In early days most pins used in this country were imported, and dur-

ing the war of the revolution, the price went up to a dollar a paper. They were scarce at that. It was then and during the war of 1812 that the making of pins in this country began in a very crude way. Dr. J. I. Howe is the father of the American pin industry as we know it today. In 1830 he began the study of the problem of manufacturing machinery, and in six years he had a fine plant in operation in a connection, making pins for the public and a fortune for himself. The pin industry created a new demand for steel beer, which is used to clean the pins before they are plated with tin.

As the result of inquiries made for the purpose of obtaining the views of a number of representative men as to the best season for a vacation, the Boston Globe has learned that each of the four seasons has its champions, but that the latter are united in favor of "the time when one can best be spared from work." The first requisite for enjoyment of a holiday being an easy mind, it will be seen at a glance that the holiday-maker must be free from worry. A man worthy of a position of responsibility cannot abandon his task with a satisfied conscience if he knows that he should remain at his post.

Should he do so, a failure to relish his vacation would be certain from the very beginning. Therefore, first and foremost, the most convenient season is the best season for a holiday. As for the time of year most suitable, it is natural and satisfactory that there should be a diversity of opinions. Lazy loafing in the summer time has its undeniable charms. A surrender to "spring fever" when comes the early vernal tempting to idleness is delightful. The bracing and exhilarating atmosphere of autumn is a tonic keenly grateful to many. Even winter has its attractions as a holiday season, especially if one can afford a flight from January's rigors in a harsh climate to the softer airs of some southern resort. The main thing is to choose the convenient moment. With this done, it's a mighty dull soul that cannot enjoy a holiday, knowing that there is no neglect of duty involved in the taking of a rest.

It has long been a popular belief, says the Cosmopolitan, especially since the invention of phrenology, that the size and shape of the head are intimately related to the intellectual capacity. Almost everybody is accustomed to form dogmatic judgments of men based upon this postulate. But the results of statistical investigation make it appear very doubtful whether the belief in question rests upon a sound foundation. The conclusion is that there exists, in the general population, very insignificant correlation between ability and either the size or the shape of the head. Very brilliant men may have a slightly larger head than the average, but the increase is so small that no weight can be laid on it in our judgment of ability. This is in accord with the results of other attempts to apply a scientific test to the assumptions of phrenology.

"I am obliged to follow them," exclaimed a Belgian socialist, recently, when he saw the mob beyond his control, "for I am their leader!" To speak figuratively, it is easier to climb on an engine and set it going than to bring it safely to a stop at the proper station.

A puncture has been made in King Edward's coronation robe for anointing him on the breast. He is also to be anointed on the head. It seems to be necessary to oil up a new king thoroughly so he will run well.

There are \$292,517,072 invested in the newspaper business in the United States, divided among 23,312 establishments, which employ an average of 136,837 wage earners. Three evening papers are published to every morning newspaper.

All He Wanted to Know.
"My dear," he said, softly.
"Well?" she returned with some asperity.
"There is just one thing I desire to know in order to be contented with my lot."
"What is it?" she asked.
"Will you hold me up as a model to your third husband as you would hold your first husband up to me?"—Chicago Post.

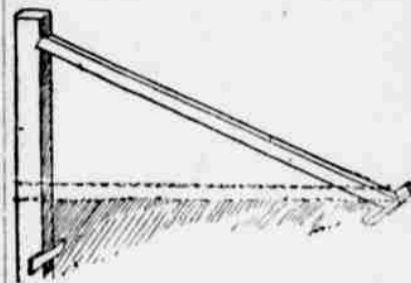
When Phyllis Drives.
She holds the reins in her sweet hands. Thinks Dobbin as he meekly paces. Obedient to her commands:
"My lines are cast in pleasant places."
—Catholic Standard and Times.

FARM & GARDEN

ANCHORING END POSTS.

If This Is Well Done a Fence Will Last and Stand Firm for a Very Long Time.

In the setting of end posts one cannot be too particular, for the life and usefulness of a fence depends principally on them. If the end posts do not stand firm one cannot expect to have a good, substantial fence, even if other conditions are most favorable. First get a large post, not less than 10 or 12 inches square (cedar or locust, if you don't want to replace them in a few years); if you cannot obtain them, get a good



BRACE FOR END FENCE POSTS.

oak post, cut a notch three or four inches deep, six or eight inches from the bottom of the post. For an anchor take a piece of oak five by eight inches by four feet in length, and place it as shown in illustration; this need not be nailed to the post, and can be placed in any position after the post is set in the ground; pack gravel firmly around the post. It should be set not less than five feet in the ground; cut a notch one inch deep 12 inches from the top of the post for the brace, for which use a four by six, ten feet long, placing one end on a flat rock inclined toward the post, as shown in the illustration, as it furnishes more resistance to the pressure of the brace, which is downward and forward, a one-half-inch iron rod may be used from the lower end of the brace back to the post, or four or five strands of No. 9 wire, if wire is used, be sure to draw the wire as tightly as possible before twisting them. A large post, if set properly in this manner, will hold any farm fence. The anchor must be placed on the front side of the post, as the tendency of a post brace in this manner is to be pulled forward, and not being forced backward, as many claim.—T. G. Shirley, in Epitomist.

THE CUTTING OF CORN.

Method Here Described Appears to Save Lots of Labor and Prevent Needless Waste.

We cut our corn with a horse and think it is easier and faster than by hand. Our method is this: Take the boat that you pick up potatoes with; if you have not got one make one at once. It should be about 3 feet wide; the runners can be made of 2x4 inch stuff, with the front ends hewed off so as to run over obstacles. A 2-inch plank should be bolted on the front end with a notch cut in to hitch to, the rest of the top may be made of inch boards nailed across the boat. To cut corn a wing should be hinged on each side slanting out and backward. We use an old saw for these wings or knives, cutting it in the middle and filing the back to an edge and bolting to the wings, and using a small box for a seat. It takes two persons, one for each row, cutting two rows at once. We start the shock by hand, cutting two rows that the shocks are on, leaving four hills for each shock, and allow ten hills wide by five long. We tie with a rope with a ring fastened to one end of the rope; one draws the top of the shock up while the other ties with stalks, putting two bands around each shock. In heavy corn five hills makes an armful which makes two armfuls for each side of shock. If the corn is light one should carry ten hills which makes one armful for each side. Not one of our shocks blew over that we put up this way last year. The fodder keeps better in large shocks than in small ones. We pull the shock over and husk in crates.—B. Shingleton, in Epitomist.

Drainage Under the Barn.
Drainage is a thing that is frequently neglected in the construction of a stable. The plot of ground under the barn is permitted to accumulate moisture and to lose none of it except through overflow. This wet ground under the stable is a fruitful source of development for certain germs. The ground should be so well drained that the ground under the stable will be always dry. Moreover the barnyard should be thoroughly drained, not only by digging a ditch to carry off the surface water, but also by tile drains laid three feet under the ground and quite close. The result of such drains is to render the ground porous and enable the liquids to pass quickly into the earth.—Farmers' Review.

Cuba's Farming Resources.
The Cuban Agriculturist in exploiting the resources of Cuba and adjacent islands claims that poultry and bees can be grown successfully in connection with coffee, and says the former breeds so nicely and healthy on the dry leaves under the coffee shrubs, picking up cockroaches and other obnoxious insects, that their multiplication is very cheap and their sustenance very cheap. The bee finds in the coffee flower an abundant supply of honey.

MILLNER'S STORE NEWS.

We are better prepared to wait on our trade. We have a larger stock, lower prices more choice in the selection of goods than ever before.

New Fall Dress Goods

in black and Colors. New Silks and Velvets.

LADIES TAYLOR MADE SUITS, COATS AND CAPES.

We have a most desirable collection of these and can suit every person.

New Fall Millinery.



We can not describe all the beautiful things on each hat. We ask you to come and we will show them and you can learn the prices which are within the reach of all.

New Fall Clothing.

Mens' Boys and Children's suits and overcoats. There is a desirable collection and affords ample choice to suit every one. Come to see us and we will convince you that it always pays to buy of us.

M. Millner, KANTZ.

Next week I will be able to supply you with such goods as many of you have been asking for.

Black Cloth Capes.

For Middle-ages. Ladies' price from \$5.50 to \$10.00. **GOOD MATERIALS.**



Ladies' Coats

in assorted colors at different prices. Ladies' Ready made Jacket Suits. Misses Coats for 6 to 16 years of age. Coats for little "Tots" 2 to 5 years old.

Materials and Colors.

Cardinal, Navy, Brown, Green, Cream Corduroy, Cream Bedford Cord, Black and Navy Velveteen, lace trimmed, prices \$2.00 to \$5.50.

Handsome Goods.

Ready made shirt waists for Ladies. Prices \$1.00 to \$3.75.

MATERIALS.



Taffeta Silks, Albatros and French Flannel.

Outing Flannel

Night Dresses and many other goods. Come and see.

If you are interested, come, as I will only have the goods a short time.



L. DUNKELBERGER.

Suits and Overcoats.

SUITS.

We have an excellent line of fall and winter suits which we offer at the following low prices:

Mens' all wool suits \$6.50 to \$12.00
Youths' suits, age 12 to 20 years, for \$2.75 to \$7.50.

Boys' two-piece suits, all new and the latest styles, strictly all wool, \$2.50 to \$5. A lot of suits in odd sizes and slightly shabby worn will sell at a sacrifice.

We have received a lot of WOOL HATS for fall and winter, all the latest blocks. Now is the time to buy your LINOLEUM—we have the latest patterns and a good quality. Also a good variety of Floor and Table Oilcloth.

GUNS. GUNS.

A NICE SELECTION.

The latest improved Chattnack at \$5.25. A good Single Barrel at \$4.75. The American Single Barrel at \$7.50. Double Barrel Belgium, laminated steel, \$12.

Don't forget the place—Opposite the First National Bank.

GELNETT BROS.,

MIDDLEBURG, PA.

OVERGOATS.

Our line of overcoats is more complete and up-to-date than is generally found in small towns.

Mens' all wool, latest styles, medium length overcoats at \$6.50 to \$12.00.

Youth's overcoats, age 12 to 19 years, good quality all new stock and prices that are right.

Boy's overcoats, all grades \$2 to \$5.

Hunting coats from \$1 to \$2.