

Democratic Hatchman

Bellefonte, Pa., October 11, 1889.

AT THE BARS.

The ripened corn tossed in the air
Its locks of amber still,
With Betty, trim & gay fair,
Brought down the pails of milk ;
And oh, how gaily did she sing
Unto the trembling stars !
I heard the silver echoes ring
Down at the meadow bars.

Barefooted was the little lass,
As she came through the field,
To gather the blossoms of the grass
Caresingly must yield ;
And oh, how sweetly rose the notes
Unto the trembling stars !
Like music slipped from robins' throats
I heard it at the bars !

I reached her as quickly as she went
Beneath the summer sky ;
With every broosa was soft & blent
"A-comin' through the Rye!"
And oh, thought I, amid the grain,
Beneath the silent stars,
What bliss 'twould be to prove the strain
And kiss her at the bars !

Agricultural.

NOTES ON WHEAT CULTURE.—Broad-cast sowing of wheat is now but little practiced among our more progressive farmers. Field experiments made by practical farmers and at the various experiment stations testify to the efficacy of seed drilled in. Many of the grain drills have fertilizer attachments and a custom quite prevalent among New York farmers is to drill in with the wheat 200 pounds of superphosphate per acre. The grain drills have also a grass seed sower attachment, so that farmers who desire so to do can sow timothy or other seed with the wheat.

The quantity of seed sown per acre varies in different localities from four to six pecks. At the Indiana station, where experiments to ascertain the most desirable rate of seeding have been conducted for six years, the evidence steadily accumulates in favor of thick seeding. For rates higher than six pecks the increase in yield is slight but enough to justify the extra amount of seed required. The regular rate at the station for the field crop is six pecks and in several instances a thicker stand would have given a greater yield.

It must be added, however, that five pecks would be a good general rule.

At the station referred to two series of experiments were begun in 1880 to determine the effect of grass on the yields of grain crops in rotation involving both. Wheat, oats and corn were rotated in each series. The presence of grass and clover in one rotation, and their absence from the other constituted the essential difference between the two series. The results showed the superiority of rotation over constant grain growing and emphasized the importance of growing grass and clover in conjunction with other crops.

Among practical suggestions based upon the results of experience at this station, and made in a recent bulletin, were included the following:

Select hardy prolifite wheat adapted to your soil and stick to it. Give it good treatment and it will not "run out." Sow not less than six pecks of sound seed to the acre.

Plow wheat ground early and harrow immediately after plowing. You can thus more easily and thoroughly pulverize the soil.

If manure or fertilizers are used mix thoroughly with soil in every case. Use only rotten manure, if any, and apply after plowing. Reserve fresh manure for the corn crop.

Adopt a rotation of crops suited to your soil and needs. It will (1) increase your yield and improve the quality of your crops; (2) enable you to take better care of your live stock; (3) prevent serious insect depredation and fungus diseases.

THOSE SHEEP-KILLING DOGS.—A farmer who tries to keep 400 to 500 sheep on rough hills where they are his only source of profitable income, writes to the *National Stockman* of one of his chief annoyances, the depredations of dogs:

"Dire necessity compels us to kill all the dogs we can, and it is not from a desire to destroy other men's property, but only to protect our own. If the dogs were kept off our premises they would be safe. Dog owners sometimes threaten private injury in return for the death of a worthless cur, but it is best to take such risk, as the owner might as well kill stock as for the dog to do it. We have no choice, as there is no law to protect our flocks, and we must protect them ourselves. Sheep are taxed to protect other property, but have no protection from worthless, un-taxed dogs. It raises terrible howl, and more mourning among some people to have a dog killed than to hear of a loss of a hundred sheep killed by dogs. It is great cruelty to kill a dog, but there is no cruelty in a dog's tearing and mangling a whole flock of sheep."

The trouble and loss from the ravages of dogs seem to be increasing, if we may judge by the complaints which are coming from every part of the country. States which have no dog laws, or inadequate ones, should be stirred up to enact them. It is the height of absurdity to spare the dog and spoil the sheep" when the value of the two is so vastly different.

WHAT DRAINAGE DOES.—The late John H. Kliphart, author of a work on wheat culture, and for many years Secretary of the Ohio State Board of Agriculture, condensed the advantage of drainage under the following twelve heads: 1. The drainage removes stagnant water from the surface. 2. It removes surplus water from under the surface. 3. It lengthens the seasons. 4. It deepens the soil. 5. It warms the soil. 6. It equalizes the temperature of the soil during the season of growth. 7. It carries down

soluble substances to the roots of plants. 8. It prevents beaving out or freezing out. 9. It prevents injury from drought. 10. It improves the quality and quantity of the crop. 11. It increases the effects of manures. 12. It prevents rust in wheat and rot in potatoes.

—The other day Messrs. Frank and Clark, two Wyoming hunters, were passing along a thick growth of willows on the Sybille, when they heard a noise in the brush. They started to investigate, when suddenly five bears rushed out and confronted them. They acted as quickly as possible, and used their Winchester rifles with deadly effect upon three. Five was too many for them, however, and before they could even fire at the remaining two the bears were upon them. They were three miles from camp, and literally in the embrace of two bears. One bear threw its arms around Frank, who succeeded in slipping his head under one of the bear's forelegs, so that the brute could not attack it, and, obeying the instinct of self preservation, reached round to his hip pocket for his knife. The act was quickly intercepted, for the bear buried his teeth in his hand and bit it through. Meanwhile Clark had succeeded in freeing himself from the bear which had attacked him, and had dispatched it. He promptly came to Frank's assistance, and shot in the back the bear which clutched the latter. This so enraged the beast that it immediately released Frank and attacked Clark. Frank now turned rescuer, and, notwithstanding the severe injury to his hand, succeeded in getting in a very good shot, which struck the bear in the shoulder, and brought it to the ground. Both bears were badly scratched and bruised, and their clothing was torn.

Evening Things Up a Little.

In the early history of the European and North American railroads the female passengers did not enjoy that exemption from the annoyance of tobacco smoke which is now accorded them. Among those on a trip was an elderly lady of stern countenance and an elevated nose, whose affectation seemed to center in a mongrel little cur which she held in her lap and favored with tender endearments. A little way in front of her sat a "great horrid man," industriously and peacefully smoking a large cigar. The wrathful lady viewed him for a time in cold disapproving and then stalked majestically down the aisle she isle the offending cigar and threw it from the window, with the disdainful remark: "If there is any thing in the world I positively despise it's a nasty cigar." The owner said nothing, but quietly picked up a newspaper and began to read. An hour later he passed down the aisle, and pausing in front of the proud lady seized her precious little dog and seized her precious little dog and threw it from the window, with the quiet remark "If there is any thing under the heavens that I hate it is a miserable little dog."

Fruits as Medicine.

Grapes come first, especially black grapes, which are most nutritious, and at the same time purifying to the blood. Grape cures are quite the fashion in some parts of the continent, and are said to work miracles at times. Peaches also are most hygienic to the human system, as well as being one of the most exquisite fruits in nature. Nothing indeed is more palatable, wholesome and medicinal than a good ripe peach. Peaches, however, should not be eaten overripe. They may be eaten at meals or between meals; they are particularly hygienic when eaten at breakfast. An orange eaten before breakfast will, it is said, cure dyspepsia sooner than anything else. Apples are also very hygienic, especially when baked or stewed. They are excellent in many cases of illness, and are far better than salts, oils and pills. The juice of oranges, as of lemons, is most valuable to make drinks in case of fever. Tomatoes are also excellent remedies in some liver and gastric complaints, and are certainly more pleasant than medicines. Figs, raspberries, strawberries, currants and cherries are all cooling and purifying to the system, while being nutritious at the same time. —Once a Week.

NOT THE SAME RIPPER.—"Could you tell me," he asked of the clerk at the laundry agency, and his voice quivered with expectancy, "if they have engaged an Englishman lately at the laundry?"

"No, sir," replied the clerk confidently; "they hire none but skilled American workmen. Why do you ask?"

"Well," said the stranger sadly, "it is of no importance now, but from the appearance of the shirts and collars that I got back this week I didn't know but I had a clew to Jack the Ripper." And he went out with a halo of disappointment hovering about him.

IT'S bad enough to fool away one's precious time in experimenting with uncertain medicines, when one is afflicted, without being out of pocket as well. The only medicine of its class, sold by druggists, possessed of such positive curative properties as to warrant its manufacturers in guaranteeing it to cure, or money paid for it returned, is Dr. Price's Golden Medical Discovery. For all liver, blood and lung diseases it is a specific.

IN A NEW YORK COURT.—Merchant—*"I maintain, your Honor, that looking at it from a mercantile standpoint, I have acted squarely."*

Judge Erlich—*"You do eh? Well, let me tell you that this entire transaction is fraudulent, and is not a legitimate transaction in any sense of the word."*

Merchant—*"Yes, your Honor. It is very difficult nowadays to distinguish between a legitimate transaction and a downright swindle."*

DON'T hawk, and blow, and spit, but use Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy. Of druggists 50 cts.

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What Farmers Do.

The farmers have this year raised a tremendous wheat crop for which they will get European prices, less cost of transportation. But when they buy sugar, lumber, clothing, salt, tools, medicaments, tinware, or any other of the thousands of necessary things taxed in the tariff schedules, they must pay American prices. They sell in the cheapest market and buy in the dearest market. As long as they are satisfied with this kind of trading there is no reason why Harrison shouldn't be President.

Malaria literally means bad air. Poisonous germs arising from low, marshy land, or from decaying vegetable matter, are breathed into the lungs, taken up by the blood, and unless the vital fluid is purified by the use of a good medicine like Hood's Saraparilla, the unfortunate victim is soon overpowered. Even in the more advanced cases, where the terrible fever prevails, this successful medicine has effected remarkable cures. Those who are exposed to malarial or other poisons should keep the blood pure by taking Hood's Saraparilla.

Old Honesty Tobacco.

DO YOU CHEW?

THEN GET

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WHICH IS

FINZER'S

OLD

HONESTY.

Genuine has a Red H tin tag on every plug.

OLD HONESTY is acknowledged to be the PUREST and MOST LASTING piece of STANDARD CHEWING TOBACCO on the market. Trying it is a better test than any talk about it. Give it a fair trial.

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YOUR DEALER HAS IT.

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To canvas for the sale of Nurses Stock! Steady employment guaranteed, SALARY AND EXPENSES paid to successful men. Apply at once stating age. Mention this paper. CHASE BROTHERS COMPANY, 34 39 st, Rochester, N. Y.

HEATING FURNACE.

FOR SALE!

An excellent Furnace, large enough to heat a good sized house, with double heat pipes, all in the best of order. Can be purchased cheap by applying at this office. 34 38 st

FIFTY DOLLARS FOR LIFE-SCHOLARSHIP.

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POSITIONS FOR GRADUATES. Time required 3 to 4 months. BEST Equipped. Best course of study. Circulars free if you name this paper. 34 35 st

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34 38 1m

E X E C U T O R ' S N O T I C E . — Letters

testamentary on the estate of John Kreider, late of Ferguson township, deceased, having been duly granted by the register of Centre County, to the undersigned, all persons interested in the estate, to whom the same may appear, to file and record, and to give notice of the same to all concerned.

RUDOLPH KREIDER,
JACOB KREIDER,
Executors, Gatesburg, Centre Co.,
BEVERLY & DALY ATTYS.

34 38 1m

C O R P U S C O M M I T T E E .

IN THE ORPHAN'S COURT OF

Centre County, in the matter of the estate of Rudolph Pletcher, deceased. Notice is hereby given to all persons interested that the undersigned, an auditor appointed by the Orphan's Court, to audit the estate, will determine exceptions if any, and to make distribution of the balance in the hands of D. W. Pletcher, administrator of execs., of Rudolph Pletcher, and trustee appointed by the court to receive the same, will meet the parties interested for the purpose of his appointment, at his office, the Office of the Orphan's Court, on the 22nd day of October, 1889, at 10 o'clock A. M., when and where all parties interested must present their claims or be debarred from coming in on said fund.

J. C. HARER, Auditor.

34 38 1m

EVERY FAMILY

Wastes or gives away during the year more or less kitchen grease, each pound of which is equivalent to one-half pound of lard. Take two pounds of the PUREST SOAP, for better or worse, and pour slowly into five and one-half pounds of lukewarm grease, stirring from the start, until it thickens into a mushy condition; then mix in any kind of mould to harden—a child's hand will easily break it. Call on us before purchasing.

CULTIVATORS for one or two horses.