

# Democratic Watchman.

Bellefonte, Pa., February 21, 1890.

## Farm Notes.

The cold weather will get around in time to make the lambs shiver, mind that. Look out for their comfort and health.

Rye is now the most useful plant on the farm. It is providing green food when nothing else can be had for that purpose.

Manure is most valuable when the liquids and solids have been saved together. Neither is a complete fertilizer alone, but together they supply all the demands of the crops.

Put the young roses, just rooted, into a cellar or pit, advises *Popular Gardening*, and if started early in the spring in the house and set out when danger from frost is over, they will bloom finely the whole summer.

Chestnuts, walnuts, almonds, butternuts and pecans can be planted and grown to advantage as other varieties of trees that bear such fruits as nuts of a marketable value, while the wood of nut trees are of equal value.

The garden is neglected on the farm, and many do not cultivate a plot for a garden. The luxuries of farming can only be obtained by those farmers who grow vegetables and fruits as well as staple crops of grain and grass.

When thumps once make their appearance reduce the quantity of feed and give spirits of turpentine a teaspoonful to a fifty pound pig once a day in the slop, until the accompanying cough is relieved and they show by appearance general improvement.

Millet makes a good pasture for sheep when it is about eight inches high. The flock should be huddled upon it, permitted to eat off four or five inches and then moved. The millet will then start up again. It may be fed off three or four times in a season.

One of the best locations for a garden is to turn under a clover sod; now apply thirty bushels of air-slacked lime per acre (or proportionately), and then cross-plow the land in the spring. The ground must be well harrowed and made fine before planting the seed, however.

"Feed more oats this year," advises *Rural New Yorker*. "There is no reason why oats should not be fed with profit to all kinds of stock, cattle, sheep, pigs, and poultry. We do not mean fed exclusively, but fed in combination with other grains and tanners."

A correspondent of the *Cultivator* secured a good sod for the first time in thirty years on a square acre of sandy soil by spreading twenty loads of coal ashes on it, lightly manuring it with barn yard manure, turning the whole under and seeding to clover.

When fattening geese, give a mixture of corn and wheat. They should also have a cooked mess twice a day, consisting of potatoes, turnips, chopped clover, cabbage and onions, as green food is essential. Add a small quantity of salt, and do not overlook the water.

There is no advantage in having a cow that gives a small quantity of very rich milk. The cow that yields a pound of butter and gives a large quantity of milk to produce it, is more valuable as a dairy cow than the one giving the same amount of butter from one-half the quantity of milk produced by another.

Roots of all kinds are better kept in a pit than in cellars, where they are exposed to currents of air, says the *American Cultivator*, which recommends, also, some earth be mixed with them to fill up the spaces and thus prevent the evaporation that usually makes them dry and tasteless before spring.

Professor Maynard states that to detect the presence of round-headed borers in the wood of apple trees, the rough bark should be scraped off two or three days before the examination is made, when chips thrown out of the holes will be easily seen. The point of a knife or a flexible wire will destroy them.

Winter crows need some succulent food, and corn ensilage is the best and cheapest. Some experiments made at Houghton farm show that a big ratio of butter was obtained from milk made by feeding corn ensilage. Not having ensilage you can substitute roots. Wheat bran fed liberally will also help get the good butter.

Those who make a specialty of growing early potatoes claim that it is better to hand-pick the beetles when they first appear, instead of dusting the young leaves with plaster and paris green, a process which should be deferred until the necessity arises for so doing. By going over the plants daily the beetles will not have an opportunity of laying many eggs.

Associations formed for selling the fruit of certain sections should aim to extend the markets instead of shipping the bulk of the produce to the large cities only. There are a great many smaller cities and towns that are never fully supplied with choice fruit, and there is often a demand which it is difficult to supply except by direct shipment to the point instead of through other channels.

The rot and mildew in grapes can be kept in check by the use of the Bordeaux mixture, as has been demonstrated during the last season. The application must be made as soon as the buds swell. To make the mixture slake four pounds of lime with sufficient boiling water for the purpose, and when cold slowly add (stirring the while) twenty two gallons of cold water in which six pounds of sulphate of copper (bluestone) has been previously dissolved.

## The Dog Knew.

There is a dog we are acquainted with, Lion by name, who gives daily proofs that he knows what is said to him. A lady called the other day. During her call Lion came in, lay down on the parlor carpet and shut his eyes. The conversation went on, and the visitor said:—

"What a handsome dog you have!" Lion opened one eye. "Yes," said his mistress, "he is a very good dog, and takes good care of the children."

Lion opened the other eye and waved his tail to and fro along the carpet.

"When the baby goes out he always goes with her, and I feel sure then that no harm can come to her," his mistress went on.

Lion's tail thumped up and down violently on the carpet.

"And he is gentle to them all, and such a playmate and companion that we would not take a thousand dollars for him."

Lion's tail now went up and down, to and fro, and round and round with great glee.

"But," said his mistress, "Lion has one fault."

Total quiet of Lion's tail, together with appearance of great concern on his face.

"He will come in here with dirty feet and lie down on the carpet, when I have told him time and again that he mustn't do it."

Lion rose with an air of shame, and slunk out of the room, with his tail down.—*Boston Record.*

## He Changed His Politics.

At a joint meeting of bankers, lawyers and newspaper men last evening ex-Congressman W. D. Hill told the following story:

"Horizontal Bill" Morrison, who was strongly in favor of Douglas for President in 1860, in a stump campaign in Illinois, advised the young girls to get their lovers to vote for the Little Giant, and illustrated his point by telling them how an Illinois girl had married a young chap who was a great Lincoln man, and before the marriage she had been unable to proselyte him. They were married and went to Chicago on their wedding trip. They had retired to their room, and the young husband went down to "take a smoke."

About 10.30 he retired to his room, but found the door locked.

"Who is there?" asked the young wife inside.

"Your husband, dear," was the reply.

"What's your politics?" she said.

"I am a Lincoln man, and don't you forget it."

"Well, no Lincoln man can come in here."

The young man retired, went down stairs and took another smoke and lingered until about 12 o'clock. Going again to the room, he knocked.

"Who is there?" asked the wife.

In a very stern and defiant tone he said: "Open that door; I'm your husband."

"I tell you," said the wife from the inside, "that no Lincoln man can get in this room."

Provoked and mad, the young man went down stairs again. About 10 o'clock in the morning he ascended the stairs once more and knocked—this time very timidly.

"Who's there?" came in a defiant tone from the young wife.

The reply was given in a lowered and muffled voice: "Let me in; I am John, your husband, and a little the best Douglas man in the State of Illinois."

And the door opened as if by the touch of electricity.

## Crossing the Limbs.

Why It Is Harmless to Men and Not to Women.

Ladies who sit with their limbs crossed to sew or to read, or to hold the baby, are not aware that they are inviting serious physical ailments, but it is true nevertheless, says the *New York Morning Journal*. When a man crosses his legs he places the ankle of one limb across the knee of the other, and rests it lightly there. A woman, modest and restricted in her movements, rests the entire weight of one limb on the upper part of the other, and this pressure upon the sensitive nerve and cords, if indulged in for continued length of time, as is often done by ladies who sew or embroider, will produce disease. Sciatica, neuralgia and other serious troubles frequently result from this simple cause. The muscles and nerves in the upper portion of a woman's leg are extremely sensitive, and much of her whole physical structure can become deranged if they are overtaxed in the manner referred to.

## Hitting the Bull's Eye at Random.

Three years ago a prominent citizen of this city, and the owner of a block of buildings on Main street, lost a crowbar, and up to this morning never had any trace of it. He accidentally stepped into a business place, and overhearing a conversation about a crowbar, it reminded him of his lost treasure, and for fun he said to the proprietor: "Uncle, I wish you would send home my crowbar. Isn't three years long enough?" "Upon my word and honor," said the proprietor, "I have put out that crowbar no less than twenty times to bring home, and have forgotten it each time. Here John, you go up to my house and bring Mr. F's crowbar home, and don't let the grass grow under your feet." No one has a sufficient vivid imagination to picture to himself the surprise of the owner of the bar. He thinks it was the biggest hit he ever made in his life.—*Danbury News.*

## Oddities of Etiquette.

In Sweden if you address the poorest person on the street you must lift your hat. The same courtesy is insisted upon if you pass a lady on the stairway. To enter a reading room or bank with one's hat on is regarded as a bad breach of manners. To place your hand on the arm of a lady is a grave and objectionable familiarity. Never touch the person, it is sacred; is one of their proverbs. In Holland a lady is expected to retire precipitately if she should enter a store or a restaurant where men are congregated.

She waits until they have transacted their business and departed. Ladies seldom rise in Spain to receive male visitors and they rarely accompany him to the door. For a Spaniard to give a lady, even his wife, his arm when out walking is looked upon as a decided violation of propriety.

In Persia a visitor sends a notice an hour or two before calling, and gives a day's notice if the visit is one of importance. He is met with servants before he reaches the house and other considerations are shown to him according to respective rank. The left, and not the right, is considered the position of honor. No Turk will enter a sitting-room with dirty shoes. The upper classes wear tight fitting shoes, with goshes over them. The latter, which receive all the dirt and dust, are left outside the door. The Turk never washes in dirty water. Water is poured over his hands, so that when polluted it runs away.

In Syria the people never think of taking off their caps or turbans when entering the house or visiting a friend, but they always leave their shoes at the door. There are no mats or scrapers outside, and the floors inside are covered with expensive rugs, kept very clean in Moslem houses and used to kneel upon while saying prayers.

The spooks and goblins that delight to fill with terror all the night; That stalk abroad in hideous dreams With which dyspepsia's fancies fill, Will never trouble with their ill The man who trusts in Pierce's Pills.

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets: vegetable, harmless, painless, sure!

## He Fled.

"I'm perfectly willing to do any sort of work, ma'am," he argued, as she held the door open. "I don't ask you to give me a meal for nothing."

"You'll earn it, will you?" she asked.

"Certainly I will. All I ask for is the opportunity."

"Are you particular about the work?"

"Not in the least. Set me at any blessed thing."

"Very well. I've got a hired girl who has been running the house for a week or so and I haven't the moral courage to discharge her. Come in and work her out."

"Let me see her, ma'am. I'll go to the back door and size her up."

He was gone about two minutes and when he came back he nearly carried the side gate off its hinges in his hurry to get through. He didn't even stop to the front yard, but as he kept on he turned his face to the crack in the door and said:

"Thank you very kindly, ma'am, but I guess I ain't hungry, and can make these old clothes do me till next spring."

## Carriages.

BARGAINS! o BARGAINS  
—In—  
o CARRIAGES, BUGGIES, o

AND

SPRING WAGONS,

at the old Carriage stand of

McQUISTION & CO.,

NO. 10 SMITH STREET,

adjoining the freight depot.

We have on hand and for sale the best assortment of Carriages, Buggies, and Spring Wagons we have ever had. We have Dexters, Brewsters, Elphs, and Thomas Coil Springs, with Piano and Whitecap bodies, and can give you a choice of the different patterns of wheels. Our work is the best made in this section, made by good workmen and of good material. We claim to be the only party manufacturing in town who ever served an apprenticeship to the business. Along with that we have had forty years' experience in the business, which certainly should give us the advantage over inexperienced parties.

In price we defy competition, as we have no Pedlers, Clerks or Bells to pay. We pay cash for all our goods, thereby securing them at the lowest figures and discounts. We are determined not to be undersold, either in our own make or manufactured work from other places, so give us a call for Surries, Phaetons, Buggies, Spring Wagons, Buckboards, or anything else in our line, and we will accommodate you.

We are prepared to do all kinds of

REPAIRING—o

on short notice. Painting, Trimming, Woodwork and Smithing. We guarantee all work to be just as represented, so give us a call before purchasing elsewhere. Don't miss the place—alongside of the freight depot.

34 15 S. A. McQUISTION & CO.

## Hardware.

HARDWARE AND STOVES  
—AT—  
o JAS. HARRIS & CO.'S o  
—AT—  
LOWER PRICES THAN EVER.

NOTICE—Thanking our friends for their liberal patronage, we desire to express our determination to merit a continuance of the same, by a low scale of

PRICES IN HARDWARE—o

We buy largely for cash, and doing our own work, can afford to sell cheaper and give our friends the benefit, which we will always make it a point to do.

—A FIRST-CLASS TIN SHOP—

CONNECTED WITH OUR STORE.

ALL OTHER THINGS

DESIRABLE IN HARDWARE  
FOR THE WANTS AND USE  
OF THE PEOPLE, WITH  
PRICES MARKED SO THAT  
ALL CAN SEE,

—AT LOWEST PRICES—o

For Everybody.

o JAS. HARRIS & CO., o

22-2 BELLEFONTE, PA.

## Wines and Liquors.

o—SCHMIDT BUILDING—o

THE LARGEST AND MOST COMPLETE WINE, LIQUOR AND CIGAR HOUSE IN THE UNITED STATES.

—ESTABLISHED 1836.—

DISTILLER AND JOBBER o o

OF

FINE o WHISKIES.

Telephone No. 602.

IMPORTER OF  
G. W. SCHMIDT, { WINES, LIQUORS AND CIGARS,  
No. 95 and 97 Fifth Avenue,  
PITTSBURGH, PA.

All orders received by mail or otherwise will receive prompt attention.

34 11 1y

## Printing.

## Printing.

## FINE JOB PRINTING.

Fine Job Printing.

Fine Job Printing.

Fine Job Printing.

Fine Job Printing.

Fine Job Printing.

Fine Job Printing.

Fine Job Printing.

Fine Job Printing.

Fine Job Printing.

Fine Job Printing.

Fine Job Printing.

Fine Job Printing.

Fine Job Printing.

Fine Job Printing.

Fine Job Printing.

Fine Job Printing.

Fine Job Printing.

Fine Job Printing.

Fine Job Printing.

Fine Job Printing.

Fine Job Printing.

Fine Job Printing.

Fine Job Printing.

Fine Job Printing.

Fine Job Printing.

Fine Job Printing.

Fine Job Printing.

Fine Job Printing.

Fine Job Printing.

Fine Job Printing.

Fine Job Printing.

Fine Job Printing.

Fine Job Printing.

Fine Job Printing.

Fine Job Printing.

Fine Job Printing.

Fine Job Printing.

Fine Job Printing.

Fine Job Printing.

Fine Job Printing.

Fine Job Printing.

Fine Job Printing.

Fine Job Printing.

Fine Job Printing.

Fine Job Printing.

Fine Job Printing.

Fine Job Printing.

Fine Job Printing.

Fine Job Printing.

Fine Job Printing.

Fine Job Printing.

Fine Job Printing.

Fine Job Printing.

Fine Job Printing.

Fine Job Printing.

Fine Job Printing.

Fine Job Printing.

Fine Job Printing.

Fine Job Printing.

Fine Job Printing.

Fine Job Printing.

Fine Job Printing.

Fine Job Printing.

Fine Job Printing.

Fine Job Printing.

Fine Job Printing.

Fine Job Printing.

Fine Job Printing.

Fine Job Printing.

Fine Job Printing.

Fine Job Printing.

Fine Job Printing.

Fine Job Printing.

Fine Job Printing.

Fine Job Printing.

Fine Job Printing.

Fine Job Printing.

Fine Job Printing.

Fine Job Printing.

Fine Job Printing.

Fine Job Printing.

Fine Job Printing.

Fine Job Printing.

Fine Job Printing.

Fine Job Printing.

Fine Job Printing.

Fine Job Printing.

Fine Job Printing.

Fine Job Printing.

Fine Job Printing.

Fine Job Printing.

Fine Job Printing.

Fine Job Printing.

Fine Job Printing.

Fine Job Printing.

Fine Job Printing.

Fine Job Printing.

Fine Job Printing.

Fine Job Printing.

Fine Job Printing.

Fine Job Printing.

Fine Job Printing.

Fine Job Printing.

Fine Job Printing.

Fine Job Printing.

Fine Job Printing.

Fine Job Printing.

Fine Job Printing.

Fine Job Printing.

Fine Job Printing.

Fine Job Printing.

Fine Job Printing.

Fine Job Printing.

Fine Job Printing.

Fine Job Printing.

Fine Job Printing.

Fine Job Printing.

Fine Job Printing.

Fine Job Printing.

Fine Job Printing.

Fine Job Printing.

Fine Job Printing.

Fine Job Printing.

Fine Job Printing.

Fine Job Printing.

Fine Job Printing.

Fine Job Printing.

Fine Job Printing.

Fine Job Printing.

Fine Job Printing.

Fine Job Printing.

Fine Job Printing.

Fine Job Printing.

Fine Job Printing.

Fine Job Printing.

Fine Job Printing.

Fine Job Printing.

Fine Job Printing.

Fine Job Printing.

Fine Job Printing.