

Farm Notes.

—Forests regulate moisture by preventing the rapid flowing away of the rains in streams, retaining the moisture to be sent down the streams gradually and steadily.

—It is a sure way to have disease among the hogs when they must rely upon slop as drinking water. They require pure water the same as do other animals, and when deprived of it will not thrive.

—Dampness injures corn fodder, and it is useless to leave shocks in the field unless the fodder can be used soon. Freezing of well-cured fodder does it no injury, but the fodder must be dry. If it gets wet it will soon deteriorate in value.

—Pumpkins must not be left out until they are frozen, but should be stored in the barn without delay. They are equal to any food that can be given cows in winter, as they serve to provide an agreeable change of diet, and at a small expense.

—Of all meats mutton is the least affected with infectious diseases is the most easily digested of all, and all over the world people are eating more of it. Not taking account of the wool, mutton can be grown cheaper than beef. They must pay, or flock masters would not keep them.

—When old grass lands are to be broken up the plowing should be done in autumn, in order that the vegetable matters of the sod may undergo some decomposition in time to meet the wants of the spring crop, and that the soil may be exposed to the ameliorating influence of the winter frosts.

—Some crops, such as potatoes, that have been but slightly attacked by disease may communicate such disease to the whole bin of potatoes should the spores of the fungi be carried on the tuber. For that reason all roots should be free of dirt or washed clean before storing them away for winter.

—Farmers are disposed to defer until spring much of the work that could be done before that season arrives. On the opening of warmer weather all the work must be hurried and a dozen jobs seem to be ready for the farmer to perform at the same time, which delays planting to a later period than should be the case.

—Squashes for winter can be kept in the cellar on shelves, and, as some varieties keep well during the winter, they should be plentiful for use during the cold season. The cellar should be dark, and the squashes handled carefully, so as not to injure them, and they should have small spaces between them, so as to not touch.

—The objection to seeding down an orchard to grass is that it takes from the soil the moisture needed by the trees, and when allowed to grow close to the trees seems to choke them. Clover does not have this effect, nor does it usually make a rank growth under the trees. It rather tends to retain moisture by its shade.

—Onions sets intended for next winter can be easily kept in good condition by spreading them in thin layers on the floor of the barn or garret. Should they become frozen during the winter do not disturb them, as handling them is detrimental. It does not injure them to freeze if not thawed very suddenly.

—The garden is left for the last work on the farm, and where weeds have grown up they remain until they die down and cover the ground, making the garden an unsightly plot. By raking over the garden and burning the refuse not only will the ground be cleared and many weed seeds destroyed, but the harboring places of insects will also be removed.

—The loss of grain on a farm from rats is quite an item, as they destroy a portion other than that consumed. The corncrib should be made rat-proof, and all harboring places made disagreeable to them. They can be prevented to a certain extent by traps, poison and other devices, but the best method, if possible, is to provide no harboring places for them.

—It is best to dig sweet potatoes in the forenoon, on a dry day, allowing them to dry a few hours, and then store where the temperature is even. If clean and free from dirt, they will keep well. The temperature should be 60 to 65 degrees, in a dry place and if any of them begin to rot they should be removed, as the others may be affected also.

—If the well is dry dig it deeper and it will not be dry until a drought again occurs that is longer in duration than this. The time to dig a well is when there is a dry season, as one must then go down deeper to reach water. The best wells for providing pure water that is free from surface drainage are those known as "drive wells," wind-mills or force pumps being used for raising the water.

—In localities where the drought has interfered with the seeding of wheat this year there will be less clover seeded down next spring, as the wheat fields in this region are, as a rule, seeded to clover early in the spring. The crimson clover crop will also be affected by the drought, as the fall seeding has been simply a loss of seed with many. Farmers who will take good care of their corn fodder and make it go as far as possible during this winter, and thus use less hay, will probably learn next season that they will make no mistake in carefully storing their fodder.

Do Strikes Pay?

It was Disraeli who said: "There are three kinds of lies: lies, damned lies, and statistics." The commissioner of labor has just published some statistics. The apparent effect of these statistics is to prove that of the many industrial strikes in the last thirteen and one-half years only the small ones have been successful, while the total loss by reason of them entailed on the strikers has amounted to twice the loss sustained by the employers. The direct results may confirm this statement, but the widespread influence of the apparent small percentage of successful strikes, and even of those which were not successful, certainly do not demonstrate the utter failure of the strike as a last means of redressing an industrial grievance. The successful strike in one establishment alone carries its beneficial influence into every other establishment of that particular trade, and perhaps carries a lesson into all trades, while unsuccessful strikes, though conferring no immediate advantage on either party to the strife, serves as a useful guide to the wide-awake employer in preventing future dissatisfaction among the employees. Viewed in this light, it will be seen that strikes have not been so distasteful to the strikers as Commissioner Wright's report would seem to indicate.—Philadelphia North American.

J. J. Van Alen.

J. J. Van Alen, the New York millionaire who has been sued for \$200,000 for stealing another man's wife, is about 50 years old. His appearance is notable and seeing him for the first time almost any one would be tempted to inquire his name and position. Rather under the medium height, he is well proportioned, and his attire, of English manufacture, is perfect. He has a handsome and pleasant face, a full brown beard, worn as the Prince of Wales wears his, and hair, once golden, parted accurately in the center. He is extremely particular about his dress, and has many fads. One of these is to collect cases and umbrellas. Of the former he possesses 79 and his stock of the latter numbers 68. He wants no gloss upon his linen, and a valet who once permitted him to get into a shirt with a bosom rather smoother than it perhaps should have been lost his place. In 1894 it was reported that Mr. Van Alen was going to marry Mrs. Henry Allen, of Bristol, R. I., but the rumor died a natural death. When in New York Mr. Van Alen makes his headquarters at the Union club. In England, for some years prior to 1893, he kept eight splendid hunters, but he sold them about the time he was named as ambassador, the animals averaging 200 guineas each.

Increase in Salaries.

An increase of almost \$850,000 in the past year, almost entirely for salaries, is shown in the expenses of the state department at Harrisburg. This enlargement has been made in the short time that the Hastings administration has been in office. Among the items of increase that we might notice are those of the salaries of the secretary of internal affairs and the auditor general. Each of these has been raised from \$6,000 to \$8,000 per annum. The superintendent of the public grounds at Harrisburg, whose labors are mainly of a nominal character, gets \$6,000 a year. Formerly the man who held the position got \$2,800. But this is not all. The superintendent of public buildings and grounds has been provided with a book-keeper—\$2,000 a year—and an assistant gardener—\$1,800 a year.

Is it not a shame that the people of this commonwealth should have been imposed upon in this outrageous manner? There was not the shadow of an excuse for the increases made in these salaries by the legislature. The pay was already sufficiently high to secure good service. Is it not time for the people to rebel against Republican rascality?

"Tankage."

"Do you know what tankage is?" asked a Portland (Me.) customs inspector of an Easton Argus reporter the other day.

"Something to do with a tank?" "Guess again."

"Give it up; what is it?" "Well, I didn't know before to-day," continued the inspector; "but I was down aboard of a vessel to-day a coaster bound to the eastward, and was informed by the captain that he had 300 bags of tankage aboard. Then he explained that tankage is nothing more nor less than dried blood. It is procured at the abattoirs at Boston and other ports and taken to Boothbay, where it is used in the manufacture of fertilizers."

—The Woman's Christian Temperance Union, in session at Baltimore, has honored their distinguished leader, Miss Francis Willard, by another election to the presidency, which she has so worthily filled in the past.

The Sacred Ganges.

Thousands Visit its Shores to Obtain Release From Sin.

At Allahabad, in the northwest provinces of India, a religious fair is held periodically on the dry part of the bed of the Ganges, to which natives of all castes and from all parts of India in order, by bathing in the sacred river, to obtain release from sins, or to cure disease.

Thousands upon thousands of Hindus make this long and weary pilgrimage and during the height of this gathering, the city teems with natives of all conditions. Some make avow to measure the whole length of their pilgrimage, hundreds of miles, perhaps, by the length of their bodies. This they effect by lying flat on the ground, making a mark where their head comes, rising and toeing this mark and then lying down again, and so until they arrive at their destination. Others carry weights; others gall their flesh with chains. Indeed, the means adopted for self mortification are countless.

The bathing is conducted on remarkable lines. The sacred river itself is by no means inviting. Within a few yards of the devotees, who are drinking of the holy stream or bathing in it, vultures may be seen preying on human corpses that float down. Yet this very water is taken away by men in various vessels, suspended from long poles decorated with tiny flags, and sold far away up country at many annas, and even rupees for a single drop, so deep and strong is the Hindu's faith in the water of this sacred river.

Sensible Miners.

In all parts of the coal fields adjacent to Altoona, in Cambria and Clearfield counties, it seems that the miners are averse to striking at the present time. A few men went out, but most of these have gone back to work. The movement so far can hardly be called a strike and, such as it has been, its backbone has been broken. Meetings of miners have been held at different places, at which the situation was reviewed. As a result of these conferences the workers in the mines have wisely concluded that to cease work at the present time would be most disastrous for them, as it would also be to the mine owners and to the public in general.

We believe that the men who work in the bowels of the earth should sell their labor for the highest price that they can get for it. We do not wish them or any body else made the victim of oppression. But we are convinced that striking at the present time will not help the miners. Cold weather is at hand and we must deplore any movement that would bring destitution and suffering to miners' families.

As for many years the post-office department last year failed to make both ends meet. In round numbers the outgoing was \$96,800,000 and the income \$77,000,000—the difference being \$19,800,000. The receipts increased \$1,900,000, but expenditures increased \$2,465,000. The heaviest item of expenditure is railroad mail transportation, which amounts to \$20,430,000. The salaries of the postmasters and their clerks amount to \$25,600,000. The free delivery service cost over \$12,000,000 as a matter of curiosity it is interesting to look at the figures of a hundred years ago. In 1795 the expenditures of the postal department were \$117,893, while the receipts were \$160,620. A small business then, but the balance on the right side.

A BROKER'S SECRET.—"Waiter, did you hear what Mr. — whispered to his broker just now, when you were at their table?"

"Yes sah."

"If I give you five dollars, will you tell me what it was?"

"Yes sah."

"Here you are then, as how Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets was the only thing that properly regulated his bowels sah."

—Old Beau—"Miss Flossie, be mine. I would give my life for you!"

Miss Flossie—"Well, you may if it's heavily insured."—Brooklyn Life

Business Notice.

—Mrs. Gladstone is a very fine organist and still plays occasionally at chapel worship.

Children Cry or Pitcher's Castoria.

When baby was sick, we gave her Castoria. When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria. When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria. When she had Children, she gave them Castoria. 38-43-2y

Cottolene.

When you fry fish or oysters in Cottolene they will not be greasy. Always have the skillet or frying pan cold when the COTTOLENE is put in. Remember that COTTOLENE heats to the cooking point sooner than lard and that it must not be allowed to burn.

COTTOLENE

When rightly used, never imparts to food any disagreeable greasy odor or flavor. For pastry or any shortening purpose,  $\frac{1}{2}$  the quantity that was formerly used of lard, is necessary, if COTTOLENE IS USED

Look for the trade marks—"Cottolene" and steer's head in cotton-plant wreath—on every tin.

THE N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY, CHICAGO and 132 N. Delaware Ave., Philadelphia.

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WINTER IS COMING.

LOOK AT THIS AND DECIDE WHERE YOU WANT TO BUY YOUR WINTER GOODS!

WE HAVE NOW THE LARGEST STOCK EVER BROUGHT INTO THE COUNTRY. EVERY WAY THAT POINTS TO BETTER QUALITY AND LESS PRICES WE USE.

LADIES' COATS.

A good fitting Beaver Cloth Ladies' Coat, \$4.50. A better quality Ladies' Coat, \$5.25. A very heavy Buclle Cloth Ladies' Coat, \$4.50. The finest assortment of Ladies' Buclle Cloth Coats, from \$3.50 up.

Children's Heavy Cloth Coats from \$1.35 upwards. Misses' Coats from the cheapest to the finest Navy Blue and Red Beaver Cloth.

DRESS GOODS AND DRY GOODS.

You Cannot Fail to be Satisfied in Our Immense Stock of Dress Goods.

Beautiful combination of colors in Novelty Dress Goods, 42 in. wide at \$2.00. A new weave better quality Silk Mixed Dress Goods, at \$3.25. A special bargain All Wool Camels Hair Serge, 54 inches wide, at \$1.37 per yard. Colored and Black Wool and Silk Mixed Buclle Dress Good, 80c to \$1.37 per yard. All Wool Henrietta Cloths, all colors 24c per yard. Fine All Wool Cloths, new shades, 36 inches wide, \$1.00 per yard. Novelty Silks for Waists and Dress Trimmings, \$1.50 per yard. 80c Surah Silks, all colors, we make the price.

PLAIDS. PLAIDS. PLAIDS. Part Wool All Wool, Silk and Wool, All Silk Plaids, for Dresses and Fancy Waists, from 50c per yard up to 75c per yard. Fancy Plaid Silks, splendid values, 70c to \$1.00 per yard. FLANNELS. FLANNELS. FLANNELS. Good Shaker Flannels from 4c per yard up to the finest quality. Canton Flannels, good values, for 4, 5 and 6c per yard. A Fine Wool White Flannel, from 15c per yard up to the finest quality. All Wool Slidertown Skirting and Coating, \$2.00 per yard.

MUSLINS, CALICOS, GINGHAMS.

TABLE LINENS.

Although Muslins have advanced you can buy them of us at old prices.

A good yard wide Muslin, 3 1/2c per yard. Good Calicos, \$1.00 to \$1.25 per yard. Good Gingham, at \$1.00 per yard. Lancaster Gingham, \$1.00 per yard. Fine Dress Sateens, \$1.00 per yard. Table Linen, 1 1/2 yd. wide, 18c per yard. and 2 yds. wide Damask, at 75c per yard. and upwards. A close heavy twilled 17 inch Towelling at 3 1/4c per yard.

BLANKETS. BLANKETS. BLANKETS.

No need to suffer with cold when you can buy a Blanket for \$1.00, \$1.14, \$1.18, \$1.24, \$1.48, \$1.50, \$2.00. Better Blankets, \$1.75, \$2.00, \$2.50, \$3.00, \$3.99, \$4.48. Comfort, \$4.00 from 50c a piece up to the finest Sateen covered.

CLOTHING.

Our Clothing Sale at Extraordinary Low Prices is still going on. Note the Prices

An elegant Cheviot Suit in Blue and Black at \$17.50 as good as you can buy elsewhere for \$7.00 or \$8.00. A Cassimere Suit at \$5.00 as good as we had a year ago at \$8.00. An extra Heavy Mixed Cassimere Suit, at \$6.00, as good as we had a year ago at \$10. An All Wool Black Cheviot at \$5.50 as good as we had a year ago at \$8. A Fine Black Diagonal Suit at \$8, would be cheap at \$12. Men's All Wool Cassimere Pants, \$1.50 a pair. Finest Dress Pants, from \$3 to \$4. Children's Suits, Brown, Black and Blue Cheviots, from \$1.25 up. Children's Better Suits, at \$1.50. Boy's All Wool Extra Suit, at \$2.50.

Boys' Knee Pants, \$2.50 up to the finest. Men's Good Fair Quality Overcoat, at \$2.50. A Good Storm Overcoat, at \$3.75. The Best Extra Heavy Lined Storm Ulsters, at \$5.00 and \$6. An elegant Blue, Black, Oxford Mixed Dress Overcoats, from \$3.50 to \$8.00. Long, Black Melton and Beaver Dress Overcoats, at \$10 and \$12.50, good garments as you can get elsewhere at \$15 or \$18. Child's Overcoats, \$1.25, \$1.30, \$1.50, \$2.00, \$2.50. Boy's and Youth's Overcoats, \$2.25, \$2.50, \$3.00, \$3.50, \$4.00, in Storm and Dress Overcoats. Men's very Heavy Merino Shirts and Drawers, at \$1.00 a piece.

The greatest stock of Shoes in this part of the State. Ladies' Kid Shoes at 90c. Ladies genuine Dongola Kid Shoes, patent leather tip, opera toe, common sense toe, razor toe, \$1.25 per pair, every pair warranted. A Ladies very fine quality Dongola Kid, all the latest shapes, every pair warranted, at \$1.39. Ladies' very fine Dongola Kid, McKay sewed, in all the different styles, at \$1.90, every pair warranted. A still finer grade Dongola Kid, all the latest shapes, Goodyear Welt, as fine as hand made, at \$2.40 every pair warranted.

Men's Heavy Boots, \$1.45, \$1.50, \$1.90, etc. Men's Dress Shoes, \$1.24, and up, all warranted. A Men's Working Shoe at \$1 up to \$1.48. If they don't give satisfaction we will make it right. We have the largest stock of all the above goods. Our prices will compete with New York and Philadelphia prices. We have open a mail order department. If you cannot come and see us, write for prices and samples.

LYON & CO.

BELLEFONTE PA.

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75 SETS SINGLE HARNESS, 75

Ranging in Price from \$7.75 (up to \$10, \$15, \$20, \$25,

.....Will be sold at the..... OLD PRICES OF HARNESS LEATHER.

After that time Prices will be forced to conform with the unprecedented raise in the cost of Harness Leather.

\$400.00 WORTH OF FLY-NETS.

AT THE OLD PRICE.

Persons desiring harness and fly-nets should buy now before the prices advance.

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LEWIS' 98 PER CENT LYE POWDERED AND PERFUMED (PATENTED) The strongest and purest Lye made. Unlike other Lye, it being a fine powder and packed in a can with removable lid, the contents are always ready for use. Will make the best perfumed Hard Soap in 20 minutes without boiling. It is the best for cleansing waste pipes, disinfecting sinks, closets, washing bottles, paints, trees, etc. PENNA. SALT MFG CO. Gen. Agts., Phila., Pa. 40-20 6m

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