

Bellefonte, Pa., March 20, 1896.

Some Traits of Negro Servants.

The General Help in the South Not a Blessing Engaged Out of the Street.

AUGUST, Ga.—Here, where the serving class is colored, and where the wages are necessarily very low, an intelligence office would be an impossibility, unless indeed the employers were to keep it up at their own expense, paying a fee whenever a servant was hired, which would in most cases be a very costly experiment, especially as the servant selected will volubly protest her perfect knowledge of every branch of household service, only to be dismissed after, perhaps, one day's trial, having been found serenely ignorant of the simplest duties of her work.

Then, too, the Southern domestics are very much addicted to the pleasant habit of taking French leave. A cook will go home at night, and her employer may never see her more. Frequently it is the case that a meal will be left in embryo upon the table or range, the cook disappearing and never turning up again. Not infrequently a valuable article of some sort goes along with them.

With housemaids and serving men it is the same. Consequently it is easy to see that the intelligence office scheme would not meet the requirements, and the old plan of "hunting a service place" is universally practiced. The woman, girl or man who is seeking employment goes from door to door asking: "Wanted to hire? If one is in need of help the applicant is catcalled and possibly engaged. Of course the lowest penny he will take is offered in the way of wages, and frequently he will depart, assuring the would-be employer that he will be there very soon in de mawin'" to begin work. Possibly, he may never think of his engagement again. A striking trait of the general dandy is that he is invariably a miser, and money and arrangements do not suit his ideas he will not object and argue the question, insisting on more money or different arrangements. He solves the difficulty in the most primitive way by departing with many assurances of an early return, thereby ending at once his side of the contract.

This little habit among the people sometimes leads to slightly embarrassing results. The housemistress, knowing very well the peculiarities of the people, when in need does not rest content with bargaining with one, two, but even as many as four or five, and frequently a service place is desired by each applicant most sincerely, and each one is punctual to her agreement. The result is that the whole outfit meet, and the mistress, with ready tact and a little present, dismisses the superfluous, giving a good reason why she retains the favored Dinah. But matters that come to this pass are not always settled so peacefully. The Amazons having taken more than a morning's nap of corn juice, exchange questionable contentions, and in a trice the kitchen or door yard is the scene of a very vigorous, free for all combat, but which nearly always ends *bono de Magistris*.

The dialogue between a prospective employer and an applicant for service begins this way almost invariably: "Lady, want to hire?" "What do you want to do?" "Me?" "Yes, you. Can you cook?" "Me? Yassum! I kin cook, clean up, miss, wait on de white folks—anything."

"Are you a good cook?" "Urn—um, yes, yes, you doan want eat better vittles, I cook." "Well, I need a cook, and as you are such a good one I'll hire you. What wages do you want?" "Well," hesitating and shuffling about uncertainly, "I gits from ten to twelve dollars a month. Twelve dollars I de white folks want three meals." "Well, I want three meals and I'll give you five dollars."

"Lord, miss! I never is worked for no five dollars! Oh—ho!" in long drawn, surprised amazement. "Well, I'll only give five. I never give more." After more chaffering the bargain is closed, and the new cook takes possession. Sometimes she can cook, but more often she is a dark failure. If she can cook tolerably well, possibly she will have no notion of time, and a dinner wanted at a certain hour will appear two hours later, never by any chance before the time set.

Being in need as a presiding goddess for the lower regions we once made the fact known to a passing negro, and in a few hours the applicants for the place began to come. It was necessary to have one at once, so almost the first applicant was engaged. She was very wide, and very short, she wore her skirts at the highest water mark and scorned a hat, tyn her head up in a bright-colored handkerchief. Her face was broad and shiny, beaming with good nature and childish stolidity. When she set to work she divested herself of her brogans and hitching her skirt up a little higher prepared for business.

The stove was a new one, and quite handsome, but alas! the mechanism of a cooking stove was a profound mystery to Chloe. Dampers were an unknown quantity with her, as it happened to be shut when she made the fire it remained shut, and the consequence was a dense smoke that pervaded the house, driving the cook from the kitchen and settling in sticky grime over everything. A dash into the stygian darkness set the dampers open and the fog soon lifted, but as a cook Chloe could not be accepted as even a poor creature.

Her successor, an immense yellow woman, very clean, very willing and good-natured, did not improve on the situation. Dilsey was a capital cook with spider and bake oven and a capable open fireplace, but with a stove she was at a great disadvantage. Being left to cook her first meal alone, her first act was to kindle a brick fire, not in the fire box of the stove, but in the oven. Shutting the stove up tightly the smoke issued in volumes from every chink, and

Dilsey, with an invention worthy of a better cause, made the flour given for other purposes into dough with which she proceeded to plaster every crack and cranny in the stove from which the fog of pine smoke was rising.

Joan, Dilsey's successor, was an excellent cook. Very neat, very tidy and also very "short patient." She would brook no interference or directions. The kitchen beamed under her reign. The windows glittered, the floors were spotless and the cupboards and shelves models. But alas, the fly in the ointment of this treasure was a common one. She could not be made to produce more than six or seven small biscuits; a cup of dry coffee did not suffice to make three cups of fair beverage; the thickest chops sbrank as if by magic, and ham and bacon shriveled wonderfully in the cooking. The provoking mystery was readily solved when it transpired that Joan was the wife of a man who had been "called," that is, a secular preacher, and four growing children. And so on, libitum, to the end of a very long chapter.

Dense ignorance or corn liquor, is the great fault of the average cook, with many other minor but very exasperating qualities. With the housegirls matters are not very much better. Amanda will carefully wash the tile hearth, the iron fender and various other places about the open, ash grate, with the minimum quantity of water, and out of the same, and with the same rag serenely wipe the ebony clock, the marble mantel, the walnut china case, any bric-a-brac that stands handy, etc. The effect when the articles have dried is not desirable. Wages given to colored help in the South seem to be the newswoman absurdly small, but they soon fall into the general habit, finding out the reason therefor themselves. A cook will do nothing but cook. The family who tried to combine the office of laundress with that of cook would be left to do their own work. The "housegall" will not wash the dishes or care for silver or do any work about the dining room. This is the butler's province, and if you cannot keep a butler or woman in his place that is no affair of the "housegall's." She makes beds, cleans parlors and hallways, but she draws a deadline against washing windows. It is a man's work, and a man must be brought in to do it.

The wages given to a cook are from five to ten dollars per month, the higher figure being offered by hotels and very large families. The housemaid is paid from four to five, or possibly where the work is light only three. Nursemaids demand three to six, and laundresses work by the week, seventy-five cents to one dollar and a quarter per week for a family wash, and each one is punctual to her agreement. The result is that the whole outfit meet, and the mistress, with ready tact and a little present, dismisses the superfluous, giving a good reason why she retains the favored Dinah. But matters that come to this pass are not always settled so peacefully. The Amazons having taken more than a morning's nap of corn juice, exchange questionable contentions, and in a trice the kitchen or door yard is the scene of a very vigorous, free for all combat, but which nearly always ends *bono de Magistris*.

The colored individual is nothing if not social, and at night when off duty he likes to visit and receive promiscuously, traversing the streets and byways until the wee small hours of the morning. He requires little sleep, at least at night, preferring to glean his forty winks at odd times during the day between the pauses of his duty.

This broad sociability is one of the draw-backs in the approval of even a thoroughly good cook. A miscellaneous following of friends, husband and ex-husbands all visit the kitchen, coming and going in the greatest harmony. The cook is hospitable as well as sociable, and much of the family provision is diverted from its proper use through these numerous channels. For the family to object would be of little use. The practice of kitchen company is universal, and were the mistress to forbid Dinah to have her following openly it would be done surreptitiously, and possibly to a much greater extent.

The servant problem is like that of our neighbor's fortune. Our neighbor's household appears more desirable than our own, because we are unacquainted with its true inwardness. Bridget has her faults, glaring and exasperating, Gretchen pushes her a close second, but for all around, general poverty and incompetence Chloe claims the palm, and without a doubt is entitled to wear it proudly in undisputed possession until some other race of serving men and women hitherto unknown shall enter the lists to wrest it from her hands.—The Times.

Only Knew the Signal for Surrender.

A delightful story from Johannesburg, which is peculiarly timely amid the present insane worship of Dr. Jameson and his freebooters, has just reached London. It describes a dispute among a group of Boers over the color of the English flag. There was great ignorance and much difference of opinion on the subject until an old patriarch, clad in a blue shirt and soiled yellow trousers, arose. His rifle was slung over his right arm, his beard was long and white, his face was yellow with 70 years' exposure to the sun, and his eyes, once keen, were dull. He knew nothing about the English, was ignorant of their language, their ways and their grievances; but he was solid on the color of the flag that the sun always shines on. When he stood up there was a murmur of Oom Fiek and a respectful pause.

"English flag," he said, with an air of placid certainty, "is white." There was a general cry of expostulation, which had no sort of effect on the old warrior.

"Don't I know?" he asked gently. "I have seen it, seen it three times; once at Majuba, once at Bronkspuit and once at Doornkop. Each time it was hoisted and each time it was white."

The Hardest One. Small Boy (who has become interested in coin collecting)—"Papa, what is the rarest coin that you know of?" Papa (sadly)—"The sovereign, my son; the British sovereign."

Holmes Hears His Fate.

The Multi-Murderer Sentenced to Die on May 7th.—Took the Matter Very Coolly.—Told the Sheriff to "Look Out as He Might Spoil His Hat" After Hearing His Doom Pronounced.

PHILADELPHIA, March 9.—The death warrant, which Governor Hastings signed for the execution of H. H. Holmes, on May 7, was received by sheriff Clements to-day from Harrisburg. The sheriff, accompanied by his solicitors, went to the county prison at noon where the warrant was formally read to the condemned man by the sheriff.

When the sheriff and his party reached the prison they were met by deputy Anderson and the party was conducted to Holmes' cell. He had been reading and when he arose to greet his visitors he tossed the book upon his cot and smiled a welcome. Lawyer Rotan introduced the sheriff and the others, and then, without further ado, sheriff Clement drew the death warrant from his pocket and proceeded to read it. The spot in the cell where the sheriff stood was not adapted to reading, owing to a lack of light. Holmes observed the sheriff's dilemma and remarked in a cheerful tone: "Step over to the window, Mr. Sheriff, you will find more light there."

Throughout the reading, Holmes maintained an affable manner. At the conclusion sheriff Clement, who was visibly affected, turned to the condemned man, extended his hand, offered his sympathy and implored him to make his peace with God. Holmes thanked him and expressed himself willing to die.

England's already enormous navy is to be increased to proportions almost astounding, the program contemplating the building of a score or more of war vessels by 1899, and an expenditure of \$70,000,000. Independent of all this, however, it has also been proposed to establish an enormous grain reserve against possible needs in time of war. The scheme is that the government shall purchase a store of breadstuffs to last at least a year, and that it shall be protected year in and year out. In order to establish such a supply, an expenditure of \$150,000,000 would be required, that amount to be raised on bonds drawing interest at the rate of \$5,000,000 a year, the payment of this interest to be secured by adding a cent to the income tax. The project has not yet been brought before Parliament, but the leading newspapers have discussed it at length, both seriously and earnestly.

Holmes is the eleventh murderer for whom a death warrant has been issued by Governor Hastings during his term of office. Six were hanged. Five were granted a commutation to life imprisonment. The death sentences of William Webber, of Reading; William Penn Bowman, of Wilkesbarre, and Lee Gum You, of Philadelphia, were commuted by the Governor before the time of their execution was fixed. Five murderers were hanged in 1895—Charles Garrett, Lebanon, and Daniel Werling, Pittsburg, May 7; John Good and William Freeman, Greensburg, hanged June 5, and John Elmsinger, Waynesboro, June 6. But one execution has occurred thus far in 1896—that of Albert Woodley, hanged at Pittsburg January 2, after having been granted four respites.

Shoemaker, the Philadelphia lawyer who manufactured a lot of false testimony with which to deceive the court in the Holmes case, and who was caught in the act, has been treated very leniently. Instead of a year's isolation from practice before the courts, he should have been permanently disbarred, and if the law permitted, sent to the penitentiary. Any man who manufactures false evidence is a scoundrel, but a lawyer who does so is specially deserving of severe punishment.—Altoona Tribune.

A prank on the part of a number of students of the High school at Delavan, Wis., led to their expulsion from school. The students purchased cayenne pepper and placed it in the fan that sends air through the ventilators in the school rooms. It not only set the whole school room sneezing and coughing, but nearly destroyed the eyesight of the engineer, who was looking for the cause of the trouble.

"That was a powerful interesting debate at the literary society last night." "What was it about?" "Whether the microbe is more injurious than the cyclone."

Asbestos towels are a novelty. When dirty they are thrown into a red-hot fire and in a few moments are drawn out nice and clean.

The number of American writers more or less permanently settled in England is now considerable.

Louisville has taken first place in the production of plug tobacco. St. Louis formerly held the record.

Read the WATCHMAN.

No matter what your trade may be as a hatter or hatter or something else, I say to thee if you have sought the matter, Don't take the old style griping pills. That rather cause than cure your ills; but take Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets, for they are very small and pleasant to take and are prompt and effective in their operation. They cure indigestion, sick headache, biliousness, disordered liver and habitual constipation.

William, she said gently, and yet in accents of reproof, "you remember that I gave you several letters to mail last week, don't you?" "Yes; I remember it." "I—I must confess it. How do you know?" "I put a postal card addressed to myself among the lot, and it hasn't yet reached me."

NEW JERSEY WINE SENT TO EUROPE.—The success of Mr. Speer, the New Jersey Wine Man, has arisen from the strict purity and valuable properties of his wines for invalids and feeble persons. His reputation extends around the world, and his Port Grape Wine is now being ordered by families in London and Paris.

If you want printing of any description the WATCHMAN office is the place to have it done.

Tourists.

For St. Paul and Minneapolis. The "North-Western Limited," sumptuously equipped with buffet, smoking and library cars, regular and compartment sleeping cars, and luxurious dining cars, leaves Chicago via the North-Western Line (Chicago & North-Western R'y) at 6:30 p. m. daily, and arrives at destination early the following morning. All principal ticket agents sell tickets via this popular route.

Cheap Excursions to the West and North-west.

On March 19 and April 7, 1896, the North-Western Line (Chicago & North-Western R'y) will sell Home Seekers' excursion tickets at very low rates to a large number of points in Northern Wisconsin, Michigan, Northwestern Iowa, Western Minnesota, Nebraska, North Dakota and South Dakota, including the famous Black Hills district. For full information apply to ticket agents of connecting lines or address, E. A. Gross, G. E. P. A., 423 Broadway, New York.

Home Seekers Excursions.

In order to give everyone an opportunity to see the Western country and enable the home seekers to secure a home in time to commence work for the season of 1896, the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul R'y has arranged to run a series of four home seekers excursions to various points in the west, north-west and south-west on the following dates: March 10, April 7 and 21 and May 5, at the low rate of two dollars more than one fare for the round trip. Tickets will be good for return on any Tuesday or Friday within twenty-one days of date of sale. For rates, time of trains and further details apply to any coupon ticket agent in the east or south, or address John R. Post, district passenger agent, 486 William St., Williamsport, Pa. 41-10-31.

New Advertisements.

A SHORT STORY

IN WILKES-BARRE LIFE—INTERESTING TO THE PUBLIC AT LARGE.

Many a reader of this in Wilkes Barre has seen the large watch sign that hangs out at No. 40 North Main street. It is there to tell the people who see it that Robert W. Haigh, watchmaker, etc., can be found at that location, and perhaps you may doubt the following, in which case you can always find Mr. Haigh at this address, ready and pleased to verify it. Watchmaking, as it is called, is no doubt thought to be a comparatively easy business on the constitution of a man, but this is not the case. The constant stooping position maintained while at work brings with it many aches and pains. Such positions in time affect the action of the kidneys, and this is just what it did in the case of Mr. Haigh, and he began to look for a remedy that would relieve. At last he was rewarded. One day he read of Doan's Kidney Pills. Nothing was claimed for them but that they were a kidney cure. All the ills the flesh is heir to were not set down as being subject to their remedial influence, and this inspired confidence in them. The symptoms described by kidney sufferers were his symptoms. He began taking them. Three or four doses brought a change, and day by day he grew better, and he says: "I am entirely over my trouble. Home remedies I have used, but found but little relief of a temporary nature. My greatest trouble was lameness and stiffness in the back, with sharp, shooting pains in the region of the kidneys. I consider Doan's Kidney Pills a good and safe remedy, and I recommend them to others." No better proof of merit can be offered than the plain facts as stated by those who know by experience. Call on Mr. Haigh if you doubt this. For sale by all dealers. Price 50 cents. Mailed by Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y., sole agents for the U. S. Remember the name, Doan's, and take no other. 41 8

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GIVES THE BEST LIGHT IN THE WORLD

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FINE CRUSHED SILK ROBES—GOAT ROBES—BLACK DOG ROBES—BLACK BEAR ROBES AND ALL STYLES

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NOW IS THE TIME FOR BARGAINS.

To-day Prices have Dropped—on every thing in our store. We must make room for Spring stock and solicit your orders. Don't delay them.

THE LARGEST STOCK OF HORSE COLLARS IN THE COUNTY.

JAMES SCHOFIELD, BELLEFONTE, PA.

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THE ACCIDENTS OF LIFE.

Write to T. S. QUINCY, Drawer 156, Chicago, Secretary of the STAR ACCIDENT COMPANY, for information regarding Accident Insurance. Mention this paper. By doing you can save membership fee. Has paid over \$500,000.00 for accidental injuries.

Be Your Own Agent.

NO MEDICAL EXAMINATION REQUIRED 40 47 8m

Central Railroad Guide.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Condensed Time Table.

READ DOWN Nov. 18, 1895. READ UP.

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Railway Guide.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD AND BRANCHES. May 20th, 1896.

VIA TYRONE—WESTWARD. Leave Bellefonte, 6:30 a. m., arrive at Tyrone, 6:40 a. m., at Altoona, 7:40 a. m., at Williamsport, 12:10 p. m. Leave Bellefonte, 10:09 a. m., arrive at Tyrone, 11:25 a. m., at Altoona, 1:45 p. m., at Williamsport, 6:50 p. m. Leave Bellefonte, 6:15 p. m., arrive at Tyrone, 6:35, at Altoona at 7:40, at Williamsport at 11:30. VIA TYRONE—EASTWARD. Leave Bellefonte, 6:30 a. m., arrive at Tyrone 6:40, at Altoona, 7:40, at Williamsport, 12:17 p. m. Leave Bellefonte, 6:15 p. m., arrive at Tyrone, 11:25 a. m., at Harrisburg, 2:40 p. m., at Philadelphia, 5:47 p. m. Leave Bellefonte, 6:15 p. m., arrive at Tyrone, 6:33 at Harrisburg, 9:30 a. m., at Philadelphia, 12:17 p. m. VIA LOCK HAVEN—NORTHWARD. Leave Bellefonte, 9:25 a. m., arrive at Lock Haven, 10:30 a. m. Leave Bellefonte, 4:50 p. m., arrive at Lock Haven, 5:40 p. m. VIA LOCK HAVEN—EASTWARD. Leave Bellefonte, 9:25 a. m., arrive at Lock Haven, 10:30, leave Williamsport, 12:35 p. m., arrive at Harrisburg, 3:30 p. m., at Philadelphia at 6:33 p. m. Leave Bellefonte, 4:50 p. m., arrive at Lock Haven, 5:40 p. m., leave Williamsport, 7:00 p. m., arrive at Harrisburg, 9:30 a. m., at Philadelphia at 6:52 a. m. Leave Bellefonte at 6:30 a. m., arrive at Lewisburg at 9:00 a. m., Harrisburg, 11:30 a. m., Philadelphia, 2:03 p. m., arrive at Harrisburg, 2:15 p. m., arrive at Lewisburg, 4:47, at Harrisburg, 7:10 p. m., Philadelphia at 11:15 p. m.

BAIRD EAGLE VALLEY.

WESTWARD. EASTWARD. May 20, 1896.

Table with columns for Train No., Station, and Time. Includes trains like P.M. 11, A.M. 12, etc.

TYRONE & CLEARFIELD.

NORTHWARD. SOUTHWARD. May 20, 1896.

Table with columns for Train No., Station, and Time. Includes trains like P.M. 3, A.M. 4, etc.

BELLEFONTE & SNOW SHOES BRANCH.

Time Table in effect on and after May 20, 1896.

Table with columns for Station, A.M., and P.M. Includes stations like Bellefonte, Snow Shoos, etc.

LEWISBURG & TYRONE RAILROAD.

Schedule in effect May 19th, 1896.

Table with columns for Station, A.M., and P.M. Includes stations like Lewisburg, Tyrone, etc.

LEWISBURG & TYRONE RAILROAD.

Upper End. Nov 26, 1894.

Table with columns for Station, A.M., and P.M. Includes stations like Lewisburg, Tyrone, etc.

BELLEFONTE CENTRAL RAILROAD.

To take effect May 20, 1896.

Table with columns for Station, A.M., and P.M. Includes stations like Bellefonte, Clearfield, etc.

stop on flag. Daily except Sunday. F. H. THOMAS, Supt.

If you want printing of any description the WATCHMAN OFFICE is the place to have it done.