

Bellefonte, Pa., March 27, 1896.

Farm Notes.

There is no need of run-down farms where those in charge grow clover liberally and rotate with good judgment.

For a small patch of onions use the sets, and get them in the ground as soon as it can be done. Have the plot well manured.

If the oats are covered two or three inches deep the plants will be safer from a hard frost or a dry spell than if too shallow.

At the Canadian Experiment Station rape was shown to be the best green food for the growth of lambs—both carcass and fleece.

Carnations will grow and keep blooming the entire year with proper care, but must have their foliage kept clean with frequent showering.

If one has no experience in trimming orchards there is at least one safe rule which any person can follow, and that is to cut out all dead wood.

Sow the lawn grass now. If the lawn contains bare places, scratch it over with a sharp rake and sow the seed. Do not be afraid of using too much seed.

A large crop on a small plot costs less proportionately than a small crop on a large plot, and also gives a profit when the large plot may be cultivated at a loss.

Pruning cannot now be delayed as the season is becoming too warm. All work should be done at once, as a week or 10 days more may be too late, and the warm weather will influence the rise of sap.

Within the past five years a new implement, known as the weeder, has come into general use. As a weed killer where the weeds are just making their appearance it is unequalled, and saves much labor later in the season by keeping the weeds down when they are young.

The castor bean plant is one of the most beautiful and ornamental plants that can be grown. Raise them in boxes or in the hotbed and plant them in the open air after danger of frost is over. They require very rich soil and there is no danger of giving too much manure. With good care they will grow as high as six feet during the summer.

Rape has come into general use in those sections where sheep raising is an industry. Two or three crops can be grown in a year if it is pastured while it is young. It can be used in about a month or six weeks from the time the seed is sown. The dwarf varieties are preferred. Sheep thrive upon it provided they are also given a small allowance of grain.

Nothing is more unsightly than to see a plowed orchard with a clump of grass growing up around the bodies of the trees. It is worse than unsightly, for it is a serious detriment. It is true that few or none of the feeding tree roots may be under the grass around the trees, but its growing makes a harbor for mice in winter and for the borers in early summer.

For waste space the grape vine is always convenient. Along the wire fence of poultry yards, and the arbors, a vine here and there will prove both ornamental and useful. There is no fruit that can be grown with such little space as the grape if a crop for market is required. Make it a point to set out a grape vine wherever one will grow on almost any location but little loss can result.

Recent experiments show that a steer cannot be made to gain as much as three pounds a day when young for a short period, and two pounds per day is not unusual for three months. The cost of the food is from 10 to 15 cents per day, which is nearly equal to the cost of the gain. Apparently there is no profit in steers unless prices are high, but when it is considered that much of the food consists of corn fodder and other foods that cannot be sold except in the form of beef, the feeding of steers is really profitable, because it enables the farmer to sell a large share of his produce which could not be otherwise sold at all. A waste of food because it cannot be utilized is a loss of profit.

It is now admitted that small yields of potatoes cannot be grown except at a loss, and even with the use of fertilizers there must be sufficient moisture to dissolve the plant food. Should drought overtake the crop a loss is sure to occur. Farmers, however, have been too economical with seed, cutting the tubers into too many pieces, and also in not using a sufficiency of fertilizer. Every farmer has not a field of sod land to plow under for potatoes, and the cost in one section may be greater than in another. There must be a concentration of effort by using smaller plots, and putting the manure and fertilizer thereon instead of spreading them over large tracts, in order to secure greater yields. No doubt the low prices may reduce the acreage this year, but experience has demonstrated that the time to stick to a crop is when every other farmer is leaving it. No farmer should make potatoes a specialty, however, unless he is determined to greatly increase the average yield. It will require over 200 bushels to repay a cost of \$70 per acre, and the safest plan to pursue is to expend a sufficient sum for fertilizers in order to get as far above the first cost of the crop as possible. The cheapest mode of supplying plant food is to grow clover and put potatoes on the clover sod, but where this cannot be done for the next crop there is no resource but a resort to fertilizers.

Eggs.

Pour boiling water over frozen eggs and let them remain until the water is cold; they will then beat nearly as well as fresh eggs. Keep them frozen hard until ready for use.

To determine the age of eggs, dissolve a quarter of a pound of salt in a quart of cold water and drop the eggs in one at a time. If a day old an egg will settle to the bottom; if three days old it will float; if more than five days old it will rise above the water in proportion to its age.

To ascertain the quality of eggs make a cone of stiff white paper, place the eggs to be tested, one at a time, in the large end and look through the small end toward the sun. If the contents look clear, the egg is good, though the shell may be discolored; if spots are seen it is not good.

Do not shake eggs designed for hatching. Pack them carefully as gathered in dry sand; when ready for incubation, drop the eggs in tepid water and reject those that will not settle in the bottom. Chicks will develop in new-laid eggs two days earlier than in those several days old.

Water forms about 70 per cent. of a fresh egg. This begins almost immediately to evaporate through the pores of the shell, and the air entering introduces bacteria, which causes the contents to deteriorate and in time to decompose. Place new laid eggs in a wire basket and immerse the basket for five seconds in boiling water. A very thin coating of coagulated albumen is thus formed next to the shell; the pores can then be closed by rubbing the shell with a cloth dipped in linseed oil.

Eggs boiled 20 minutes are more readily digested than if boiled five. They are dry and mealy and more easily acted upon by the gastric juices. The whites of eggs will froth more rapidly in very cold. A pinch of salt added helps to cool them in warm weather.

Eggs laid in March or April, if rubbed with vaseline, into which has been beaten a little salicylic acid and packed salt, will keep several months without perceptible deterioration.

A raw egg swallowed immediately is very effective in removing a fish bone which has become lodged in the throat. The white of an egg is an excellent application for a burn. If mustard is mixed with the white of an egg a blister will seldom follow the application of the plaster.

Hoarseness and tickling in the throat are relieved with the gargle of the white of an egg beaten to a froth with a tumblerful of warm sweetened water. If the yolks of eggs are well beaten and a little flour sifted over the top, they will keep for a day or two, but save the whites unbeaten if not used at once.

An egg in a bottle is a great curiosity. Soak an egg in very strong vinegar until the shell softens, when it can be gently forced lengthwise into a wide-mouthed bottle. Pour cold water over it repeatedly, and it will resume its natural shape.

To restore the color to black kid gloves, apply with a soft sponge the white of an egg beaten with a small quantity of good black ink.

An old but very effective remedy for an obstinate cough is to place two or three whole eggs in very strong vinegar (boiled down to increase the strength, if necessary). In three or four days the acid will have consumed the shells. Beat the mixture well and thicken with honey. Take two tablespoonfuls before each meal.

When eggs are plentiful and cheap save all the shells; when they have accumulated, crush them very fine and dry them. Beat half a dozen eggs and stir the shells into the mixture, then spread and dry quickly. Put into a thin muslin bag and hang near the fire to keep the contents dry. When eggs are high or scarce a tablespoonful of this mixture, soaked in cold water several hours, will settle coffee as well as a whole egg.

The yolk of an egg is a very good substitute for cream in coffee, and will answer for three cups. A raw egg beaten with a little pulverized sugar, half the quantity of cream or milk, is excellent for convalescents or elderly people. Very sick people can sometimes eat the yolk of a hard-boiled egg when the white cannot be eaten with safety.

The skin of a boiled egg, moistened and applied to a boil, will cause suppuration and relieve soreness in a few hours. It is also an excellent application for a sty or inflamed eyelids.

A plaster composed of the yolk of an egg and salt will relieve pleurisy, kidney and neuralgia pains.—Albany Cultivator.

She Got the Place. An Irish domestic once obtained a situation by the use of her national wit, under somewhat unpromising conditions. She had applied to Mrs. Van Nobbe for work as a cook, and Mrs. Van Nobbe asked:—

"How long did you live in your last place?" "Three weeks, ma'am," answered Bridget.

"Why did you leave it so soon?" "O! cudden git along wid the lady; she was so old and cranky." "But I may be old and cranky, too," said Mrs. Van Nobbe.

"Cranky ye may be, ma'am," said Bridget, promptly, "for faces is sometimes desayvin', but old, never!" She was engaged on the spot.

The Young Mens Democratic club is an organization that has for its purpose the advancement of Democratic principles and the success of party in the country. There are hundreds of young Democrats who do not belong to the organization. It should be the desire of every young Democrat to advance the interests of his party, and one sure way of doing this is to become a member of an organization whose existence means benefit to the Democratic party. Every young Democrat should become a member of the Young Mens Democratic club.

Her Sufferings Were Intense.

The Dreadful Disease Which Caused the Death of Mrs. H. E. Doebler.

Dr. F. L. Moyer, who attended Mrs. Harry E. Doebler, of Williamsport, during her long illness of trichinosis gave a brief history of the case to a Williamsport Star reporter. He said: "Mrs. Doebler was taken ill on Friday, January 31, with a violent chill, rapidly followed by a high fever and intense pain, radiating all over the abdomen. The next day the patient was attacked with a violent diarrhoea, which lasted the day following by vomiting of everything taken into her stomach for the ensuing thirty-six hours, this having been the stage of incubation of the parasite. These symptoms having subsided the stage of migration of the parasites now quickly followed into the muscular tissue. Up until this time I was at sea as to a correct diagnosis, but could not associate the symptoms with any other disease than trichinosis, and consequently I called Dr. C. W. Youngman in consultation. He was also of the same opinion, and later our diagnosis was confirmed by Dr. Nutt. After the stage of migration of the parasites into the muscular tissue, I have not the power to describe the intense suffering of the patient, and only those who had the care of her can conceive of what her suffering must have been. The parasites, after penetrating the muscles, caused them to contract so that her arms and legs were so distorted that they could not be moved or straightened.

About the twelfth day the parasites had entered the eye balls and rendered her blind, never after being able to see the least ray of light. On the fifteenth day of the suffering an abscess developed near the left elbow joint which was evacuated and a portion of the pus containing the parasites examined under the microscope. This dangerous parasite is found in two forms, as the intestinal trichina, which is sexually mature, and as the muscular trichina, not fully developed or sexually immature.

The name given, trichina spiralis, is based on the hair-like appearance of the parasite and the spiral form assumed by it in the muscular tissue. It is a very small, hair-like worm having a head smaller than the rest of the body, while the caudal extremity is rounded. The females are three or four millimetres long. The muscle trichina are not fully developed until after the parasite has entered the intestinal canal of the host. It is viviparous and discharges about 100 embryos a week.

The mode of entrance of the parasite into man is by the injection of the flesh of the hog, which is infected with the disease. It is especially frequent in this country in the great west, because of the enormous extent of the pork traffic. The proportion of hogs infected in the west is variously stated, but it is probably not an exaggeration to say that about 20 per cent. contain trichinae. It is estimated by Dr. Sutton of Aurora, Indiana, that a piece of pork of one cubic inch contains at least 80,000 trichinae, and in a fatal case of his he removed a small piece of gastrocnemius muscle and found it swarming with trichinae estimated at more than 100,000 to the square inch; and they were in active motion, coiling and uncoiling.

"Now to return to our patient," said the doctor, catching himself wandering from the subject. "After the foundation of the first abscess her course was slow but sure. Pus formed in the cellular tissue of both arms, burrowing its way from above the finger ends. Pus had also formed in the roof of her mouth around the teeth, some of which came out. Abscesses also formed in and around the knee-joints and other parts of the body, and after suffering forty-two days of the most terrible agony, death intervened and closed the scene."

He Quit Talking War. "John!" "Yes, dear?" "Are you in earnest about going to war if there is one?" "Why certainly. Hope my little darling won't be too lonely."

"She was as one in a great struggle." "I don't think our government does right." "Certainly it does. We all ought to go."

"But it does seem that—" "Well, that what, now?" "That \$8 a month, isn't that what they allow a widow? is enough to—" "John has quit talking war."

An exchange tells the story of a boy who was sent to market with a sack of roasting ears, and after lingering around town all day went home without selling them. When his mother asked him why he had not sold his corn he said no one had asked him what he had in his sack. There are many merchants like that boy. They have plenty of goods for sale, but they fail to tell what they have in their sack. If they expect to sell goods in this day and age of the world they must open up their stock in trade.

The largest contribution ever made to the conscience fund of the Treasury department was received by Secretary Carlisle Monday. It amounted to \$14,225.12, and came from some unknown person in England, through the American consul general and Rev. Prebendary Bariff, of London. The amount was forwarded by bill of exchange and is several thousands in excess of any previous contribution.

A little fellow who had his wits about him when the contribution plate was passed at church, administered a rebuke to his mother who on her way home was finding fault with the sermon: "Well, mother," he said, innocently, "what can you expect for a penny?"

Mr. Between-the-acts.—Excuse me for a few moments, dear. I've got to go out and see a man.

Mrs. Between-the-acts.—It isn't necessary, Charles. I brought a pound of chocolate brandy drops in my plush opera-glass bag.

Growsome Discovery.

Mystery of the Disappearance of Four Men Cleared Up.

A recent find in W. Va., it is claimed, clears up a mystery of thirty-two years' standing—the remains of four human beings having been discovered in an abandoned coal mine a mile east of here. David Snyder has explored the old mine, which has not been worked since the '60's, and discovered human bones. One of the skeletons was sitting upright against a ledge. Beside this skeleton was found a flask containing a note that explained the mysterious disappearance of John Ewing, "Ben" Ayres, "Tom" Ackelson and "Joe" Obney, thirty-two years ago. The notes were written in pencil, but well preserved. They read as follows:

"November, 2, 1863. 'Should this ever reach the outside world let it be known that we (giving names) are prisoners here, owing to the caving in of the mine. We are deserters, and were hiding here when the mine caved in. Food and water all gone. We are doomed, as no one outside is aware of our whereabouts. This is about the eight day of imprisonment.

November 4. "John Ewing and 'Tom' Ackelson have just killed 'Ben' Ayres and are hiding here. I have already eaten my boot leg. The weather in the mine is terrible. Our oil is getting scarce, air becoming foul. I only know the day of the month by my watch.

November 6. "Ewing has just killed Ackelson. Cut off one of his feet and is eating it, and dancing around and flourishing his dirk knife like a maniac.

November 7. "I am now alone with the dead. I had to kill Ewing in self-defense. I have just eaten my other boot leg. Am sleepy. Good-bye. I inclose this note in this flask to preserve it if possible, so that if ever found our sad fate will be known.

"JOSEPH OBNEY." Several of the old residents hereabouts remember these men. It was generally believed that they had been killed in battle. As no relatives of the deceased men could be found, their remains were given in charge of Andy Lister for interment.—Colliers (W. Va.) Correspondent of the Philadelphia Press.

At a cent a mile it would cost \$930,000 to make a trip to the sun, and at a speed of 40 miles an hour it would take 255 years to get there.

New Advertisements.

KIDNEY TROUBLE CURED.

The importance of knowing just what to do when one is afflicted with kidney disease or troubles of a urinary nature, is best answered by the following letter which was recently published in the Poughkeepsie, N. Y., News Press.

MILLETTON, Dutchess Co., N. Y. "Dr. David Kennedy, Dear Sir:—For more than eighteen months I was so badly afflicted with kidney trouble I could scarcely walk a quarter of a mile without almost fainting. I did not gain any until I began to use Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy. After using the first bottle I noticed a decided improvement which continued, and I know that

DR. DAVID KENNEDY'S FAVORITE REMEDY

saved my life, for I was in a miserable condition up to the time I began to take it—my friends thought I would never be better. My sister also has been very sick with bladder trouble for over a year, so bad that quantities of blood come from her. She suffered at times most frightful pain, and nothing seemed to help her until she began the use of Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy. She is now using her third bottle, and is like a different person.

41-13-m. MRS. THOMAS DYE."

Sechler & Co.

SECHLER & CO'S OPEN LETTER.

Bellefonte, Pa., Jan. 1st, 1896.

As the Holiday Season is now over we wish to remind our friends and the public, generally, that we are well prepared to supply all demands in our line.

Almost all kinds of goods are now so low in price that a good American Dinner is within the reach of all.

While giving careful attention to securing a fine stock of fruits and luxuries we have not overlooked the every day substantial.

We have Pillsbury's "best" Minnesota Flour and the leading brands of home manufacture. Bradford Co., pure Buckwheat Flour, new kiln dried Corn Meal, extra fine sugar cured Hams, breakfast Bacon and dried Beef, white, fat, new Mackerel, rich mild Cream Cheese, genuine Maple Syrup, pure-sugar table Syrups, fine roll dairy and creamery Butter.

We have just received a lot of bright clean New York state Beans that we are selling at the low price of five cents per quart. The entire lot of twenty-two bushels will go at that price (no advance) but we can hardly get any more as good as these to sell at the same price. Don't miss them, They are fine.

One of the most satisfactory lots of goods we have to offer is our own Mince Meat. Every ounce of material in it is sound, clean and of the finest quality, nothing equal to it has ever been obtainable. Price, ten cents per pound.

It has been almost impossible to get satisfactory Oranges this season, but we have secured some fine Floridas, also some Mexican fruit that is equally as fine as the Floridas and quite reasonable in price. Our stock of Cranberries, (at 10cts per quart,) white Almeria Grapes, New York Catawbas, (2 baskets for 25cts), Lemons, Bananas, and Sweet Potatoes have received careful attention. Also Raisins, Prunes, Citron, Figs, cleaned Currants, California evaporated fruits, fine mixed table Nuts at 15cts and 20cts per pound, soft shell Almonds 20cts per pound, finest Princess paper shells at 25cts per pound, finest Java, Mocha and Rio Coffees, Extracts, Sauces, Pickles, Capers, Mushrooms, Truffles, Etc., but we cannot enumerate further.

We keep a large and well selected stock. It will pay any house-keeper to visit our store once a week. The first principle of economy is not alone in saving, but in making a good investment. Trusting you will act on the suggestion.

We remain yours very respectfully,

SECHLER & CO.

Lyon & Co.

ARRIVAL OF EARLY SPRING GOODS

AT LYON & CO.

New Percalae Galatea cloths, best fabrics for dresses and shirt waists.

DRESS MATERIAL FOR LADIES AND CHILDREN. Beautiful dress dimities in all colors.

FOR YOUR FLOOR. New carpets, table and floor oil clothes.

FOR YOUR WINDOW. New window shades in all the new colorings. A big line of lace curtains.

FOR YOUR HEAD. Just opened a big line of Men's Misses' and Children's Golf, Tam o' Shanter and Yacht caps.

We still keep on the same tack that we have pursued the past two seasons. The best stock of clothing and shoes in central Pennsylvania.—Prices lower than any other store in the country.—Prices to compete and to beat the largest cities in the country.

LYON & CO., BELLEFONTE, PA.

Cottolene.

Is the making of a pie. The making of a crisp crust depends largely upon the shortening. Use COTTOLENE, the new vegetable shortening, instead of lard, and soggiessness will be an unknown element in your pastry. Cottolene should always be economically used—two thirds as much Cottolene as you would ordinarily use of lard or butter, being ample to produce the most desirable results. The saving in a year represents a considerable item. There are many imitations of COTTOLENE: you should

herefore be careful to get the genuine. Sold everywhere in tins, with trade-marks—"Cottolene" and steer's head and cotton plant wreath—on every tin. Made only by THE N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY, CHICAGO and 132 N. Delaware Ave., Philadelphia 40 37.

CRISP CRUST

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