

FARM NOTES.

—Pull the weeds out of the strawberry rows by hand, while the ground is damp and soft, which will facilitate picking the berries from the vines.

—It is claimed that by painting peach and apple trees with white paint (adding a little carbolic acid), the borer will be repelled from the trees.

—A sheep-grower says that when lambs are tormented with ticks they will drop down on the ground and try to bite their bellies and flanks in the most frantic fashion.

—When the borer gets into a peach tree run a piece of wire into the bore and kill it. It may also be necessary to use a knife, but if so never cut across the tree, but follow the bark up and down.

—It is said that sulphur applied to the shoulders of horses that have collar boils will cause boils to disappear. It is better, however, to prevent sore shoulders by having well-fitting collars.

—The Vermont station kills potato bugs with a mixture of one pound Paris green to 100 pounds land plaster, all costing 65 cents, while 100 pounds of patent bug remedies cost \$5 and up.

—Those who use London purple and Paris green on potatoes should be careful and apply only a sufficient quantity for the purpose. The tendency is to use too much which injures the vines.

—Cabbages may be set out at any time. Early plants should have been transplanted a month ago, but those put out now will come in for a medium supply, the late varieties being preferred for winter.

—Early in the morning look over the squash vines and pick off the squash bugs. It is claimed that tobacco refuse placed around the vines is a preventive of the attacks of squash bugs, but there is no sure remedy except to destroy them by hand.

—Kindness to stock, besides being right in itself, pays in dollars and cents. A successful breeder of driving horses says his success has been largely due to the fact that he never allows a blow or a cross-word in the stableyard or pasture.

—It is better to cut hay a little too early than to allow the grass to ripen the seeds. When hay is cut at a late stage of its growth more indigestible matter will be contained in it, and what may be gained in its weight is lost by the proportion that is not digested.

—The orchard should be cultivated regularly. It is the rule among experienced peach growers to cultivate a peach orchard in the same manner as if required for corn. Weeds and grass in a peach orchard soon show the effects of the competition for plant foods.

—Celery should have rich ground, and it is useless to use any well-rotted manure on the crop. A few rows of celery in the ground will not be regretted later. One of the best liquids for celery is soda, which seems to give excellent results on both celery and asparagus.

—The tomato is subject to blight, rot, leaf spot, and to insects. Use the Bordeaux mixture on the plants. It is necessary to carefully look over the plants daily, as they are subject to the attacks of potato beetles. Use nitrate of soda to give them a quick start in growth.

—The quantity of salt that cattle may need must be left to them, for the amount varies in different foods and in foods grown from different soils; but it must be artificially supplied, because it is an essential constituent of the blood, and because it is lacking in many of the common foods.

—Frequent cultivation is important, as every rain that falls beats down the dry earth and permits the capillary tubes to open at the ends, hence the time to cultivate is after every rain, which not only renews the covering of dry earth, but also destroys the young weeds which are induced to germinate by the rains.

—Wet land is always cold below the surface. Tile drains not only permit water to pass down, but the warm air follows as the water is lowered in the soil, hence the drainage of land not only dries it but permits warmth also to enter, as well as rendering such soils susceptible to cultivation nearly as soon as other lands.

—Potato beetles will leave potato plants to feast upon egg-plant. In fact, they prefer eggplants to all other foods, and attack them at all stages of growth. It is not unusual to find eggplants completely eaten in two or three hours after they were put out in the open ground. For family use it is best to grow but three or four plants, and watch them carefully.

—A hard-working animal is always thin and requires more food to support it than does one in idleness, because the muscles and the fat are consumed in heat production. This heat passes off through the skin and leaves the body at a normal temperature. If this escape is arrested fever follows: If it escapes too rapidly, chill and its consequences follow.

—At a recent New York horticultural meeting Professor Lodeman explained that the black knots on plum and cherry trees produce two crops of spores, one in January and February and another early in summer. After that the old knots are harmless. Spraying with Bordeaux mixture is a safe remedy, but the knots should be cut out in the fall and also in the spring.

—When a tree is allowed to bear a full crop of apples it costs the tree more to produce the seeds than the pulp. Every apple left on the tree, whether the fruit is good or not, taxes the tree and the land. If one half of the fruit of a heavily-laden tree is removed by picking, the remaining fruit will be of better quality and also produce as many bushels as though all of the fruit had remained on the tree.

—The lack of song birds is due to their destruction by cats to a large extent. Cats not only catch the parent birds on the ground, but destroy young birds in the nests. Wren boxes, placed against barns, where the cats cannot reach them, and with openings not larger than an inch in diameter, will induce wrens to remain, but if cats are numerous many of the wrens will be caught on the ground.

—Those who desire to grow a few melons will find the Dixie an excellent variety, being of superior quality and making strong and vigorous vines. Of the cantaloup varieties there are none superior to the Emerald Gem. For the later kind the Hackensack will be found excellent. Most of the varieties introduced are valued largely for their shipping qualities. For family use, quality only should be considered.

South African Natives.

The Three Native Races that Inhabit the Country—The Bushmen, the Hottentots, and the Bantus or Kafirs—These Last are Much Above the Level of the Others.

When the Dutch fixed their first post at Cape Town, in 1652, with no thought either of colonization or of conquest, but for the sake of having gardens which could supply fresh vegetables to the scurvy-stricken crews of their ships sailing to the East, they found three native races inhabiting the country. One of these, the Bushmen, though few in numbers, were widely scattered over the whole of South Africa. They were nomads of almost the lowest kind, with a marvelous faculty for tracking and trapping wild animals, but neither owning cattle nor tilling the soil, with scarcely even a tribal organization, no religion, and a language consisting of a succession of clicks. Unable to accustom themselves to civilized life, driven out of some districts by the settlers, and in others no longer able to find support, owing to the extinction of game, they are now almost extinct, though a few are still left in the desert of the Kalahari and northern Bechuanaland. Before many years the only trace of their existence will be in the remarkable drawings of animals with which they delighted to cover the smooth surfaces of rocks. These drawings, which are found all the way from the Zambesi to the Cape, and from Manica to the Atlantic, are executed in red and yellow pigments, and are often full of spirit and character.

The second race was that which the Dutch called Hottentot. They were of a reddish or yellowish black hue, taller than the Bushmen, but with squat and seldom muscular figures—a thoughtless, cheerful, easy-going people, who roved hither and thither with their flocks and herds as they could find pasture. They were decidedly superior to the Bushmen, whom they hated, but quite unable to withstand Europeans, and their numbers rapidly declined, partly from the loss of their best grazing grounds, but largely, and especially smallpox, which ships, touching on their way from India, brought into the country. They are now, as a distinct race, almost extinct in the Colony, though a good deal of their blood has passed into the mixed black population of Cape Town and its neighborhood—a population the other elements of which are Malays and west-coast negroes, the descendants of slaves imported in the last century. Farther north, on the south side of the Orange River, and beyond it in Namaqualand, small tribes cognate to the Hottentots still wander over the dreary plains.

Very different from these weak Bushmen and Hottentots was, and is, the third native race, those who are called Bantus (a word meaning "people") by themselves and Kafirs by Europeans. The word Kafir is Arabic, and means an infidel (literally, "one who denies"). It is applied by Mussulmans not merely to these South Africans, but to other heathen; as, for instance, by the Afghans to the idolaters of Kafiristan, in the Hindu-Kush Mountains. The Portuguese probably took the name from the Arabs, whom they found already settled on the east coast. These Bantu tribes—if we may class these as Bantus who speak languages of what is called the Bantu type—all all East Africa from the regions of the Upper Nile southward.

Those who dwell south of the Zambesi are generally strong and well-made men, sometimes as black as a Gulf of Guinea negro, sometimes verging on a brown tint; and though they have the woolly hair and thick lips generally characteristic of the negro, individuals are often found among them, whose cast of features suggests an admixture of Semitic blood. They are more prolific than the Hottentots, as well as physically stronger and better made, and they were further advanced in the arts of life. Some of the tribes dug out and worked iron and copper; all of them used iron. Their chief wealth lay in their cattle; horses they did not possess, but where the land was fit for tillage they cultivated it. They had no religion, except in a sort of magic, and that worship of the ghosts of ancestors which seems to be the most widely diffused of all human superstitions. Instead of a priesthood, there were wizards or medicine-men, often powerful as the denouncers of those whom the chief wished to put to death. Intellectually they were very much upon the level of the native races of West Africa.—("Impressions of South Africa," by James Bryce, M. P., in the June Century.)

Don't For the Summer Girl.

Don't swagger. Don't use slang. Don't chew gum in company. Don't affect a mannish gait. Don't talk loud for the benefit of those around you. Don't think to be up-to-date means to be unladylike. Don't imagine when a man stares at you that he is necessarily admiring you. Don't talk about people who are present; indeed, it is safer not to talk about people at all. Don't, when you are with a man, walk two paces in advance of him; you don't want your escort to be taken for a lackey. Don't stop talking and stare when a celebrity or a particularly well dressed woman passes; cultivate the art of seeing without looking.

—This Congress has not only appropriated more money outright for ordinary expenditure for the next fiscal year than was ever appropriated by any of its predecessors, but it has mortgaged the future revenues to the extent of \$90,000,000 for work to be contracted for, which is to be paid for out of the revenues of coming years. The total of expenditure will be \$810,000,000. This is a stupendous sum. It would be an object lesson worth while if the teachers in the public schools should ask their pupils to show in detail the amount of the expenditure involved per month, per day, per hour and per minute. In that way the mind could be better enabled to grasp the staggering aggregate. In that way also the toiling millions might more clearly understand the strain that is put on the productive capacity of this great nation by reckless extravagance.—Phila. Record.

—The victory for Sound Money in the Democratic State Convention of South Dakota on Wednesday last was all the more welcome because unexpected, as it had been thought that the convention would declare overwhelmingly for silver. And thus South Dakota, from her peaks and buttes, makes answer to the granite crests of New Hampshire, and joins her voice in rebuke of the selfish sectional spirit which, if allowed to have its way, would rule the country—and ruin it.

—Make it a point to see that your blood is purified, enriched and vitalized at this season with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Death of a Gypsy Queen.

Remarkable Career Ended in an Old Town in Connecticut.

An extraordinary life was ended by the death of Mrs. Victoria Williams, the "gypsy princess," widow of Prince Williams, the noted horse trader and supposed gypsy. Born on the day that Queen Victoria was crowned, the woman obtained her name from that coincidence. Left motherless in early infancy, she was brought to this country when but three months old. She was taken to an ancestral plantation, just out of Raleigh, N. C., and brought up among the semi-feudal hospitality of country life in the Carolinas in antebellum days. In 1854, when only 16, she married a wandering horse-trader, who was engaged in "swapping" northern horses for Carolina mules at figures not unprofitable to himself. This was Thomas Williams, later known to horsemen in every state east of the Mississippi as "Prince" Williams. The courtship was only two weeks long. The two had lived almost in a stone's throw of each other in Devonshire, England, but owing to the extreme youth of Victoria, when she left the old country, they had never met.

For some years after marriage they lived a wild, nomadic, happy-go-lucky life. They traveled through the south by a string of all sorts and conditions of equine flesh. There was a healthy, out-door, easy-going life. Fish in every brook, game in every stretch of forest, was the rule in those early days. An occasional tussle with a panther, pistol practice at rattlers and moccasins, a battle now and then with a 'gator, made things lively in the pine woods and hammocks. Plantation meto-dies sped the evening hours. Easy sales to wealthy customers kept the treasury full, and Mrs. Williams's recollections of her life in the south made it couleur d'or as well as couleur de rose.

Early in the war the federal authorities put the "prince" in charge of the purchasing of Canadian horses for a cavalry recruiting camp near Buffalo. His right to buy the "princess," whose eye in judging horse flesh was second only to his—and that was infallible. Five thousand horses are said to have passed through his hands while they were at the station. Then back to the old wandering life. Later they had their headquarters near New Haven. In 1885 the "princess" settled down and bought the Farmers' hotel property, on the bridge road, in east Hartford, Conn. The antiquated hostelry had been a hotbed of local thugs, but these the old man sent flying. He improved the buildings, and in time made his stables the best known in this part of Connecticut.

Not the least among the deeds of the couple was the rearing of the children, 3 of whom are now living—Martha, William, Richard, Amelia, Beiche, Noah, Lisbeth, and Teary. The prince and his second child, George Washington, are buried in the Center cemetery, in the shadow of a granite horse erected as a monument by the "prince" two years before his death. By their side the wife and mother was laid to rest.

Meeting of the Sub-Committee.

CHICAGO, June 1.—A meeting of the sub-committee was held at the auditorium annex this afternoon for the purpose of receiving from the local committee \$11,000, the balance of the \$40,000 pledged by Chicago to secure the convention in that city, and arranging the details of the coming convention. To a reporter chairman Harry said that if a silver plank was put in the platform he would accept it as the will of a majority of the party and would stand by it. "It is my belief," he continued, "that the entire delegation from Pennsylvania will do the same. All the talk that has been indulged in to the effect that the honest money majority of the national committee will exercise its power to unseat delegations is out of place. I still hope and believe that there will be a majority of sound money delegates in the convention, but I am ready to admit that the silver sweep in Kentucky changes matters and reduces my hopes. It will likely have some effect upon the States that have not yet spoken in favor of the white metal."

Total Fatalities, 490.

ST. LOUIS, June 1.—The footway over the Eads bridge was practically ready for pedestrians this afternoon, and the driveway for wagons will be ready by to-morrow or next day. The electric line over the bridge will not be ready for traffic for several days yet, but trains will run over the bridge every twenty minutes. At 12 o'clock this afternoon the Chronicle compiled the following tables as the latest list of fatalities: Known dead in St. Louis, 196; unknown dead in St. Louis, 8; fatally injured in St. Louis, 18; missing in St. Louis, 118; known dead in East St. Louis, 145; unknown dead in East St. Louis, 3; fatally injured in East St. Louis, 2; total fatalities, 490.

—The establishment of the Pennsylvania Epileptic Hospital and Colony Farm under private auspices is now so far advanced that provision has been made for the erection of buildings in the country through the liberality of Mr. Henry C. Lea, who will contribute \$50,000 for that purpose. No charitable undertaking in Pennsylvania is more deserving of aid than provision for the care of epileptics. It is a matter of such general concern that the State Legislature should long ago have forestalled private beneficence by an appropriation of money adequate to the needs of poor epileptics who are now kept in hospital and almshouses which are adapted neither for their care nor cure.

—The Coliseum at Chicago is reported ready for the Democratic national convention in advance of the time promised. The total seating capacity is 15,000, which is some 5,000 less than that of the wigwam where Cleveland was nominated four years ago. One noticeable feature of the building is an immense reception hall 250 feet square, the western side of which will be lined with refreshment stands.

—Almost forgotten now in the whirl of events, yet the loss of life officially stated in the Moscow calamity of a week ago is put at 3,873, with 4,000 persons injured. It takes rank with the world's greatest disasters, and is illustrative of the stupidity of mankind in the mass when driven wild by a sudden and causeless craze.

—Even the funerals in Washington are "fast." The other day a carriage in a funeral procession ran into another vehicle and smashed it all to pieces and nearly killed a man who was in it.

—Hastings isn't as big a chump as he looks; he had sense enough at least, to be among the first to engage passage on the seat with the driver of the band wagon.

Lectures for Farmer's Institutes.

HARRISBURG, June 3.—The department of agriculture will furnish two lecturers to each county in the State for Farmers' institutes during the season of 1896-7. There will be eight days of institutes in Crawford county; six in Allegheny, Butler, Indiana, Mercer and Erie; five in Armstrong, Bedford; Fayette, Somerset, Washington, Westmoreland and Clarion; four in Beaver, Blair, Cambria, Centre, Greene, Huntingdon, Lawrence, Clearfield, Jefferson and Venango; three in McKean; two in Elk and Forest.

Two Ways to Start a Conversation.

The hostess hunted up the host and whispered to him anxiously: "The reception's a dead failure. Everybody is sitting as mute as a statue. Nobody is talking to anybody else." "What do you suggest?" he asked in reply. "Shall we get some one to play the piano or shall we start a few games of whist?"

Crops in Pennsylvania.

WASHINGTON, May 19th.—The weekly telegraphic bulletin of the weather bureau as to the condition of the crops in the several states was issued to-day as follows: Pennsylvania—Timely showers in some section but more badly needed; crops at a standstill.

Business Notice.

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

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