

Democratic Watchman

Belleville, Pa., June 26, 1896.

FARM NOTES.

A cow that is heated and worried will not milk well, and her milk will not make good butter.

If there is no shade in the pasture and the field is next to the woods, fence in an acre or two of the wood lot for a cow shade; it will pay.

Some farmers have a pasture near the barn to use as a night pasture. The soil-crop should be also near the barn for convenience in feeding it.

Finely cut clover with bran or middlings, makes an excellent mess for hogs. Young pigs that have been completely weaned will also relish it and thrive upon it.

A Western breeder states that he finds the Western plant, cut at any time after the seed heads form, highly relished by hogs, the whole plant being given them.

Some of the county fairs propose to add to their attractions walking races for country horses. It is a good idea, as it is more important for the farm horse to cultivate a fast walk than a fast trot.

A good buttermaker has that the main point in making granular butter is to have the temperature low enough to prevent a leasion of the globules when they appear and to stop the churn while they are in that condition.

The ground for late cabbage should be prepared. Plow deep, harrow, apply fertilizer, and harrow again. After setting out the plants sprinkle a table-spoonful of nitrate of soda around each plant and they will grow rapidly.

If the early peas have been picked feed the vines to the cows and then plant string beans or late potatoes on the plot occupied by the peas. In this manner two crops can be secured on the same land during the year if it is rich enough.

The poultry breeder is too often looked upon as a crank, although he has bred poultry as skillfully and intelligently as any raiser of cattle or horses. The science of breeding is just as applicable to poultry as to other farmstock, but the majority have no thought of breeding especially for eggs or the table.

The 30th night of June has delayed the growth of tender plants, such as Lima beans, melons, squash, tomatoes, etc., and the best remedy is cultivation. The recent rains will assist in giving the plants plenty of moisture, but loosening of the soil permits the warmth to reach the roots and promote growth.

There is money in buying a poor farm cheap and "bringing it up," if a man has a faculty towards that end; but the majority will endeavor to crop their whole area at once, while they and their farm both grow poorer. It is far wiser for the owner to endeavor but to produce sustenance for himself and his stock, and devote all other effort to the remaining land.

Sheep suffer very much from ticks during warm weather, and they will not thrive under such conditions, no matter how well treated they may be otherwise. Dipping is the remedy and it should never be delayed. It is considered a disagreeable job, and especially during this busy period, but it must be done if the sheep are to be relieved of ticks.

In this country we have many honey plants which are ignored, except by the bees, who detect their presence afar off and fly to them for their treasures. Bee keepers have not yet demonstrated by actual experiment whether it would pay to cultivate these wild plants for the bees, or whether it is more profitable to let them grow wild undisturbed.

Many farmers ridicule theory. It is but fair to admit that a theory does not make a fact, but when an enterprising man theorizes, experiments and demonstrates that there is truth in his theory he is on the path to discovery and may in the future cause a revolution in some branch of agriculture. Theory is only the forerunner of practice.

It is estimated that the rains bring down about ten pounds of nitrogen per acre in a year, which it derives from the atmosphere in the form of an ammonia and nitric acid. This is retained in the soil to a certain extent, weeds and other natural growth of plants indigenous to the soil using the nitrogen as sources of food, which is returned to the soil when plowed under.

Arsenate of lead is a new insecticide, and was discovered in 1893 in Massachusetts, in the attempt to exterminate the gipsy moth. When used in proportions of from 1 to 4 pounds to 150 gallons of water, it can be safely applied to plants. It leaves a white coating on the trees, thus indicating the leaves that have been sprayed and it does not injure plants. It is also cheaper than paris green.

It is a remarkable fact that in many sections of this State farmers travel over muddy roads, sometimes being blocked in winter, yet they pile up the stones from their fields and often have no use for them if fencing is done with care. See keeping from a mud road may often be found stone enough to make a first-class road, and yet it seems as though stone had never been thought of for the purpose.

A great deal of butter that comes to market is overvalued. If it was worked more thoroughly to remove the white flakes of casein much less salt will be needed. The public taste demands butter with much less salt in it than was formerly required. If butter comes to the market overvalued the fact is presumptive evidence that something has been neglected in making the butter of best quality and that the excess of salt is used to hide the defect.

As a substitute for hay where the crop is short millet may be sown now. It is a crop that produces well on rich land and also grows where grass will not thrive. It is one of the best weed destroyers that can be used, is a summer crop, and is highly relished by cattle and horses. Hungarian grass, which nearly resembles millet, is also an excellent crop. It is not yet too late to seed down such crops but no delay should occur. Hungarian grass can be mowed several times during the season.

When the pasture is left to renew itself there will arrive a time when the best grasses will disappear and give place to those of coarser kinds. The latter will thrive where the former will die out, the plant food being insufficient for the kinds that disappear. Every fall the pasture should receive a dressing of bone meal (in a very fine condition) to be followed early in the next spring with potash in some form and also nitrate of soda. Lime is also excellent in the fall, but it is not a sufficient fertilizer.

Motherless Institutions.

HARRIET TAYLOR UPTON.

In most States in this Union women cannot be appointed trustees of public institutions, because such trustees must be electors.

There have been men, who kept house for themselves or had only men servants in their bachelor quarters, and yet neither they, nor their friends ever thought of these houses or flats as homes; men have kept house but they have never made homes. Women are the home-makers and home-keepers. This characteristic of woman is just as important in the family. Men would think it a grave error if no one but women served on the board of trustees of soldiers' homes, if only women were physicians in, and superintendents of such homes. The writer smiles as she imagines what a furor would be created if all the public institutions should suddenly be taken out of men's hands and put into women's. No woman would want such a thing to happen.

The writer believes that all public institutions, schools, libraries, lunatic asylums, soldiers' homes, etc., should have women trustees, doctors, or whatever the term may be for such officers, but she is a little more radical than many women. However she cannot see how any woman can cease from making effort to have women trustees on boards of all public institutions, where women and children live whether it is a lunatic asylum or a children's home. A most pitiable sight is a number of motherless children, whose father alone is trying to plan for their future. Yet just such a man who knows that some woman must help him out with his family cares, does not seem to think that the principle applies as well to the State.

In many States women have besieged legislatures until boards of visitors have been appointed. These boards, however, have neither responsibility nor authority. They visit the institutions when they are expected and must report or make suggestions in writing to the trustees. The trustees need take no notice of such reports. They occupy about such a position as a formal caller might be sympathetic and interested but her help would be of little value because of the relations she bore to the family. The writer doubts if a board of visitors does any good except to accustom men to seeing women about such institutions and to accustom women to serve on such boards.

The time is surely coming when women and men will serve together as trustees, then will all the details of the home be understood by all the members of the board. Then will woman's tenderness, her mother heart be felt, then will many unfortunate women and children be happier and healthier. Then will the State find that the small economies which women practice in the home will be practiced in the State.

A Nose Industry.

Persons With Ill-Formed Features Can Have Them Corrected.

A novel industry is rapidly gaining much importance abroad. It is the correcting or manufacturing of noses. Clever physicians have before succeeded in giving a pleasing form to ugly noses by surgical operations. Of late much attention has been given this matter, and artificial noses are now made of gold and aluminium. They are so well colored with enamel paint that it is difficult to detect the substitution. A Paris firm, which deals exclusively in imitation noses, states that the business is large and rapidly growing, and that they have their hands full to fill orders. People ordering imitation noses are compelled to wear eye-glasses, which are to hold the nose in position, and no one suspects that such an imitation nose conceals a facial defect, which would otherwise render the bearer almost repulsive. A perfect nose tinted to match the color of the patient's face will cost as high as 2500 francs (\$500), but is worth every cent of it, since the firm gives a guarantee to keep the nose in order for five years.

While at school, Johnnie, a boy of 7, was asked: "What is the principal product of the Island of Cuba?" "I don't know, miss." "What! Don't you know where sugar comes from?" "Yes, miss; we borrows ours from the woman next door."

Business Notice.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

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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It 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 soggy 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 be careful to get the genuine.

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41-14

Lyon & Co.

Lyon & Co.

A GRAND SUMMER BARGAIN TREAT

That will make a dollar go as far as two did before. We will now begin our Summer Clearance sales, before the season is over, so you can have the benefit of the bargains in season.

A mixed lot of dress gingham, all of this season's good's have been selling at 8 and 10c go to-day at 5c; better qualities that have been selling at 10 and 15c are now 8. A few patterns left of fine Scotch gingham, were 18 and 20c per yd., are now 12c. We have never raised the price of Lancaster gingham—old price 5c, now 4c.

A nice assortment of Persian, Swiss lawns and dimities—cheap at 10c, sell now at 5c; better qualities that have been selling at 12c and 15c now sell at 8c. A choice lot of fine dimities and Persian lawn worth 25c and 30c will sell now at 15c and 19c. Challies, the all cotton and all wool, from 4c to 35c. Summer silk for waists and dresses, now 25c; Persian silks, new designs, choice styles, were 75c, \$1 and \$1.25, now 50, 65 and 97c. One lot dress goods and white satin stripe, washable pique, now 50c per yard. 50 inch red table linen now 15c, better quality, wider, fast color 20c. Indigo blue print at 3c. 36 inch bleached muslin, no starch 5c. A 50c summer corset now 40c; better quality was \$1 now 75c.

Sonnette corset made by the C. P. firm 98c also H. & S., P. N. glove fitting and Warner corsets. A 40c quality silk mitt, black and colors, now 25c; lighter weight silk mitts 15c.

Men's all wool suits, in black, blue and other colors, - - - - \$4.00  
Men's all wool, serge and clay suits, in blue and black, - - 4.50, 5.00, 5.50 & \$6.00  
Men's black diagonal, French worsted, also in colors, at 6.00, 6.50, 7.00, 7.50, & \$8.00  
The very finest dress suits for men, - - - - 8.50, 9.00, 9.50, 10, 12 & \$13.00  
These goods are equal to any 18 or \$20 goods, of other places.

Young men's suits, from 15 to 20 years, all styles and grades. Most fashionable, serge, diagonals and chevots, light, dark, black and blues, from \$2.50, upwards.

CHILDREN'S SUITS.

Children's Wash Suits, all the latest styles, 49c. up to \$1.24.  
Children's Linen Pants, Duck Pants, etc., 25c. up.  
Children's suits, in light, dark, black, blue and mixed, of the most fashionable design and first class tailoring, from 98c., up.  
Knee pants, 100 different styles, from 19c., up.  
We carry at least \$10,000 worth of shoes in stock. Ladies kid shoes, patent leather tip, needle toe, from 98c per pair, up.  
Ladies dongola kid shoes, patent leather tip, needle toe, every pair warranted, from \$1.24 up.

CARPETS.

Mixed Ingrain Carpet, 40 different styles to select from, 20 cents per yard up to 38 cents.

SPECIAL.

A few of the ladies tailor made capes left that we have been selling at \$3.75. The balance go at \$3.  
We have always carried the finest and cheapest line of white goods, laces and embroideries. A 7 inch valenciennes lace at 10c; an 8 inch emb. for 15c per yd.  
Ladies fast black hose at 5c.  
Ladies and childrens fast color dark russet hose at 10c.

ANOTHER SPECIAL. A fine line of summer Pants for men that cost the manufacturer from \$2.00 to \$3.00 to make up, that we will close out at \$1.25, \$1.50, \$1.98.  
Lace Curtains, 50 different styles to select from, 48 cents a pair up.

—LYON & COMPANY, Belleville, Pa

41-9

Dr. Salm.

A MATTER OF GREAT IMPORTANCE TO YOU

IN SUFFERING FROM LONG STANDING CHRONIC DISEASES, DISEASES OF THE BLOOD, SKIN AND NERVOUS SYSTEM,

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Deafness, Ringing Noises and Catarrh Cured by Dr. Salm.

For a long time I noticed that I became gradually harder and harder of hearing. Ringing noises came in the ear after a while, and I became very much alarmed. So I went to Dr. Salm and put myself under his care and to-day I am grateful to state, and for the benefit of those who may suffer in a like manner, that I can hear once again as good as ever, and those infernal noises have disappeared, although I am nearly 60 years old. Dr. Salm said all of it was caused by catarrh: M. L. Beck, Centre Co., Pa. Spring Mills, Centre Co., Pa.

A Lady 69 Years Old Cured of Catarrh and Deafness.

Some years ago I contracted catarrh and it went to my ears. Gradually I became worse and my ears began to trouble me very much, my strength began to give out, and I became weaker and weaker so that I was not able to work. I took treatment from several of our doctors in the country, but somehow they couldn't do me any good; so I went to see Dr. Salm. He promised to cure me, and I dare say, he kept his word, for to-day I am again stout and healthy as could be expected of any one of my age, 69 years, and I find that I got value received for my money paid to the doctor. Mrs. A. Jacob B. Fryley, Brush Valley, Indiana Co., Pa.

Thought His Time Had Come but was Cured by Dr. Salm.

For some years I have been suffering very much with various ailments and broke down at last. I suffered most excruciating pain from head to foot all the time. My stomach troubled me a good deal, liver and kidneys as well were out of order; in fact, I thought my time had come. The doctors couldn't do me any good; patent medicines had no effect; so I went at last to Dr. Salm, and after a course of treatment, I am now again as hale and hearty and strong as ever. F. L. Cozart, Warriors Mark, Huntington Co., Pa.

Scrofulous Limb of 8 Years Standing Cured.

For the last 8 years I have had fearfully sore limbs; they would swell and break open and run; giving me a world of trouble, and making me unfit for my daily labor. I have had four doctors trying to cure me, but they couldn't do it. At last I went to Dr. Salm, who made a perfect and complete cure, and I feel as if I could enjoy life once more. EDWIN V. GUTHRIE, Kittanning, Armstrong Co., Pa.

Growth Removed from the Eye Ball by Dr. Salm.

For 10 years my wife Susanna, had something growing on her eyes, making her almost blind. Dr. Salm performed an operation, and made a perfect success, as she can now again thread the finest needle, and read the finest print, and her eyes do not give her the least trouble. It was a fine piece of work. JOHN BROWN, Holsopple, Somerset Co., Pa.

Granulated Lids Cured by Dr. Salm.

For the last four years I have been troubled very much with granulated eye lids; it partly blinded me. Doctors here did me no good, it also seemed to affect my general health. Dr. Salm cured me. I can again see splendidly, and feel better than ever. BESSIE THOMAS, Indiana, Pa., Dec. 5th, 1894.

After Total Blindness Made to see by Dr. Salm.

About one year ago my brother accidentally hit me in my left eye, with a bow-gun. I began to get blind rapidly in that eye, and in a short time, couldn't see anything out of it; total blindness was caused by the hurt. I heard so much of Dr. Salm's wonderful success in his eye operations, that I went to him, and he has once more proven his wonderful skill on my eye. For to-day, after having been totally blind, I can see splendidly out of the same again. JOSEPH HENRY, Stilton, Somerset Co., Pa. March 28th, 1895.

Case of Stomach and Inward Trouble Cured by Dr. Salm.

For some months I have been feeling miserably, on account of stomach and private trouble. I was always afraid to eat, and the pain in my stomach and chest was terrible, but after a term of treatment, I feel now, once more, as good as ever. I can eat everything again, without trouble, thanks to Dr. Salm's wonderful treatment. THERESIE DETRACK, Dunio, Cambria Co., Pa.

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