

FARM NOTES.

A wash of salt, sulphur and lime is generally used in California to destroy the San Jose and other scale insects upon deciduous trees. It can be applied only in winter, when the trees are dormant, otherwise it would destroy the foliage.

In all summer applications of gypsum it is better mixed with wood ashes. The reason appears to be that, while both attract moisture, the ashes supplies the mineral elements for making nitrate of potash, which is a very active manure. Gypsum alone on corn makes the soil too cold and may do injury rather than good. Yet for potatoes the gypsum alone will benefit the crop some. But even for this it is better mixed with ashes.

Farmhouses in Carroll county, Maryland, are supplied with a telephone service at \$15 a year, and it is said by those who have tried it that life in the country is made far more attractive when instant communication can be had with the family doctor, the post office and village stores, to say nothing of an occasional call with a distant friend. The cost of the service is more than returned in various ways.

The neglect of pruning a single year is a serious injury to the fruit tree. Without proper vigilance dozens of shoots will spring out and grow, to the injury of the tree, not only for that season, but for a considerable time after. "Thumb nail" pruning is always the best, because it leaves no wound that will not cover itself the same season. Every year you can see that this is true; but many orchards show a neglect to apply the truth.

An important discovery is said to have been made by an Iowa dairyman, who practices a method of removing the odor of wild onions and garlic from cream intended for butter making, which is to dilute the cream with two or more parts of hot water, first adding four ounces of saltpetre to the cream for 100 pounds of butter. The temperature of the diluted water is 160 degrees when it is run through the separator again.

The proportion of fat in milk depends largely on the cow and the milk. To get the richest milk the teats must be stripped until every ounce of milk is taken, as the last drop contains more fat than the other. This was demonstrated at the New York Experiment Station, five cows being used. The first pint of milk contained less than 3-10 per cent of fat, while the milk from the whole milking averaged 2-55 per cent. This experiment is one which is valuable, as it shows the importance of employing only good milkers.

No one is surprised to find a worm in an apple and occasionally in other fruits but it is a surprise to learn that the orange is getting to be infested as well as the rest. The Florida Farmer calls attention to the fact that worms have been found in oranges grown in New Mexico. Mechan's Monthly says: "The worm in the orange is named by the entomologist Trypeth ludens. So far as has been discovered it has not been found in any of the oranges grown in the different parts of the United States, although it is said to be getting quite common in the fruit grown beyond our Mexican border."

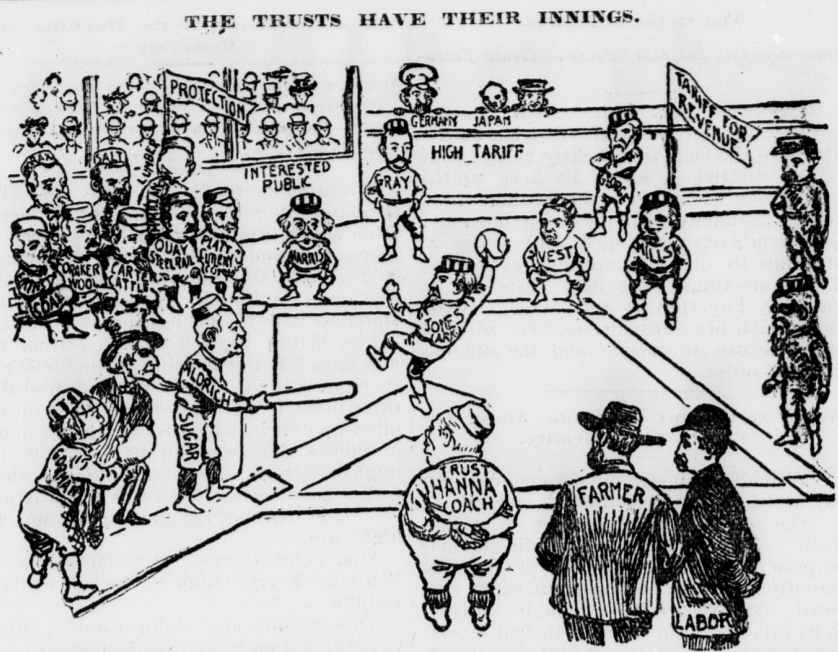
It is to the interest of the dairyman to keep his cows at all times as comfortable as possible. This means the contented chewing of the cud, which the cows will do after her work of filling her stomach during the first hour of pasture in the morning. But how can a cow do this? It is impossible while she lies exposed to hot sunlight and the attacks of flies. Since the horn fly has become widely prevalent summer stabling of cows in a dark, cool stable is more necessary during the middle of the day than it ever was before. No amount of feed will keep a cow from her milk when she is exposed all day without shade to broiling sun and is tormented by flies.

It does not matter much how crooked the little stream may be that meanders through pasture lands. But if it is to be cut for hay, or especially if it is desired to use the land for plowing, it is important to have the brook straightened, so as to take as little room as possible. In many places a straight, deep ditch, cut to lead off a stream that only runs in the spring, may be profitably turned into an underdrain. A space a foot square each way with an even fall will carry off an immense amount of water. If large, flat stones can be got for covering and heavy stone for siding such a drain is not expensive. The convenience of plowing over it and the land saved will make it pay.

Dipping sheep is a practice well known to those who have raised sheep on farms and are essential to success. It is not agreeable work nor is it an easy job to have the materials ready and the preparations made at all times. There are many dips on the market, but the Colorado station reports that of 27 kinds used the cheapest and most effective was a home-made dip made by mixing 8 pounds of good lime and 32 pounds of sulphur in a little water, the mixture being allowed to boil for two hours, when enough water was added to make 200 gallons, which was used when cooled to 110 degrees. Dip two weeks after the first dipping, so as to kill the late hatched mites. The cost is from 7 cents to 5 cents per sheep, which includes the cost of making up the loss of flesh from the setback caused by the dipping.

When calves are intended to be grown for cows it is a great mistake to feed them so heavily as to increase the tendency to fatten. Often this can be seen at birth in the thick bull-like neck and heavy head. In such case it is best to fatten and sell to the butcher, no matter what stock may be its ancestry. But frequently also the calf which seems to be all right for a milker is fed so heavily and on such fattening food that its tendency for life to produce fat and beef rather than milk and butter is fully established. To grow a good cow the calf should not be stunted. That will impair digestion, which is just as important for the cow as it is for a beef animal. Calves intended to be kept for cows should have much succulent food, with enough of the kind of nutriment required to make large growth. Then it will be well developed and come early into heat. It is always advisable to breed as early as possible. Then when the tendency to milk production has been fully established good feeding with the best food will turn the product of the feed into the milk pail, where it will be more for the farmer's profit to have it.

De Bangs—"I bought a shirt at this store, can I change it at this counter?" Saleslady—"somewhat embarrassed"—"Well—er—don't you think you had better go where you can have more privacy?"



SUGAR TRUST PROFIT. John De Witt Warner Makes Some Estimates and Scores the Trust.

Ex-Congressman John De Witt Warner is one of the best posted men in this country on sugar tariffs. When in congress, he carried the house for free sugar. He estimates the net protection to the trust given by the Aldrich schedule at from 35 cents to \$1.14 on every 100 pounds of refined sugar. Without attempting to give his argument as to each of the ways in which the trust would be protected we give his summary of trust profits as follows: Specific differential, \$0.12 (\$0.40 + Thirty-five per cent ad valorem differential, 0.14% 0.21 Countervailing duty, 0.08% 0.33 Additional by substitution of 75 per cent ad valorem for specific duties in low grades, 0.00% 0.15 Total, \$0.35 (\$1.14)

In the vast majority of cases, however, the actual result is between 45 and 60 cents per 100 pounds not protection to the trust, and it is impracticable to combine circumstances as to bring this below 40 cents or above 60 cents for any considerable amount. As an item of tariff taxation the sugar schedule is ideal from the protectionist standpoint. Sugar is the one article used by poor and rich to an equivalent extent, and a tax on which therefore falls most heavily on the poor in proportion to their ability to pay it. Its production and distribution are controlled by a concern which is at once the greatest of our mean trusts and the meanest of our great ones.

It is consistent therefore that on this one article there should be levied more than one-third of our total tariff taxation, and that our people should be burdened by a tax of more than \$70,000,000 that realizes less than \$70,000,000 for the treasury and more than \$20,000,000 for the sugar refining combine, while the same combine is enabled to net an additional \$10,000,000 by the opportunity given it to import at present duty rates raw sugars from which it can make refined to be sold by it under the enhanced price assured it by the proposed Aldrich schedule. The net "protection" of from 45 to 60 cents per 100 pounds given the trust on its refining process alone should be considered as sufficient when we remember that the labor cost of this process is slightly less than 1/4 cent per 100 pounds—that is to say, Senator Aldrich, in behalf of American labor, proposes unduly to tax wage earners in order to give the trust from five to seven times as much "protection" as it pays for all the labor involved.

Next to the wage earner the farmer is dear to the protectionist heart, and he is therefore equally favored by the sugar schedule. Of late years throughout the eastern and middle and many of the central states the competition of the far west has driven our farmers from grain raising into fruit culture. This has now so developed that except for exports of canned goods—jams, preserves, etc.—in which we ought to supply the world, the business of fruit raising has, in its turn, become almost profitless. And poverty is now assured to those who are dependent upon fruit culture by the proposed tax of two cents a pound on sugar. This increases by from 50 to 75 per cent the article which would make up from 40 to 75 per cent of the total weight of the jams, etc., the export of which might insure living prices for the surplus fruits, but which is now practically prohibited. And this is "a government of the people, by the people and for the people." Who are "the people?"

The infamous Wool Schedule. The senate computations of the equivalents for Dingley bill rates on woolen goods only need to be stated. They make opposing argument unnecessary in the mere reading. For example, the rate is 55 per cent on second class wool, 289 per cent on garnetted waste, 326 per cent on shoddy, 171 per cent on woolen cloths valued at not more than 50 cents per pound, 167 per cent on blankets more than three yards in length and valued at not more than 50 cents per pound, 213 per cent on shawls valued at not exceeding 40 cents per pound, 151 per cent on knit fabrics valued at not exceeding 40 cents per pound, 257 per cent on hats of wool valued at not more than 30 cents per pound, 419 per cent on felts of the same value, 147 per cent on plushes valued at not over 40 cents per pound, and 64 per cent on the aggregate of woolen carpets.

The people of the United States could better afford to buy every sheep in the country and to put every shepherd on the pension list than to submit themselves to such shameless plundering—Philadelphia Record.

Cannot Convent Sugar Kings. In these days it is harder to convict a Sugar trust king than it is for a camel to go through the eye of a Cleopatrian needle.—Baltimore Herald.

High Duties on Buttons.

The button manufacturers, present and prospective, are unusually greedy in their demands for tariff duties. McKinley duties are entirely too slow for the button infants. The following is part of a statement made by button importers: The proposed duties on buttons, as per schedule of the finance committee of the senate, are as a rule prohibitory and would prove a severe hardship on goods used by the poorer and middle classes, and also to manufacturers of various garments used by the mass of our people, such as low priced shirts, underwear, clothing, etc. The following data will give some idea of the inequalities of the proposed duties:

Table with columns: No., Lines, Price, 25 p. ct. duty, p. ct. duty, Pro. Equalized. Rows include Agate Buttons, White Lintilles, and various other button types.

These buttons are not made here, nor are they likely to be made. First, because little or none of the raw material required has been found here; second, because the total sales being limited to this country would not warrant the investment of the necessary capital in a plant needed to make the various styles wanted. It is evident that the intention is to exclude these goods in the interest of some higher cost goods. The proposed duty would be a real hardship and bear heavily on the class of people who buy "china buttons," as well as on the manufacturers of cheap shirts, underwear, etc.

Manufacturers Against the Tariff Bill. One of the most striking indications of the growth of sentiment against high protection and of a liberal sentiment upon tariff matters is the movement against the pending tariff bill by the Manufacturers' Association of the United States. Mr. A. B. Farquhar, an extensive manufacturer of agricultural machinery at York, Pa., is at the head of the movement.

It is well known that in the manufacture of agricultural implements and machinery Americans are far in advance of their competitors in any other land and that the products of their factories may be seen in the fields all over the civilized world. These people need no protection and are well able to take care of themselves. All they ask is to have untaxed raw material, so that they will not be placed at a disadvantage.

A great list of other industries are practically in the same position and desire free raw material more than they desire protection. It is also significant that the manufacturers, in their petition to the senate, declare that their ability to employ American labor will be greatly impaired by the passage of the tariff bill. They ask that the Chinese wall that is obstructing the foreign trade and crippling American enterprise shall be broken down.

The plea which has been used for years by the protectionists—namely, that protection is in the interest of American labor—is shown by census figures to be a sham. Of the 5,000,000 persons employed in manufacturing in the United States it is shown in the petition that less than 300,000 are employed in occupations subject to active foreign competition and 616,000 in occupations subject to moderate foreign competition. The remainder, over 4,000,000, do not come at all in competition with foreign labor. It is very plain that the Dingley bill is not designed, any more than any other high protective measure was designed, to protect American labor or to produce revenues for the government. It is designed primarily to protect the trusts and to foster monopoly.—Baltimore Sun.

Blessed Are the Poor! Representatives of the crockery interest who have gone to Washington to protest against the new tariff complain that the proposed schedules discriminate against goods used by the poor and in favor of those purchased by the rich. Blessed are the poor, but they need expect little help from a protective tariff.—Philadelphia Record.

Insurgents Use Strategy.

Attempt to Draw Spaniards into a Trap at Banes. New York, July 12.—A dispatch to the Herald from Key West says: "Private advices from Santiago province give further details of the fighting last week around Gibara and Banes, between insurgents and Spanish forces."

The advices state that the insurgents under General Garcia and Colonel Torres, numbering between 5,000 and 6,000 men, attacked both seaports simultaneously, but met with a stubborn resistance. The demonstration against Banes, which is less than ten leagues distant from Gibara, on the north coast, was merely a feint by the rebels to divert attention and draw the Spanish forces from Gibara, which was the point really to be attacked.

The ruse was partially successful, and Garcia with his forces entered Gibara. His success, however, was only of short duration as he was subsequently driven out after a hot fight, during which many were killed and wounded on both sides.

Colonel Machado, a veteran of the 10 years' war says General Gomez has planned his summer campaign, and put it in operation. He has distributed columns of men throughout Matanzas, Havana and other provinces.

Struck a Convict Camp.

Four Felons Killed by Lightning and 10 are Dying—About 20 Have Escaped. DAKOTA, Ga., July 12.—During a terrific thunder storm, lightning struck a convict camp near here last night, and as a result four convicts are dead. Ten are dying and 20 escaped during the panic which ensued.

The camp is at the lumber mills of Greer Bros., and about 150 prisoners were at work there. During supper the storm came up and struck the dining shack, demolishing it. Two of the convicts, negroes, were instantly killed by the lightning stroke; two others, white, died from their injuries a few minutes afterward, and 10 were shocked so badly that they are dying.

About 20 of the felons, seeing their opportunity, dashed past the guards, who were panic stricken, and made good their escape. After the guards recovered somewhat they got out their blood hounds, and the dogs were put on the trail, but owing to the heavy rain which fell the tracks had been well covered up.

Only two of them were captured, and they had been in the hospital tent for a few days and were too weak to get away. The wildest excitement reigned, and hundreds of people are out in pursuit. The State will offer a reward if the men are not captured.

Was Examining a Revolver.

George Kaiser, of Altoona, Accidentally Killed While Making a Purchase. George Kaiser, a well-known young mechanic, of Altoona, met instant death Sunday afternoon while fooling with a loaded revolver. He was examining the weapon previous to purchasing it, when it was discharged, the ball passing through his stomach. He was 22 years old leaves a wife to whom he was married but a short time ago.

Business Notice.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria. Fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on the wrapper of every bottle of 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.

Castoria.

FOR INFANTS AND CHILDREN. DO NOT BE IMPOSED UPON, BUT INSIST UPON HAVING CASTORIA, AND SEE THAT THE FAC-SIMILE SIGNATURE OF CHAS. H. FLETCHER IS ON THE WRAPPER. WE SHALL PROTECT OURSELVES AND THE PUBLIC AT ALL HAZARDS.

THE CENTAUR CO., 77 Murray St., N. Y.

New Advertisements.

Ware selling a good grade of tea—green—black or mixed at 25cts per lb. Try it. SECHLER & CO.

TUES. PAILS, WASH RUBBERS, BROOMS, BRUSHES, BASKETS.

SECHLER & CO.

Medical.

A PIONEER SHOEMAKER, WORKING AT HIS TRADE ALTHOUGH EIGHTY-FIVE YEARS OLD.

Mr. James McMillen, of Champaign, has Followed the Shoemaker's Trade all His Life—Every Day at His Bench Working with Apparently the Same Young Man—A Sketch of His Life.

From the Gazette, Champaign, Ill.

At the advanced age of eighty-five years James McMillen, of 112 West Washington street, is one of the most active men in Champaign, Illinois. Mr. McMillen is a pioneer citizen of the city, and his form is as familiar on the streets as that of any citizen of the town. All his life Mr. McMillen has followed the trade of shoemaker, and every day finds him at his bench, bending over his work with apparently the same vigor he commanded when he was a young man.

He has a little shop on North Wright street, in the vicinity of the University of Illinois, and here the official shoemaker, as it were, is for the students of that institution. About a year ago Mr. McMillen was absent from his bench for several weeks, and his familiar form was missed along the streets. The local newspapers announced that he was dangerously ill. For months he was a sufferer, but finally he appeared again at his shop, and has lost but very few days since then and none, perhaps, on account of sickness. His friends were surprised to see him out again, and they were more surprised when he told them the cause of his recovery.

There was no small amount of local interest in his case, and a reporter visited him, to have him relate the story. "I feel," said the spry old gentleman, "that I owe my life to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. Something like a year ago it appeared to me that I was almost a physical wreck. I was suffering from a disease of the kidneys. A thick scurf had formed on the bottoms of my feet and my ankles were terribly swollen and inflamed. In fact, they reached such a condition that I could not walk, and it looked as though my days were numbered. "I read the newspaper testimonials from

people who claimed to have been cured of kidney trouble by the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, and thought that it would do me no harm to give them a trial. I bought a box of them at the drug store and began taking them according to directions. It may seem strange, but it is a fact that I felt the benefit of them almost as soon as I began to take them. After I had taken a few pills my urinal discharges became almost as black as tar and I noticed at the same time that the pain and soreness were leaving my kidneys. "A few days later the swelling began to go out of my ankles, and at the end of five weeks it had entirely disappeared, taking with it that terrible scurf which had formed on the bottoms of my feet and caused me so much trouble. I continued to gather my lost strength, and at the end of six weeks I felt entirely recovered and resumed my work at the shop. I think I took from four to five boxes of the pills and have taken none since."

Mr. McMillen's residence on West Washington street, is more than a mile distant from his shop, but nearly every day he walks the entire distance, morning and evening, and he would not do this if that swelling still existed. Mr. McMillen has no backwardness in talking of the merits of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People contain all the elements necessary to give new life and richness to the blood and restore shattered nerves. They are sold in boxes (never in loose form, by the dozen or hundred) at 50 cents a box, or six boxes for \$2.50, and may be had of all druggists or directly by mail from Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Schenectady, N. Y.

The Irish of It.

An Irishman whose orchard had been invaded by some pickpockets was arranging the poachers with no mild form of vehemence, when one of the party said to him: "There my friend, don't get yourself into such a state of excitement; we'll compensate you." "Compensate me? returned Pat; begorrah ye ought to pay me."—Richmond Dispatch.

Young Girl Drowned.

Lily Simons, 16 years old, daughter of Edgar Simons, of Scranton, was drowned at Lake Ariel on July 10th., while bathing with a party numbering over a score of young persons. She with a number of others was in a boat which was capsized in the frolic and her body did not come to the surface. The remains were recovered this evening.

"Walsh nearly loses his mind when his wife goes away." "How does he act?" "Why, yesterday, before she was a mile out of town, he went and bought himself a new straw hat, a red necktie and a pair of yellow shoes."

Pennsylvania has followed the Republican style and turned up a deficit of \$3,500,000 in its State Treasury.

New Advertisements.

EDWARD MCGUINNESS, TAILOR. McClain Block, opposite the Bush House, Second Floor.

A Full Line of Spring and Summer Suits is Now Being Shown to Purchasers of Fine Clothing. SATISFACTION GUARANTEED. 42-1/2-Y.

FOR WOMEN ONLY.

The bargain counter has attractions for women—it is different with the men. The women prefer the largest assortment to select from, hence they go to the stores to buy—they come to our store because we have everything they want in our line—dresses, crinolines and other daily fixtures, including the best house refrigerators in the market, sewing machines, washing machines, etc., in great variety. Some men prefer to buy goods delivered and patronize the traveling fakir, by whom they are often taken in. Who ever heard of a woman being taken in by a fakir? The men who do not read advertisements monopolize this privilege. Women read the advertisements and are always on the lookout for the best bargains. The best thing for men to do, those who do not read advertisements, is to authorize wives and daughters to purchase all the needful articles and they will save money. When the mothers and daughters want anything in our line, they come to us to buy, for the reason, that they always know where they can purchase the best bargains. We have a free exhibition at our store, on High street, of everything for the Farm and Garden, every working day in the week, to which everyone is cordially invited. J. L. MCGUINNESS & CO. 42-1/2-Y. Belleville, Pa.

Insurance.

THE FIDELITY MUTUAL AID ASSOCIATION. WILL PAY YOU. If disabled by an accident \$50 to \$100 per month or disabled by accident, Absolute protection at a cost of \$1.00 to \$2.25 per month. The Fidelity Mutual Aid Association is pre-eminently the largest and strongest accident and health association in the United States. It has \$8,000,000 cash deposits with the States of California and Missouri, which, together, with an ample reserve fund and large assets, make its certificate an absolute guarantee of the solidity of protection to its members. For particulars address J. L. M. SHETTERLEY, Secretary and General Manager, San Francisco, Cal. 42-1/2-Y.

Insurance.

THE UNION MUTUAL LIFE. PORTLAND, MAINE. J. FRANK LANG, Secretary. FRED E. RICHARDS, President. ORGANIZED 1858.

NEARLY FIFTY YEARS OF SUCCESSFUL PROGRESS AND SQUARE DEALING WITH POLICY HOLDERS. CONDENSED ANNUAL STATEMENT DEC. 31, 1896.

Assets \$7,659,323.43 Liabilities 6,531,975.24 Surplus 1,127,348.19 Total Payments to Policy-Holders \$29,326,727.38 Total Insurance in Force 38,086,849.01

OLD STRONG AND PROGRESSIVE. Our policies are all up to date and have the endorsed cash value—paid up insurance values and protected by the popular Maine non-forfeiture law. Below we give a list of rates according to different ages under popular term plan—computed on a basis of \$5000 insurance.

These premiums are reducible each year by annual dividend which may be used towards reducing the cost.

J. E. LAWRENCE, Manager. Office over Centre Co. Bank, BELLEVILLE, PA.

Age 25 \$61.11 Age 35 \$74.95 " 30 62.21 " 36 77. " 35 63.29 " 37 79.49 " 40 64.39 " 38 81.65 " 45 65.75 " 39 84.05 " 50 67.10 " 40 86.35 " 55 68.45 " 41 88.75 " 60 69.99 " 42 91.25 " 65 71.50 " 43 73.19 " 44 74.19 " 45 75.19 " 46 76.19 " 47 77.19 " 48 78.19 " 49 79.19 " 50 80.19