

FARM NOTES.

Bad water will make impure, unwholesome milk. It is uncleanly to wet the hands while milking and should be avoided.

To improve the milking qualities of a dairy herd, use bulls only from the best milkers.

Dairy heifers should always be handled familiarly from the first and there will be no trouble.

No dairyman can make uniformly good butter unless his cows are fed liberally with wholesome food.

After cream becomes sour the more ripening given it the more it depreciates, and the sooner it is skimmed and churned the better.

The milk cans, pails and other vessels should be kept clean by first washing in tepid water and then scalding thoroughly in boiling water.

Clean pastures, with good clean water and proper care, is the surest preventive of bitter milk. Weeds, especially ragweeds, cause bitter milk.

In a majority of cases kicking cows are made so by cruelty and harsh words. To have gentle cows it is essential to treat them kindly from the time they are calves.

Grade your poultry according to age and size. A mixed flock—old and young, layers and supernumeraries, all together—cannot be properly fed. Three geese to one gander should be the rule.

Let the fowls have plenty of water. Even hens enjoy access to a small running stream. A solution of naphthalene in kerosene is recommended as a lice killer.

Dissolve one pound of the naphthalene crystals in a gallon of coal oil, and apply as kerosene is usually applied.

According to a writer in the Farm Journal nine bundles of hay makes a better "shock" than the old-fashioned dozen.

Get up four in a cross, then four more, one in each of the spaces between two of the first four, and cap with the ninth, well broken, and the tops toward the prevailing wind.

If well set, that is, each sheaf standing on its own bottom and thoroughly closed in at the top, such a shock will stand a stiff wind storm and three days' rain without harm.

Nothing more clearly shows the pains taking and careful farmer than to have fence corners between fields or along the roadside kept free from weeds, grass or shrubs.

As a rule all the old-time fence corners were kept scrupulously clean. A good deal of valuable hay was made from what the scythe reached in and cut there.

But when the horse mower and self-binding harper came into use, it every year became harder to find anybody who could be hired to clear out the fence corners.

The result was that the scythe rather than the scythe was required and the growth, instead of being restricted to fence corners, encroached each year on the cultivated fields.

The arrangement of fields and their size and shape have much to do with ease and rapidity of getting in crops, and sometimes the saving of a few hours' work makes a week's difference in the time of finishing plowing and the sowing of a field.

It is strange that more attention is not given to the arrangement of fields with reference to long furrows and to similarity of soil.

A square acre plowed with a 15 inch furrow requires 84 rounds and 336 turns, while the same area in the form of a parallelogram, 2 rods by 80, requires only 13 rounds and 52 turns.

It is safe to say that in the one form it will take twice the time to plow that it does in the other, to say nothing of the serious tramping which the square piece will be subject to.

Rotation often stands in the way of making radical changes in the form of fields, but in most cases greater economy of culture would soon make up for any loss of this score.

According to the report of the United States Commission of Agriculture, England imports for annual consumption \$45,000,000 worth of eggs.

New York city alone takes \$48,000,000 worth of eggs and poultry every year. The United States yearly consumes \$500,000,000 worth of eggs and poultry.

Canada exports \$30,000,000 worth of eggs annually. The egg industry is worth \$150,000,000 more than all the dairy products of this nation.

The poultry products of this country aggregate more in a year than any single crop. Of all the country's industries the poultry industry is most generally pursued.

In 1896 the poultry earnings of the United States amounted to \$290,000,000 being a greater value by \$52,000,000 than our entire wheat crop, \$105,000,000 greater than our entire cotton crop, \$50,000,000 more than our entire corn crop, more than three times as great as all the interest paid on the mortgages during the year, \$112,000,000 more than we spend for schools; and yet there are people who think the hen "small potatoes."

The horse or colt that is accustomed to getting fast in the stall can be prevented from doing so by the use of a strap fastened to a joist overhead, so that the animal cannot get its head quite down to the floor.

This or a similar device is necessary in some cases. Very often one wishes to hitch a horse when he has neither halter or hitching strap, only the bridle rein.

He will find it difficult to make the horse fast to the ordinary hitching post. Bore an auger hole eight inches below the end of the post and saw down to it an elongated V shaped slot two inches wide at the top and one-fourth of an inch wide at the bottom.

You can easily pass the bridle rein through the slot into the hole or bring it out again, but the horse cannot get it out. In addition to the foregoing, the journal quoted gives some horse talk as follows:

Don't work the colt too hard. Give him a chance to mature. Bran is one of the best foods to grow good muscle and sound bone in a colt.

Observant readers have seen the ill effects of hitching a spirited and naturally fast walking colt by the side of a slow walking, moping horse because he is steady, but this should never be done and cannot be done without permanent injury to the gait of the colt.

Roading many do for light stallions, but genuine work is the best time in connection with good food for the shire, draft and coach sires.

Dueling in America.

Paris is reported to be all excitement over the duel between two scions of French and Italian royalty arising out of some reflections made by the former upon the conduct of the Italian troops in the Abyssinian campaign.

The modern American mind cannot perceive that the killing of either one or both of the duelists would have settled the question which formed the pretext for their encounter, or sympathize with the turmoil raised in the French capital by the affair.

Still, it was well along in the present century before Americans learned thoroughly the lesson that dueling was a most foolish practice and that brave men could refuse a challenge without incurring any real imputation upon their honor or courage.

When the practical question was squarely presented to the practical American mind as to what good purpose dueling could serve, the inevitable answer was such as to doom the practice to emphatic popular disapproval.

And yet this decision was not reached until much valuable blood had been shed in this country.

The first duel in America is said to have taken place in 1621, at Plymouth, in the present State of Massachusetts, between two serving men.

The result was similar to that in most of the modern French duels, both parties escaping without any serious injury.

But the Pilgrim fathers, who had just set foot on the shores of New England the preceding year, were not disposed to encourage the practice of dueling, and so they incontinently tied the two contestants together by the neck and heels and kept them so for a number of hours, during which they had doubtless ample time to assuage their wounded honor.

Notwithstanding this summary discipline, only seven years later a young man named Woodbridge was killed in a duel on Boston common by another young man named Phillips.

They fought with swords in the night, without seconds, the survivor escaping to France on a man-of-war.

The affair caused a great sensation, and new and very stringent laws against dueling were at once enacted.

There were some notable duels during the revolution, the most celebrated being those between Gen. Charles Lee and Col. John Laurens, in which the former was wounded, and between Gens. Cadwalader and Conway, in 1778, in which the latter received a shot in the head, from which he recovered.

Button Gwinnett, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, was killed in a duel with Gen. McIntosh, in May, 1777. In 1785 Capt. Gunn challenged Gen. Nathaniel Greene twice and threatened a personal assault when the latter refused to meet him.

Gen. Greene wrote to Washington, acknowledging that if he thought his honor would suffer from his refusal he would accept the challenge.

The father of his country very sensibly decided that it was not necessary for his great lieutenant to make an unnecessary target of himself.

Of course, the most noted of American duels was that between Aaron Burr, at that time vice President of the United States, and Alexander Hamilton, formerly Washington's secretary of the treasury, and at the time the leader of the opposition.

Although killing his antagonist, the result was equally fatal to Burr's political career, and the duel had a powerful effect in attracting public attention to the necessity of putting an end to such encounters.

On May 30th, 1806, Andrew Jackson, afterward President of the United States, killed Charles Dickinson in a duel. Dickinson had in a letter characterized Jackson as "a worthless scoundrel, poltroon and coward."

In the backwoods of Tennessee Jackson was himself badly wounded, and he suffered from the effects of Dickinson's bullet until his death. It is significant that this same Andrew Jackson, when President, 24 years later, caused the names of four officers to be struck from the navy roll because they had been engaged in a duel.

The killing of the idol of the American navy, Commodore Stephen Decatur, in 1820, by Commodore James Barron, in a duel, helped greatly to bring the practice into popular disrepute.

In 1826 John Randolph, of Roanoke, denounced President John Adams and his secretary of State, Henry Clay, as "a combination of the Puritan and the blackleg."

Clay promptly challenged Randolph, and they met on the field of honor, without any blood being shed, however, as a result. In 1841 Clay came near having another duel with Wm. R. King, then Senator from Alabama.

Thomas H. Benton killed Charles Lucas in a duel and was engaged in other similar but less fatal affairs. In 1802 DeWitt Clinton, subsequently Governor of New York, exchanged five shots with John Swartwout.

On the 24th of February, 1838, Jonathan Cilley, member of Congress from Maine, was killed in a duel at Bladensburg, Md., by Wm. J. Graves, Congressman from Kentucky.

Rifles were the weapons used, and on the third fire Mr. Cilley fell, shot through the body, and died instantly. Graves was censured by the House of Representatives, which he failed to re-elect.

In 1859 Davy C. Broderick, United States Senator from California, was killed in a duel by David S. Terry, chief justice of California, who himself was shot down 30 years later by a United States marshal while attempting to assault justice Stephen J. Field, of the United States Supreme Court.

Rockefeller Denounced. St. Louis Preacher Makes an Attack on the Millionaire.

At the closing of the New York missionary society convention held in Rochester, Rev. F. C. Tyrrell, of St. Louis, spoke on Social Reform in the church, and created a stir by his reference to Millionaire Rockefeller.

"We have come to the day," he said, "when the commercial brigand stands not on the highway to flitch the passers-by, but behind an oil faucet, levying toll on his fellow citizens in the form of profit. The smell of Rockefeller's millions will not impregnate the air with one-half the stench as do its donations to colleges and universities of the land, for the latter are given under the mask of religion."

TROUBLED SEVERAL YEARS.—"I was a great sufferer with salt rheum on my limbs. It had troubled me for several years. I was so that I could hardly do any work and I obtained a bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla. After I had taken two bottles of this medicine I was completely cured." OLIVER L. C. EDDES, 2108 E. Somerset, St. Philadelphia.

Hood's Pills are the favorite cathartic and liver medicine. Harmless, reliable, sure.

Human Skull in Court.

The Prosecution Has Not Yet Made Its Most Effective Point Against Luetgert—Grewsome Exhibit on Tap—Widow to Whom the Prisoner Made Love Testifies Against Him.

The Luetgert trial is still creating a sensation in Chicago. The State's attorney is to produce at the trial a portion of a skull, a number of teeth and the first joint of what is believed to be the left index finger of a human hand which, it is claimed, were found in the vat in the basement of the sausage factory.

Already testimony has been introduced to that they were articles of flesh found in and around the vat by the police and others appearing as State witnesses, but so far there has been a doubt as to the ability of the State to prove that these were particles of human flesh.

Grewsome as these particles of bones are, it is believed by the attorneys for the State that they will be convincing when introduced as evidence along with the expert testimony of Professors Delafontaine and Haines that they are human. These two experts, as a result of experiments recently conducted, will, it is said, state positively that it is possible, under the circumstances under which it is alleged by the State that Luetgert worked, to destroy and disintegrate a human body.

MORNING WITNESSES. Additional witnesses have identified the rings found in the vat. Frieda Mueller, a niece of Mrs. Luetgert, said the rings were the ones which Mrs. Luetgert wore habitually.

Mrs. Christina Pearce, of 655 Claybourne avenue, said she had known Mrs. Luetgert since she was a small girl. Mrs. Luetgert before her marriage to the sausage maker lived at the house of witnesses.

Mrs. Luetgert said that at a picnic a year ago, which Mrs. Luetgert attended, the wedding ring was the subject of a conversation in which it was remarked that Mrs. Luetgert wore no jewelry except her wedding ring.

On cross-examination the witness said she had never seen a wedding ring off Mrs. Luetgert's hand, knew nothing of the initials in it, and identified it from its size and general appearance.

LUTGERT'S FAVORITE WIDOW. There was a sensation when Mrs. Christine Feldt of 151 Clybourn avenue, was called for the State. Mrs. Feldt is a widow, whose name has often been mentioned in connection with the case.

It was believed she would be one of the main witnesses for the defense, but she had not been before the jury two minutes when it became apparent that she had gone over to the prosecution. She produced a bundle of letters written to her by Luetgert from jail, and carried to her home by Luetgert's son Arnold.

The letters were filled with endearing terms. They began "Beloved, Dear Christine," or "Beloved Christine," and in them Luetgert told of sufferings he was enduring as an innocent prisoner in the jail.

Luetgert over and over again assured his correspondent that he would avow to the police and "be with her a free man."

Mrs. Feldt testified that Luetgert told her months ago that he cared more for Mary Simmering, the servant, than he did for his wife. She said she visited his house May 5th, and asked Mary Simmering where Mrs. Luetgert was.

Mary replied that she had gone down town and would be back shortly. The witness then asked Luetgert about it, and he told her Mary had lied to her and that his wife had disappeared. Luetgert said his wife had on former occasions left him for several days, without any explanation, and he did not know where she had gone.

He then made the statement that he cared more for Mary than he did for his wife.

LUTGERT NEEDED MONEY. The witness told of a visit to Luetgert at the jail. The prisoner sent her a request through Judge Vinson, his attorney, to come to the jail. Luetgert then endeavored to persuade her so loan him money to pay for his defense.

He asked her, she said, to put a mortgage on her house in order to raise the money. Mrs. Feldt said she told Luetgert to apply to other friends for money, and he told her he had been unable to find anyone who would help him.

"If you go back on me," he said, "I will take my life." The witness said he ought to be ashamed to talk that way, on account of his children, and he replied that even his children did not care for his life. She said she then left him.

Little Gottlene Schrimpkie, 14 years old testified that on the night of May 1st, shortly after 12 o'clock, she and her sister, Annie, returning from dance, passed the Luetgert house. Her own home is close to the sausage factory. The girl said she saw Luetgert and his wife walk around the corner of the factory into the alley in the rear of it.

While being crossed-examined the girl became hysterical and had to be removed from the witness stand. She subsequently said it was her sister, 20 years old, who saw Mr. and Mrs. Luetgert that night and told her mother about it. Judge Tutbill said that, Monday being a legal holiday, he would not hold court.

Mrs. Annie Gieser, of Chicago Heights, was a servant in the Luetgert household up to the fall of 1888. She identified the wedding ring and the small guard ring positively. The witness produced a photograph of herself, taken in 1888, when she wore the two rings. Mrs. Luetgert, she said, offered her the rings to have her picture taken.

When the farmers take the trouble to consider the causes of the present demand for their corn and wheat and the enhancement of prices they can only reach one conclusion: "Two words tell the story: Short crops. The nations now buying our surplus are compelled to trade with us because of their own necessities, not because of any favoring disposition. At the same time that they are buying shiploads of our breadstuffs we are making commercial war against them by discouraging the exchange of commodities except after the infliction of heavy penalties. We are only restrained from a still more offensive policy by treaty stipulations. The farmers will understand that the tariff policy of this country tends steadily to discourage the growth of our export trade and to thus cut them off from their markets. They owe much to the perversion of Nature, but nothing to the obstructive perversion of politicians."

J. Pierpont Morgan puts \$100 in the contribution plate every Sunday morning, and has given \$1,000,000 to the New York Lying-in-Hospital. His benefactions are said to reach \$50,000 a year. George Peabody's aid was the promotion of education. His gifts amounted to more than \$10,000,000. Asa Packer had the same fond, his benefactions amounting to about \$4,500,000. He founded Lehigh University.

Worn out billiard balls are usually cut up into dice.

A Serious Rush.

A Young Student of the University of California Disfigured for Life.

There will be no more "rushes" at the University of California if President Kellogg's latest mandate is obeyed. Half-dazed his jaw broken, his face a bleeding mass, Benjamin Kurtz, a newly-entered freshman, was found wandering about the campus after the rush between the two lower classes.

In the struggle some one put his heel on Kurtz's face, and as a result he is disfigured for life and may have sustained an injury of the brain. An examination showed that a piece of flesh had been torn from one nostril. The upper lip hung only by a shred, and the ragged nature of the tear made the injury the more serious.

All the front teeth were gone. Four teeth had been knocked out of the lower bone, and the bone was broken off with them. Both the upper and lower jaws were smashed and flesh of all the face crushed and bleeding. There were two other casualties. Frank Marshall, a Freshman, had his right leg broken just above the ankle. Another Freshman named Coulin came out of the combat with a broken leg also.

Sadie Harris' Strange Death. Sadie Harris, a 15-year-old daughter of Robert and Ann Harris, Newbury, New York, died under peculiar circumstances recently last Sunday afternoon Mrs. Harris said she died.

"I believe you are going to die." "I know I am, mother. God is looking down on me now."

The girl had not been feeling well for two or three days, and the day previous had complained of a severe headache. She threw herself across a bed in a room off the dining room, and from that time until the afternoon, when she died, six full days, she did not move of her own volition. She appeared to be in a trance. The family physician, Dr. S. E. Sweeney, was called, and he, with three other physicians, have not only been powerless to help her, but unable to tell just what the ailment was.

She lay on her back, with her eyes tightly closed and lips slightly parted. At times her breathing was unnaturally rapid. Many futile attempts were made to bring her out of her apparent trance.

Miss Harris was a handsome girl of slender figure, and with brown hair and eyes. She was very popular in her neighborhood.

Niagara Falls. \$10 Excursion via Pennsylvania Railroad.

The last two ten-day excursions of the present season to Niagara Falls via the Pennsylvania railroad will leave Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Washington on September 4th and 10th. An experienced tourist agent and chaperon accompany each excursion.

Excursion tickets, good for return passage on any regular train, exclusive of limited express trains, within ten days, will be sold at \$10 from Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, and all points on the Delaware division; \$9.70 from Lancaster; \$8.60 from Altoona and Harrisburg; \$8.25 from Wilkesbarre; \$8.50 from Williamsport; and at proportionate rates from other points. A stop-over will be allowed at Buffalo, Rochester, and Watkins returning.

A special train of Pullman parlor cars and day coaches will be run with each excursion.

In connection with excursion of September 4th, excursion tickets will be sold September 7th, 8th, and 9th, from Niagara Falls to Toronto, via Lewistown and steamer, at rate of \$1.50 for the round trip, on account of the Victorian era exposition and industrial fair, to be held at Toronto, August 30th, to September 11th, 1897.

For further information apply to nearest agent, or address Geo. W. Boyd, assistant general passenger agent, Broad street station, Philadelphia. 42-33-2t

Veteran Club Picnic. The annual reunion of the Centre county veteran soldiers' association, will be held at Hecla Park, Saturday, September 11th, 1897. In order to accommodate the veterans and their friends desiring to attend, the Pennsylvania railroad company has arranged for the sale of excursion tickets from Rising Springs and intermediate stations to Bellefonte and return, at single fare for the round trip, tickets limited to day of issue. Special return train will be run to Rising Springs on that date, leaving Bellefonte 7 p. m. stopping at intermediate stations. 42-34-2t.

Grangers' Picnic at Centre Hall. The 24th annual picnic and exhibition of the Patrons of Husbandry, will be held at Grange park, Centre Hall, Pa., September 11th to 18th, 1897. The Pennsylvania railroad company will sell excursion tickets from Renova, Catawissa, Mt. Carmel, Lykens, Harrisburg, Bellefonte and intermediate stations to Centre Hall and return September 11th to 18th, good for return passage until September 18th, 1897, inclusive at single fare for round trip, no rate less than 25 cents. Special trains will be run from Lewisburg to Centre Hall and return and from Bellefonte to Centre Hall. 42-34-2t.

Business Notice. Children Cry for Fletcher's Castoria. Face-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.

New Advertisements. WANTED - TRUSTWORTHY AND ACTIVE gentlemen or ladies to travel for responsible, established houses in Pennsylvania. Monthly \$60.00 and expenses. Position steady. Reference. Enclose self-addressed stamped envelope. The Dominion Company, Dept., Y Chicago. 42-35-4m.

We are selling a good grade of tea—green—black or mixed at 28c per lb. Try it. SECHLER & CO.

Medical.

LIKE A MIRACLE. How a Locomotor Ataxia Sufferer Was Cured.

From the Evening News, Detroit, Mich.

James Crockett, a sturdy old Scotchman, living in Detroit, Michigan, at 88 Montcalm Street, was asked about his wonderful cure.

"First," he said, "I must tell you something of my life before my almost fatal sickness. I was born in Scotland in 1822, and came to this country in 1848. I am a marine engineer by trade. In 1872 I was in the employ of the Detroit and Cleveland Navigation Co., and for fifteen years I was chief engineer on one of their big passenger steamers. My first boat was the R. N. Rice, which was burned at the docks. Then I was transferred to the Rubie, which was chartered to make the run between Detroit and Cleveland.

"I brought out the new steamer the 'City of the Straits,' and for years acted as her chief engineer. It is a great responsibility, the position of chief engineer on those big passenger palaces. Thousands of lives are held in the keeping of the engineer. The anxiety causes a great nervous strain, and the strictest attention is necessary. Not for a moment must he lose his watchfulness.

"For fifteen years I carefully watched the big engines and boilers without a single accident, and only noticed that I was getting nervous. Suddenly without warning I was taken sick, and in less than a week I was prostrated. I had the best of physicians. I grew gradually worse, and at the council of doctors, they said I had nervous prostration, and had destroyed my whole nervous system and would never be able to be up again. They said I had worn myself out by the long nervous strain caused by watching and worrying about the machinery. For three long years I was unable to move from my bed without assistance. The doctor said I had locomotor ataxia, and would never be able to walk again.

"The pains and suffering I experienced during those years are almost indescribable.

While dancing at the International Club Miss Ruth Trash of San Antonio, Texas slipped on the smooth floor, falling on her face and breaking her nose.

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.

C A S T O R I A C A S T O R I A C A S T O R I A C A S T O R I A C C C A S T O R I A

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

New Advertisements. DOLLAR WHEAT. The news of greatly shortened crops, or absolutely ruined crops, are the reports coming to us from India, Europe and South America. Heavy orders for wheat are coming from the other side of the Atlantic, and with the receipt of each order the price goes up, which indicates dollar wheat before the crop of 1897 is sold, if it means anything.

We sell Threshing Machines, Horse Powers, as well as Traction and Portable Engines. We offer some second-hand Threshers for sale.

Floors and Harrows to put out the next crop. The Champion and Pennsylvania Grain Drills, all of the latest improvements at low prices.

Fertilizers of the very best; more value for the money than we ever offered heretofore. Timothy and Clover Seed, choice stock, as well as other farm seeds.

Corn Harvesters and Corn Huskers and Shredders of the McCormick make at away down prices. The Keystone Corn Shellers, Corn Huskers and Fodder Shredders, the reputation of which for good work is well established.

McALMONT & CO. Bellefonte, Pa. SHORTLIDGE & CO. State College, Pa.

Insurance. Insurance.

A LETTER THAT SPEAKS FOR ITSELF!! PLEASANT GAP, PA., Aug. 14, 1897.

Mr. J. EDW. LAWRENCE, Manager Union Mutual Life Insurance Co. Bellefonte, Pa.

Dear Sir— I acknowledge the receipt this day of the Union Mutual Life Insurance Company of Portland, Maine, for two thousand dollars (\$2,000) in payment of the death claim of my brother's life, the late Dr. S. E. Noll. I wish to thank you for the prompt and business like manner that you and your company have shown in the settlement of this claim.

My brother was insured in March, 1897, and died the following July, he had paid but \$48.16 for which I am this day handed \$2,000. Thanking you again for your kindness, I am, sincerely yours,

WM. H. NOLL, Administrator.

42-19-3m