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New Advertisements.

The event of the month as far as the planets are concerned is the meeting on the 19th between Venus and Jupiter, as the former is moving in toward the sun and the latter away from it. To only the early risers, however, is it permitted to gaze on this interesting picture, for, both objects being morning stars, their meeting must necessarily take place before the sun is up. To witness their near approach, compare their size and brilliancy, and then to see them gradually separate are all matters of pleasurable moment to the amateur astronomer. Venus is still up some two hours or so ahead of the sun, so that she presents a beautiful picture in the setting made by the rosy dawn. Her movement toward the sun is a very majestic progress, as she seemingly struggles against the overpowering influence that seeks to envelop her and extinguish her light from the sight of human eyes. Jupiter moves gradually away from Old Sol and brightens as he proceeds, as

Democratic Watchman.

Bellefonte, Pa., Oct. 8, 1897. The Heavens in October.

A Hunter's Moon Will Illuminate the Sky Early This Month—The Stars in Their Circuit—May by Which Amateur Can Find the Stellar Attractions—Meeting of Venus and Jupiter on the 19th—Movements of Other Planets.

As the harvest moon was considered by observers of long ago a special interposition to help the husbandman in gathering in the fruits of the earth, the next full moon succeeding was known as the hunter's moon, its mission being to lengthen the day for the benefit of the sportsman. Celestial events are not always arranged by line and plummet, and it sometimes happens that the October full moon is nearer the autumnal equinox than that of September, when discussion is always sure to arise and the result is very often confusion as to which is really the proper term to apply. This year we are spared all doubt, as the October moon falls on the 10th, and we shall have it coming up at very near the same hour for two or three nights in succession. The period of first quarter comes on the 3rd, and that of the last quarter on the 18th. The new moon coming in on the 25th almost results in our having two months of first quartering for the month. We only miss it by a few hours.

The October stars are superb, and those of the first magnitude are easily found. If on a fair evening when the moon is out of the way, for instance, during the latter half of the month, at 8:30 o'clock, a study of the star-lit sky is made, many bright stars will be readily traced. Taking a position toward the southeast, the constellation Pegasus, well up to the point overhead, makes a grand display on the azure arch. In the northeast shines the charming cluster of the Pleiades, while Aldebaran, the brightest red star in the heavens, scintillates brilliantly near the horizon. Still farther northeast the lustrious Capella wins a tribute of admiration from all beholders. Vega, star of imperial lustre, found in the west, and Altair claims preeminence among the neighboring throngs in the southwest. We complete the list with Fomalhaut, the most southerly first magnitude star ever seen in this part of the earth's domain. It will be found low down toward the east-south-south. We have thus made a circuit of the heavens, pointing out a few stars that observers will find no trouble in identifying. These stars once fixed in the memory will not be readily effaced, and every succeeding October will reproduce the same picture.

The sun having crossed the line, is now increasing in southern declination, and will continue so to do until his furthest south is reached in December, when we shall once more be cheered by the thought that he has turned his face toward us, and our days will begin to be lengthened.

Perhaps some of our readers have never reflected upon all the reasons why the several changes of position with respect to the horizon which the sun undergoes in the course of the year occasion such a difference in the amount of heat received from him. Two causes contribute to increase the heat of the summer and to cool the winter. The higher the sun ascends above the earth, the more directly his rays fall upon the earth, and their heating power is rapidly augmented as they approach a perpendicular direction.

When the sun is nearly overhead, his rays strike us with greater force than when they meet us obliquely, and the earth absorbs a far greater number of those rays of heat which strike in perpendicularly than those that meet it in a slanting direction. When the sun is near the horizon, his rays merely glance along the ground, and many of them before they reach it, are absorbed and dispersed in passing through the atmosphere. Those who have felt only the oblique solar rays as they fall upon objects in high latitudes have a very inadequate idea of the power of a vertical noonday sun as felt in the region of the equator. The increased length of day in summer is another cause of the heat of that season of the year. This cause more sensibly affects places far removed from the equator, because at such places the days are longer and nights shorter than in the torrid zone. By the operation of this cause the solar heat accumulates there so much during the longer days of summer that the temperature rises to a higher degree than is often known in torrid climates.

Saturn and the two-days-old crescent are in conjunction on the 27th, and we find the planet about the only one of the evening stars that we are permitted to see, the other brilliant ones being ranged under the banners of the morning galaxy. Saturn is always of interest and presents a study of which one seldom tires. His rings during a revolution twice present their edges to our view, while we are permitted for the same number of times to see his face when at its broadest. At intermediate points it will exhibit an eclipse, more or less open according as it is nearer one or the other of the above-mentioned positions. In one-half the revolutions the sun shines on one side of the rings and in the other half on the other side. Such would be the successive appearances of Saturn's rings to the sun, and since the earth is in respect to so distant a body as Saturn very near the sun, these appearances are presented to us nearly in the same manner as though we viewed them from the sun. Accordingly we sometimes see Saturn's rings under the form of a broad ellipse, which grows continually more or less acute until it passes into a line and we either lose sight of it altogether or by the aid of the most powerful telescopes we see it as a fine thread of light drawn across the disk and projecting from it on each side. As the whole revolution occupies thirty years and the edge is presented to the sun twice in the revolution, this last phenomenon, namely, the disappearance of the ring, takes place every fifteen years.

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Jupiter moves gradually away from Old Sol and brightens as he proceeds, as though overjoyed at his freedom and fully determined to force his fair adversary into oblivion and entirely away from her realm as queen in the morning sky. Jupiter is also, on the 6th of the month, in conjunction with Mercury, and the two are considerable nearer each other this time than when Jupiter and Venus were at their meeting. It happens that Mercury is at the time almost at the extreme western limit of his swing away to the westside of the sun, so that the close proximity of Jupiter will well serve to aid us in ascertaining the exact whereabouts of the elusive planet, which is never so very easy to find without some such assistance. After the 7th Mercury turns about in his swing and continues moving toward the sun until conjunction occurs, during the early days of the coming month. Mars and the young crescent of the new moon are in conjunction on the 28th, but both are so very near the sun that we cannot distinguish their disks without artificial aid. Mars comes to the meridian about three-quarters of an hour after the sun gets there, which interval is gradually lessened until the 2nd, early in November, when it reaches there at the same instant after which the planet leaves the evening for the morning luminaries. Uranus also ranks among the evening stars, and is slowly approaching the sun, with which he will be in conjunction next month. At present this planet is in 15 hours 37 minutes right ascension, and has a south declination of 19 degrees 31 minutes which give it place in the constellation of the Scorpion. Neptune is at its closest point with the moon on the 18th, and ranks among the morning stars. It is slowly moving toward the position of conjunction with the sun when it can most advantageously be observed. Unhappily, however, only the possessors of good telescopes can hope to have a satisfactory look at its disks.

Luetgert Expert Testifies.

Contradiction of the Prosecution's Case as to the Vat Bulging.

The defense in the Luetgert wife murder case has presented its expert testimony. Dr. Bernard L. Reise, whose reputation is quite undisputed as that of any of the State's experts, was on the witness stand all the morning and part of the afternoon. As was expected, Dr. Reise's testimony, based on his experiments with the boiling of the human bodies in the same vat said to have been used by Luetgert in killing his wife, was contrary to the theory of the prosecution in all material details. In the first place, he declared it was impossible to heat the potash solution to the boiling point in the vat. He tried it repeatedly and failed. Continuing with a scientific recital of the experiments, Dr. Reise said there was no sesamoid bones left in the vat after the process was finished. The experts for the State identified several bones in the vat as human sesamoids. Dr. Reise further sought to deny the truth of the State's hypothesis by testifying that the solution had absolutely no effect on artificial teeth; that all the pieces of the skull remained in shape, and that parts of the spinal column, forearm and heel were also found in the bottom of the vat.

With such counter-statements the defense hopes to destroy the effects of the testimony given by the army of scientists subpoenaed by the State, who identified the bones as human and told what would be the effect of such a treatment on the body of a woman. It is known the defense has plenty of other experts who will corroborate the testimony of Dr. Reise. Among them are Prof. Eckler, demonstrator of anatomy at Northwestern University Medical School; Dr. Alport and Dr. Potter. In the morning Dr. Clarence Rutherford, the Luetgert family physician, testified that he had more than a hundred times tested Mrs. Luetgert for nervous trouble. He was not allowed to state what her mental condition was in March last. Armadale Uplike, a peddler testified that he saw Mrs. Luetgert on June 9th near McHenry, Ill., forty-five miles from Chicago, and one or two witnesses added their testimony toward impeaching Emma Schenk's story of her sale to Mr. and Mrs. Luetgert enter the sausage factory together on the night of May 31st.

Grapes and Appendicitis.

Complaint is made here and there throughout the country that the demand for grapes is perceptibly diminishing, and this falling off in their use is credited largely to the amount of stuff written and published within the past few years about grapes as a producer of the affliction called appendicitis. Grapes are no more harmful to people than any other fruit, and people know how either to spell or pronounce this appendicitis. On the contrary, they are just as healthful as they ever were—and they always were healthful. People can make gluttons of themselves in eating grapes, but they can do the same with all other fruits, food and drink. Undoubtedly many people have been led to believe that the eating of grapes and berries generally has become more dangerous of late years than it was formerly. A very appropriate comment was made a few years ago on this subject by a sarcastic philosopher, who had grown weary of the seed and appendix talk. In substance he said: 'How fortunate it is that people have never learned how dangerous these seeds are. But what a pity it is that the poor little birds have no new scientific information on this subject and go on taking these seeds into their internal system just the same as ever.'

The philosopher properly sized up the situation. There is no impending danger for people either in eating or drinking if they but seek to be as sensible as the birds, which do not trouble themselves about appendicitis, bacteria, microbes, etc., but eat a satisfying quantity of this thing and that go along about their business as grapes if you like them, but don't attempt to eat all the markets afford.—Commercial Gazette.

Happy Farmers in Montana.

It is stated that the farmers of the Gallatin valley will this year realize for their crops \$1,500,000, of which \$350,000 will be paid out for barley alone. No such barley grows anywhere else on earth. It is selling now on the farms at \$1.15 per bushel, the agents of eastern and foreign breweries bidding for it against each other. Much of it will go to Germany. The Gallatin valley farmers of this city secured a fair share of the crop, at figures which aggregate \$3,000 more than was paid for the same amount of the grain last year. The Gallatin valley farmers are all happy and prosperous. The Bozeman Chronicle.

Every farmer has a smile. Instead of searching for some one to take his crop off his hands, he is visited daily by agents outbidding each other—an exceptional condition of affairs. The farmers of this valley will pay up all they owe, and have money to spare. The advance made them has already had its effect, and money is pretty thoroughly scattered over the valley. It is a remarkable fact that much land in the Gallatin valley this year will yield a profit of \$30 an acre. That figure is not equalled by farming land elsewhere in the world.

No Green Stamps.

A Washington dispatch dated September 15 discloses that the President and Secretary of the Treasury, and the Postmaster General had put their heads together and determined to change the color of the two-cent stamp from red to green of the shade now used on government notes. If this report proves true, and is not merely a rumor set afloat to test the temper of the people, we may look for trouble. If there is a point of public policy which seemed to be established, it is that some shade of red should prevail on the American postage stamp of largest circulation. An experiment with a green two-cent stamp made a few years ago by a rash administration failed conspicuously; at least the green stamps ceased to be, and red ones succeeded. It has been supposed heretofore that there are reasons for preferring green as a hue for stamps used in very large quantities, that it is a faster color, or prints better, or is cheaper, but in these reasons, which may influence Uncle Sam as manufacturer of stamps, the people who use the stamps have very little interest. Red stamps are good enough for them.—Harper's Weekly.

Mr. Dingley, in his speech presenting the conference report on the tariff bill to the house, offered a table showing the estimated increase in revenue from the new duties imposed on luxuries exclusively. In this list is the item: 'On personal effects (mainly luxuries) of American tourists returning from Europe, \$10,000,000.' August is the principal month in the year for travelers in Europe to return home, but the total collection on such personal effects at the port of New York, according to the World, aggregated only \$46,892 last month. At this rate the collections from personal effects cannot well exceed \$500,000 in the course of a whole year, instead of \$10,000,000. If Mr. Dingley's other estimates pan out no better than this, the treasury deficit is in for a wild and prolonged time of it.

An African Lion.

One day when elephant hunting in the 'Baselika' territory, accompanied by 250 men, I was astonished suddenly to behold a majestic lion slowly and steadily advancing toward us with a dignified step and undaunted bearing. Lashing his tail from side to side and growling haughtily, he fixed his terrible eyes upon us and displayed a store of ivory well calculated to inspire terror among the timid natives.

A headlong flight of the 250 men was the immediate result, and in the confusion of the moment four couples of my dogs were allowed to escape. These instantly faced the lion, who finding by his bold bearing he had put his enemies to flight, now became solicitous for the safety of his little family, with which the lioness was retreating in the background. Facing about, he followed them with an independent step, growling fiercely at the dogs, which trotted along on either side of him. As my natives had all deserted me, I considered it unwise to interfere with his departure, and calling back my dogs saw the last of this king of the forest without regret.—Five Years' Hunting in Africa.

Catarrh is a constitutional disease and requires a constitutional remedy like Hood's Sarsaparilla, which purifies the blood.

A man in Cartersville purchased the gallows on which a man was hanged and built a henry of the lumber. He has never had a chicken stolen from it, and it is said that the colored brother won't go within a block of it, if he can possibly avoid doing so.—Atlanta Constitution.

Thousands suffer from catarrh or cold in head and have never tried the popular remedy. There is no longer any excuse, as a 10 cent trial size of Ely's Cream Balm can be had of your druggist or we mail it for 10 cents. Full size 50 cents.

ELY BROS., 56 Warren St., N. Y. City. A friend advised me to try Ely's Cream Balm and after using it six weeks I believe myself cured of catarrh. It is a most valuable remedy.—Joseph Stewart, 624 Grand Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

An inmate of the Soldiers' Home at Augusta, Me., has been smuggling in bottles of whisky in a hole he carved in his wooden leg. The last time he disappeared they searched for him until they found him lying dead drunk in a graveyard, with his wooden leg unstrapped and the empty flask in the hole in the leg.—Boston Herald.

Halloween Frols.

Superstitions and Mystic Tricks That Flourish During This October Festival. Have all the room possible for your games and tricks, and clear your rooms of all unnecessary furniture. Decorations may be of oak branches and evergreens. To add weirdness and quaintness have plenty of Jack-o'-lanterns made of pumpkins, the pulp having been removed and a large incision made for the face, over which stretch a grim mask of colored paper, with nose, eyes and mouth cut as you would in the pumpkin, and glued fast over the incision. Use different colors for each pumpkin. These many colored faces are more effective in a dark room than the ordinary Jack-o'-lantern. Candles placed inside should not be lighted until the guests arrive.

When they do, they find that the hostess has prepared slips of paper upon which have been written the names of noted individuals, and these slips are pinned on the guests' backs, they not knowing who they represent. But everybody else knows, and addresses the other guests in regard to their respective positions, professions, engagements, or books if he or she happen to be an author; and the one addressed for a guest who he or she is intended to represent.

The Name and Fame of John J. Ingalls.

Some of the society people of Atchison are telling an Ingalls story, which though undoubtedly untrue, loses none of its cleverness on that account. One of the Ingalls girls, who is alleged to be very choice of her company and very proud of her father, recently attended a social dance. In the course of the evening she was approached by an Atchison young man, the son of a grocery keeper, who had known her from infancy, though not intimately. He asked her for a dance, when she replied as she drew back a little superciliously: 'I think you are the son of our grocery-keeper, but I am sure that you do not know me. I am the daughter of the Hon. John J. Ingalls.'

'Ingalls? Ingalls?' musingly inquired the young groceryman. 'Where have I heard that name before? Oh yes, I remember now. Your father was the man who reported the Corbett Fitzsimmons prize fight.'—Kansas City Journal.

The Family Had Moved.

The Washington Post tells of a member of Congress who was going home very late when he met a young man who was 'woppled drunk.' The Congressman had no sooner pulled the bell than the door was flung open and a tall and vigorous woman appeared. She said not a word, but grabbed the intoxicated young man by the collar and gave him a shaking that fairly loosened his teeth. Into the hall she rushed and slammed the door. The Congressman was descending the steps, when the door opened again and his friend flew out as if flung from a catapult. He landed at the foot of the stairs, and the Congressman picked him up. He was very much frightened, and he was almost sober. He managed a gasp of: 'We don't live here. We—' moved last week.' The really interesting part would be to know what happened to the man who does live there.

How to Treat Your Body.

The Medical and Surgical Reporter gives the following practical advice: 'Think deliberately of the house you live in—your body. Make up your mind firmly not to use it. Eat nothing that will hurt it. Wear nothing that distorts or pains it. Do not overload it with victuals, drink or work. Give yourself regular and abundant sleep. Keep your body warmly clad. Do not catch cold; guard yourself against it. If you feel the first symptoms give yourself heroic treatment. Get into a fine glow of heat by exercise. This is the only body you will have in this world. Study deeply and diligently the structure of it, the laws that govern it, the pains and penalty that will surely follow every violation of life and health.'

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