

Bellefonte, Pa., Dec. 3, 1897.

FARM NOTES.

Whether your method be by cold deep setting of milk, or extraction by the hand separator, keep the whole process, including the butter making, entirely away from the kitchen.

The main principle to be observed in feeding the milch cow is to feed moderately, and to avoid all sudden changes in the rations. Let the quantity be ample, but never excessive.

The owner has the opportunity from the day the calf is dropped until it is a full fledged cow to make it gentle. Kindness is an important item of the stock in trade on the dairy farm as it is everywhere else.

Turnips are a valuable winter feed for sheep and cattle, particularly the former. When fed to milk cows give just after milking, otherwise the milk may be given an unpleasant odor, and undesirable taint.

In hungry hens, that is, hens that are always kept hungry, there is no money; but between a well-fed hen and one that is starved there is a vast difference. A hen that is made to scratch for everything she eats in but little danger of eating too much.

Ample room must be allowed fowls, but unlimited space is only injurious. The only advantage of a fenced range can possibly give fowls will be on the supply of animal food in the way of insects, and that can be supplied as profitably as the other food we supply them with, and should be given once a week in the shape of refuse meats from the butchers, boiled and chopped up fine.

There is no poorer economy than in buying poor harness because it is cheap. Well tanned leather with due care will resist dampness, and will keep sound a long time. Harness should never be kept in the stable. There is too much ammonia in the stables, which will quickly cause harness to rot. When used in warm weather the harness should be cleaned often, and kept soft and flexible with oil.

The roof wears out, unless kept painted, faster than will any other part of a wooden building. It pays better to keep the roof painted than it does the sides, and it will also need to be painted oftener. When shingles are used from clear, straight grained wood and kept always painted, they will last a very long time. One of the advantages of painting roofs is to keep water from the nails, whose rusting soon rots the wood where they are driven.

It is not generally considered a good time to set posts in the fall. No matter how well the soil is compacted around them, the posts will sink down in the soil that has lately been disturbed. The winter frosts will also penetrate more deeply, and in winter when there is much freezing and thawing will gradually lift the posts up. If posts are set in the fall for a fence the boards must be nailed on so as to keep the posts from being twisted, so that they must be reset before a fence can be made.

Little pigs give returns for the extra attention necessary in preparing their food. See that each little fellow gets one teat, that he may have his share of the mother's milk. A little warm milk made into a mash with middlings will help the sow to make more and better milk and the little pigs to grow. Have plenty of fresh water on hand where the sow and the pigs can get it at all times. A little charcoal will prevent sour stomach. Health and thrift in breeding animals means money in the farmer's pocket.

It has been found that five single acre plots will feed one-third more sheep than a single five acre field will. And the benefit thus realized has fully repaid the cost of fencing in one year. The figures given of course apply to larger fields as well as to small ones.

It is the imperative duty of the good shepherd to save his flocks from those expectorating flies which torment the sheep by laying eggs on the nostrils. These produce the grubs which are found in the nasal organs, often killing the sheep by the irritation they cause. The simple remedy is to keep the noses of the sheep tramped in any possible way.

Alfalfa needs good management to make hay. The leaves are so apt to drop off leaving merely a mass of hard, woody stalks of little value that much care is needed. The crops should be cut before the stalks are hard, and gathered into shocks before the hay is dry. There is less risk of breaking off the leaves and the curing in the shock toughens the stalks. If a crop of mixed peas and oats has not been put in for the sheep this year it should not be forgotten next. It is the best green or dry fodder crop for the flock, either for summer or winter feeding. If one has not other grain than these two, mixed and ground together rather coarsely, for the sheep, he will have no reason to complain, and the dried fodder is eaten not only with great relish, but it is the most nutritious of all roughness.

When a lamb is swollen under the throat, or a sheep either, it is out of order and needs attention. It should be kept alone a few days and watched. Most likely all it needs is a few mashes of warm gruel, with a little sugar and a few drops of essence of ginger in it. A little codding and nursing, in fact.

The greatest fear of the shepherd at this time is the stagnant water by which the sheep are infected by those injurious worms which produce the two most serious disorders of the flock—the throat thread worms and the liver flukes. For the latter, salt is a true specific, always preventing this disease.

Mangels never yet hurt a sheep; on the contrary they are helpful to them. These roots are not only digestible, fully and wholly, being all digested and assimilated by the sheep, but this digestibility helps to digest other food. The next best thing is to sow white turnips and gather them before the hard frosts occur. You may get 600 or 800 bushels from an acre of good land at a cost of fifty cents for the seed, one pound being enough for one acre.

Fly blow is a troublesome matter, and should have been carefully avoided by precautions. Oil is the best thing to apply to sheep; it kills off grubs and helps to heal the sores. One way of avoiding it is to get the cuts made in shearing well healed immediately, by applying some ointment or some other dressing, or simply dusting the cuts with dry calomel, by which they are healed in a few days. Apply raw linseed oil all over the infected parts.

Giraffe Hunting.

Comparatively Little Danger, but a Good Horse is Necessary.

The pleasure of a giraffe hunt is indescribable, but it is one that no real sportsman will repeat more than twice. A hantspur and sambok gallop through bush and thorn, with more than an even chance of your nag putting his foot in a jackal's earth, a gradual overhauling of the giant mammals that are sailing without apparent exertion in front of you, a lusty dismount unless you are lucky enough to be able to shoot from horseback, a bullet planted just above the tail and penetrating through the tough skin into the heart and lungs, and you are standing, dripping with perspiration after your two-mile run, and outrageously scratched with hawk-dorn, over the body of what is surely the strangest animal that even South America can produce. The trouble is that beyond the chance of being thrown or of coming in contact with a tree, there is not much danger in the pursuit of the giraffe. No animal can be more gentle or defenseless. You have the thrilling excitement of a twenty minutes' burst, but you miss what should be the spice of big game hunting—the risk. All that you need in giraffe hunting is a good nag; if possible, one that has been used to the business. It is hard to keep an inexperienced horse from boring to one side when the disagreeable smell of an old giraffe bull comes down the wind. With that and a solid Martini-Henry bullet—the hollow express ones are not firm enough to get far beyond the inch or inch and a half of brazen hide that encases these monsters—success is almost certain. Giraffes do not put out their fullest speed unless very hard pressed. They start off at an easy, ambling gait moving the legs on one side simultaneously, like an American pacer.

Their black bushy tails corkscrew over their backs, and their immense necks bob backward and forward at each stride. They do not appear to be going very fast, but you will find you have to be well mounted to get within shooting distance of them. If not run down in the first two miles they stand a good chance of getting clean away. When going their hardest they change their gait in an extraordinary sort of gallop, their hind legs being well straddled out and brought forward, one on each side, in front of the fore legs. It is a jerky, convulsive, awkward movement, but wonderfully effective as a means of getting over the ground.

We had ridden for nearly four miles eastward from Botletti across the desert, with nothing more cheering to look upon than the brown and shriveled mopani trees, and I was growing dejected. But Masarwa bushmen, unequalled as sportsmen even in South Africa, knew their business, and led us at length to woodlands of camel thorn, with open parklike glades of yellow grass, interspersed with dense thickets of haak-dorn. And there we struck a herd of five. They caught sight of us when we were 300 yards away and headed at once for the forest. Giraffes are remarkable for picking out a straight line and keeping to it. A grand old bull of an almost mahogany color led the way, with the cows of dark orange hue close behind. Some very dense and thorny thickets had to be taken first, through which their heavy weight and iron skins cleared an easy path. I never expected to see anything more extraordinary than the way in which they dodged the branches, bending their necks so low at times from behind, and avoiding trees with a lightning turn of which no horse could be capable. Then we used our spurs and whips freely. By galloping hard at right angles to their line we managed to turn the herd toward the open veld, and a short heart-bursting race resulted in two cows dropping behind the rest, reeling for 150 yards, and finally tottering over with a magnificent crash. The bull we purposely let alone, as his flesh is rank and uneatable by any one except a half-starved Masarwa. Cows give excellent steaks, and their marrow bones are perhaps the tidbit of an African hunter's menu, being full of juicy and succulent meat. Their hides are made for making whips and sandals of, trading the latter to the Bechnans on our way down country.

Sea-Weed and Amber.

The main source of the amber supply is the sea-coast of the Baltic Ocean. It is fossil gum, originally the exudation of a species of conifer now extinct. This grew in luxuriant profusion hundreds of years ago on the marshy coasts of northern Europe, when the climate was much warmer than it is to-day. The natural history of amber is thus explained. The immense forests of amber pine underwent their natural downfall and decay. The resin of the wood accumulated in large quantities in bogs and ponds and in the soil of the forest. Where the coast was slowly sinking the sea by-and-by covered the land, and the amber, which had been gradually hardening, was at last deposited at the ocean bottom. But in higher regions the pine continued to flourish, and so amber would still continue to be washed down to the shore, and deposited in the later formed green sand, and the still later formed stratum of lignite or brown coal.

The gum became fossilized by its long burial underground. More than two hundred specimens of extinct life, animal and vegetable, have been found embedded in amber specimens, including insects, reptiles, plants, leaves, shells, fruit, etc., which had been caught in the liquid gum and entombed there for all time. Some of these specimens are so curiously beautiful as to be almost priceless, and one English collector has a cabinet of them which is valued at £100,000. One piece embalms a heart about eight inches long, a little jewelled monster perfect in its form and coloring, which has no like in anything existing now. Indeed, in many instances science is able solely through this medium to study details of animal life which perished from the earth many hundred thousand of years ago. There are flies preserved with wings poised as if for flight, where the prismatic sheen glowing through the yellow sepulchre is a brilliant as if they were floating alive in the sunshine.—Harper's Round Table.

THE GREATEST DISCOVERY YET—W. M. Reppine, editor Tiskilaw, Ill., "Chief," says: "We won't keep house without Dr. King's New Discovery for consumption, coughs and colds. Experimented with many others, but never got the true remedy until we used Dr. King's New Discovery. No other remedy can take its place in our home, as in it we have a certain and sure cure for coughs, colds, whooping cough, etc." It is idle to experiment with other remedies, even if they are urged on you as just as good as Dr. King's New Discovery. They are not as good, because this remedy has a record of cures and besides is guaranteed. It never fails to satisfy. Trial bottles free at F. Potts Green's drug store.

Hints for Christmas.

A List of Dollar Gifts.—Pretty and Useful Things. All Suitable for Christmas Presents, Which May Be Bought to Better Advantage Now Than Later On.

The Christmas shopper will find the stores full of suitable and pretty things for gifts which can be purchased for one dollar. Here is a list of a few of the many things anyone of which can be purchased for a dollar.

A good book. A small photograph of a famous picture, neatly framed. A pair of gloves.

A yearly subscription for one of the popular ten cent magazines. A cut glass salve box with silver top. A sterling silver buttonhook. A Dresden china tea strainer. A small snakeskin coin purse. A hanging bamboo book-shelf. A low bamboo stool.

A bottle of eau de violette of best quality. A note-book with Russian leather back for the literary girl or her big brother. A pair of enameled silver sleeve links. A silver-topped acorn of wax for the sewing basket.

A dainty Dresden cup and saucer for the afternoon tea table. A small medalion-shaped picture frame in gilded metal. A Dresden china tea caddy for the tea table. A plaster cast of the Venus de Milo. A dainty china inkstand in violet pattern.

A chamois pen-wiper, tipped with silver. A half-dozen set of finger bowl doilies. A long, slender crystal vase for milady's desk.

A pretty china candlestick. A dainty pair of embroidery scissors for the work-bag. A small bottle of best quality extract. A length of Roman striped ribbon, for the four-in-hand necktie affected by the up-to-date girl.

A really fine handkerchief, edged with wide lace. And a thousand other things, both suitable and attractive!

But the moral is, buy now. Don't wait till the stores are crowded, the sales-people worn out and the best of everything picked out.

A Little Problem.

He begged a kiss. She frowned meditatively. "A kiss," she said, "is an expression of sentiment. Placed upon the hand it signifies respect; upon the forehead, friendship; upon the lips, both—and more, or neither. Since you have asked it, you may express yourself in one kiss. Proceed."

He hesitated. Through respect and friendship love may be reached. If he were too bold she—He hesitated. He gazed down into the grass and pondered swiftly. He tried to read her mood. He would place that one kiss upon her—

He heard a trill as of many birds. He looked up. She was whistling softly. Her hat was pulled down to her eyes, covering her forehead, and her hands were thrust deep into the pockets of her jacket.

—A man in love is a man who wishes to be more amiable and agreeable than he can be, and this is the reason why all men in love are ridiculous.

Rheumatism is caused by lactic acid in the blood. Hood's Sarsaparilla neutralizes the acid and cures rheumatism.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY. Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All Druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. 25c. 42-41-1y

Prospectuses.

NEWS AND OPINIONS

NATIONAL IMPORTANCE.

—THE SUN—

—ALONE—

CONTAINS BOTH.

Daily, by mail, \$6 a year. Daily and Sunday, by mail, \$8 a year.

THE SUNDAY SUN is the Greatest Newspaper in the World. Price 5c. a copy. By mail, \$2 a year.

Address THE SUN, New York. 42-46

A WORD WITH YOU.

It is worth your while to give attention to some reasons why you should be a reader of The Philadelphia Press. The Press is the greatest, home newspaper of the United States. Its record of each day's events, in all parts of the world, is more complete than that of any other paper. It has no space for sensationalism or anything tending to lower the moral tone.

No other Philadelphia paper has equal facilities for obtaining prompt and accurate reports of news events, wherever they may occur. Reporters for The Press are in every section of Philadelphia every day; special correspondents of The Press are stationed at every country seat and important town in Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware and Maryland, and at every news centre in the United States and the old world.

No other Philadelphia paper equals The Press in its special departments—the woman's pages; the literary page; the market page; the pages devoted to church news, school news, society news, G. A. R. news, sporting news, etc.

The Press is an advocate of the principles of the Republican party, but it prints the news of all political events more fully than any other paper; hence The Press should be your paper, no matter what your political opinions are, if you wish to be well informed. In a word, The Philadelphia Press prints all the news all the time. Send in your address. Sample copy of The Press will be mailed free. If you are fair-minded you will read it regularly. The Daily Press is mailed to subscribers for \$6.00 a year (50c. a month) payable in advance. The Sunday Press, \$2.50 a year. The Daily and Sunday Press, \$8.00 a year (70 cts. a month); The weekly Press, \$1.00 a year. A liberal commission is allowed to persons who solicit subscriptions or to persons who will place The Press on sale in localities where there are no agents. Address THE PRESS, Philadelphia, 44-7.

Merchant Tailors.

EDWARD McGUINESS, TAILOR.

Second floor Lyon & Co. Store Building, Allegheny St.

A Full Line of Fall and Winter Suitings is Now Being Shown to Purchasers of Fine Clothing.

SAISFACTION GUARANTEED. 42-7-1y

Plumbing etc.

IF YOU PAY MORE than we charge for Plumbing or Heating, you pay too much; for money cannot buy, hereabouts, better materials or more skillful labor than we put into such jobs.

If you pay less than we charge, you're pretty sure to get less, in material, or labor, or both.

R. J. SCHAD & BRO. No. 6 N. Allegheny St., BELLEFONTE, PA. 42-43-41

Stoves, Tinware etc.

KEEP WARM THIS WINTER. I have on hand a fine line of Furnaces, Stoves and Double Heaters, just the things to keep your home warm and cozy this winter.

A FURNACE THAT BURNS SOFT COAL DOUBLE HEATERS THAT BURN HARD OR SOFT COAL.

A FULL LINE OF GOOD SECOND HAND DOUBLE HEATERS THAT WILL BE SOLD CHEAP.

These are specialties for winter weather but bear in mind that I still do all kinds of Tin and Iron Roofing and Spouting and carry a full line of Tin and Granite Iron Ware.

Tin shingles are better and cheaper than wooden ones. Slatting, both new and repair work. Estimates on all kinds of work cheerfully furnished.

REPAIRING OF GRANITE..... IRON WARE A SPECIALTY.

COAL OIL AND BOILED LINSEED OIL.

W. H. MILLER, 42-38 Allegheny St., BELLEFONTE, PA.

Jewelry.

CHRISTMAS 1897. Holiday goods are now open and ready for your inspection. This season's stock is LARGER than ever before and includes EVERYTHING that is new and choice in

DIAMONDS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, WALKING STICKS and UMBRELLAS, POCKET BOOKS and CARD CASES, SILVER IN ENDLESS VARIETIES.

F. C. RICHARD'S SONS, High St., BELLEFONTE, PA. 41-46

Fine Groceries

Our Oat-meal and flakes are always fresh and sound, you can depend on them.

SECHLER & CO.

FINE TABLE SYRUPS. NEW-ORLEANS MOLASSES. PURE MAPLE SYRUP, IN ONE GALLON CANS, AT \$1.00 EACH. 42-1 SECHLER & CO.

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

FINEST ORANGES, LEMONS, BANANAS, COCOANUTS, DATES AND FIGS AT SECHLER & CO.

TUBS, PAILS, WASH RUBBERS, BROOMS, BRUSHES, BASKETS. SECHLER & CO.

Insurance. ACCIDENT AND HEALTH INSURANCE.

THE FIDELITY MUTUAL AID ASSOCIATION WILL PAY YOU

If disabled by an accident \$30 to \$100 per month. If you lose two limbs, \$308 to \$5,000. If you lose your eye sight, \$208 to \$5,000. If you lose one limb, \$85 to \$2,000. If you are ill \$40 per month. If killed, will pay your heirs, \$208 to \$5,000. If you die from natural cause, \$100.

IF INSURED, You cannot lose all your income when you are sick 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 \$6,000,000 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. 42-19-1-y.

Prospectuses.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE, 1898.

Will enter the coming year prepared to give to the reading public that which has made it famous for the past quarter of a century—contributions from the pens of the great literary men and women of the world, illustrated by leading artists. A brief glance over its prospectus announces such reading as

OUR PACIFIC PROSPECT. Projects for a Nicaragua Canal, by Hon. David Turpie; Eastern Siberia and the Pacific, by Stephen Bonsai; The Commercial Importance of an Isthmian Canal, by Worthington C. Ford; The Development of our Pacific Domain, by Charles F. Lummis.

RODEN'S CORNER—THE NOVEL OF THE YEAR. by Henry Seton Merriman, author of "The Sowers." Striking novelties in short fiction will be contributed by such authors as W. D. Howells, Richard Harding Davis, Brander Matthews, Frederic Remington, Ruth McEnery Stuart, and others. There will be a series of articles on The Progress of Science, Europe, Political and Social, Art and the Drama, Armies and Navies, Studies in American Society, American Character Sketches.

Postage free to all subscribers in the United States, Canada and Mexico. Sub. \$4 a year. Send for prospectus. Address HARPER & BROTHERS, Pub's. 41-46 N. Y. City.

HARPER'S BAZAR. A thoroughly up-to-date periodical for women, will enter upon its thirty-first volume in 1898. During the year it will be as heretofore

A MIRROR OF FASHION. Paris and New York Fashions. A Colored Fashion Supplement. Cut Paper Patterns. A Heavy Pattern Sheet.

Each issue will contain carefully prepared drawings of the advance fashions of Paris and New York. Once a month the Bazar will issue, free, a colored fashion supplement. Cut paper patterns of certain gowns in each number will be made a feature. These will be sold in connection with each issue at a price of 5 cents. The Bazar will also publish bi-weekly, free, an outline pattern sheet.

LONG SERIALS AND SHORT STORIES. Two famous authors will contribute long serial stories to the Bazar in 1898. The first deals with Scotch and Continental scenes, Wild Eelen, by William Black. The second is a story of a young girl, versatile and typically American, Ragged Lady, by W. D. Howells.

Mary E. Wilkins. Oct. 13. These and a score of other equally prominent writers will contribute short stories to the Bazar in 1898, making the paper especially rich in fiction.

DEPARTMENTS AND SPECIAL ARTICLES. Our Paris Letter, by Katharine DeForest; Club Women, by Margaret H. Welch; The London Letter, by Mrs. C. Ouldin Bigelow; Club Women, by Margaret Welch; Humor, by John Kendrick Bunch.

There will be a series of articles on Etiquette, Music, the Valet, Art, the Play, Women and Men, Leaders among Women, Gardening, Housekeeping, Life and Health, Indoor Details, etc. 10c. a Copy (Send for Free Prospectus) Sub. \$4

Postage free in the United States, Canada and Mexico. Address HARPER & BROTHERS, New York City, 41-46.

HARPER'S WEEKLY. A JOURNAL OF CIVILIZATION, during 1898 will present to its readers a faithful pictorial representation of the world's most interesting and important news.

THE NEWS THAT BECOMES HISTORY. National and International Politics. Social and Economic Questions. Industrial Enterprise, Art and Literature.

The Weekly will continue to anticipate in the great political events of our country. It will treat of the social and economic questions, and of the development of the middle west. Its special correspondent in the London and Paris will trace the story of the great gold discoveries.

LONG SERIALS AND SHORT STORIES. Two long serials will appear during the year, contributed by authors of international fame, and will be illustrated.

The Red Axe, by S. R. Crockett. Owen Wistar, Howard Pyle, John Kendrick Bangs, Mary E. Wilkins. These and a score of equally prominent writers will contribute short stories to the Weekly in 1898, making the paper especially rich in fiction. Other features are the

DEPARTMENTS AND SPECIAL ARTICLES. This Busy World, by E. S. Martin; Letters from London by Arnold White; Foreign Notes by Poulney Bigelow; Amateur Sport by Caspar Whitney.

A SPORTING PILGRIMAGE AROUND THE WORLD. In the interest of the Weekly, Casper Whitney is on his way around the world. He will visit China in search of big game, making a winter hunt from Bangkok. He will visit India and then proceed to Europe to prepare articles on the sports of Germany and France.

Address HARPER & BROTHERS, Pub's. 41-46 N. Y. City.

HARPER'S ROUND TABLE. SOME OF THE STRIKING FEATURES FOR 1898. THREE SERIAL STORIES.

The Adventures by H. B. Marriott Watson is a thrilling story of a fight for a treasure concealed in an old castle in the mountains of Wales.

The Copper Princess, by Kirk Munroe, is in the bowels of the earth where the hero has his adventures, and from where he rescues the Princess.

SHORT FICTION. In addition to the three long serial stories, the publication of which will continue during the entire year, there will be short stories of every kind of which it is only possible to mention a few titles here.

Hunt the Owl, by Stanley J. Weisman; The Flamingo of Watkins' Ghost, by John Kendrick Bangs; The Blockaders, by James Barnes; A Great Hunt, by Sophie Sweet; A Harbor Mystery, by John R. Searns; A Creature of Circumstances, by Morgan Robertson.

ARTICLES ON SPORT, TRAVEL, ETC. Elephant Hunting in Africa, by Sydney Bickel; The Discovery of the Nile, by Dudley D. F. Parker; An American Explorer in Africa, by Cyrus C. Adams; Laying Out a Golf Course, by W. G. Van Tassel Stuphen.

DEPARTMENTS. Editor's Table, Stamps and Coins, Photography. PRIZE COMPETITIONS. Short Stories, Sketching, Photography.

10 Cents a Number (Send for Free Prospectus). Subscription, \$1.00 a Year. Postage free in the United States, Canada and Mexico. Address HARPER & BROTHERS, Pub., 41-45 Franklin Square, New York City.

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.