

FARM NOTES.

When using salt in butter aim to get that which will dissolve in water. Do not use salt that is gritty. Try several brands by dissolving small portions, selecting that which leaves the least sediment.

How many of the tools are dull or implements rusty cannot be known without an examination. Repairs should be attended to now, before spring opens, and, as tools and implements that are in good order will facilitate work, it is important that this matter receive attention.

Grinding and cooking the food for stock has always given good results, but the objection is to the expense. The cost of fuel in cooking is an item and the labor of grinding is another. There are now, however, grinding mills that do rapid work, and in winter horse-tread or sweep-power may be used with benefit to idle horses.

Rotation of crops is necessary for success in farming, as two or three crops of the same kind cannot be profitably grown on a plot. This may be noticed every day, as hedge plants cannot be renewed by a hedge of the same kind, and trees planted in place of others do not thrive. The best results are obtained when there is a radical change of crops.

The fodder shredder is doing good work in one respect, and that is in reducing the number of shocks of corn that stand in the fields all winter. As the shredder husks the corn and shreds it at the same time, farmers find that it is more comfortable to haul the fodder to the barn than to stand out in the fields to husk the corn and then waste the fodder.

There is one crop that must be attended to now or it will soon be too late—aspargus. It comes early in the year, almost as soon as the frost leaves the ground. The bed will be benefited now by receiving a covering of straw, salt hay or any refuse material and burnt over, so as to destroy disease germs that may be left over on the surface of the ground from last year.

An observer of Danish methods of raising calves on skim milk states that the calves at all times have in troughs lumps of salt and chalk, the claim being that scours is sometimes due to too much acidity, which is neutralized by the salt and chalk. A successful American dairyman keeps a jug of lime water and a little salt to every pint of milk. As one-half the loss of calves raised on skim milk may be ascribed to scours, these points may be worthy of notice.

No farmer should keep sheep because they are scavengers and can pick off a large share of their food from scanty herbage. Each sheep must be active to travel over large spaces in order to find subsistence. To expect sheep to pay without the investment of labor is to sacrifice profits. Success is assured only when the farmer is willing to use breeds that give large carcasses and which respond quickly to care and attention. It is only the labor, after all, that makes profit, and the labor must be bestowed on the best to be had.

What to do with manure in winter depends largely on the severity of the season. To haul it on frozen ground and spread it over the surface will result in a large portion being carried off by rains. In this section it happens that occasionally a warm spell results. If the ground will permit of so doing, the manure may be spread on plowed ground, and then worked into the soil with a harrow, followed with a field roller. Should the weather become cold, and the ground freezes, the manure will be made fine by frost, and rains will dissolve the soluble matter to be absorbed by the earth.

To start a strawberry bed get young plants early in spring—about April—and be careful to procure a variety that is both staminate and pistillate (self-fertilizing). Set them out in rows three feet apart and one foot apart in the rows. Keep them clean of grass and weeds. During the year they will send out runners, which will form a mat over and along the rows. The plants put out the coming spring will produce fruit the next year, and with clean cultivation will bear crops for two or three years. It is best to allow the nurseryman to select the variety, as some kinds thrive best on heavy soils and some on light.

January and February are the months during which the very early lambs will come, and, as they will bring from \$5 to \$7 when two or three months old, if well bred, every lamb lost means a large reduction in the profits. It may be less trouble to the farmer to allow the ewes an open shed and yard well littered, but it will be more economical to have a warm place for each ewe, where but few are together, or where a single ewe can have a pen to herself until she brings forth her lambs, as the first 24 hours on a cold day may so affect the lamb as to either destroy it or render it a weakling. Young lambs are tender at first, but if the farmer will try to be with the ewes, and look after them until the lambs are strong, he will save them, and the good prices for the early ones will repay him well for his labor.

It is not too early to make plans for a garden. A small bed of early onions would not take up the space of a sitting room, yet they would provide a supply until late, while lettuce, kale, radish and early peas would appear on the table almost by the time the farmer was over with the work of planting his staple farm crops. The farmer who is careful to give his animals pasturage and green food, because by such methods he promotes their comfort and thrift, should do the same for himself and family. He should make a beginning at some time, and first make it a point to have, in addition to apples, pears, plums, peaches and cherries, the small fruits, such as raspberries, strawberries, currants and gooseberries. Establish an asparagus bed and plant for an early supply of onions, peas, lettuce, radish, kale, cabbage, cauliflower, beets, parsnips, salsify and even early potatoes, later putting in more peas and also lima beans, tomatoes, string beans, late cabbage, squash, melons, etc. Some farmers have adopted the plan of planting long rows of the different vegetables and small fruits, so as to permit of cultivation by horse-power, which is better than no garden at all; but as vegetable seeds are very small, and some germinate slowly, it will be necessary to give some hand work, and it will pay to do so. Now is the time to haul out the manure on the garden plot if the weather will permit of working it into the soil during a warm spell, or it should be done early in spring. The soil cannot be made too rich, and the garden of vegetables and fruits will be the best paying plot on the farm.

Some Interesting Data for Agriculturists and Dairymen.

Bulletins that are to be issued from The Pennsylvania State College Experiment Station that Any One can Get by Writing for Them.

The State College Dairy School has just made up its list of forty students for the Creamery Course to be given January 5th to February 16th, 1898. These students were selected in the order of their application, preference being given to those who had had previous experience. It was necessary to reject nearly thirty other applicants on account of lack of room.

Analyses of samples of sugar beets grown in various parts of the State from seed distributed by the Station last spring have been nearly completed. As a whole, the results are very encouraging, although the dry weather of the late summer and fall rendered the yields small. Nearly half the samples were of sufficiently good quality for sugar manufacture and a considerable portion of these showed yields of upwards of eight tons per acre while several very excellent results were reported. A bulletin giving the detailed results is in preparation.

A bulletin giving the results of tests of varieties of wheat, oats, and potatoes, both during the past season and for the last eight years, is now in press.

Mr. M. E. McDonnell, Assistant in Bacteriology, made during the past summer a very thorough study of the milk supply of the larger cities of the Commonwealth for the State Department of Agriculture. A paper containing the report of these results, together with valuable suggestions as to the precautions necessary to insure the cleanliness and healthfulness of milk, will be contained in the forthcoming report of the Department.

The Case of Anna Landis.

How a Woman's Stomach Was Removed to Her Benefit.

The remarkable operation performed by Dr. Carl Schlatter in Zurich, Switzerland, which consisted of the complete removal of a woman's stomach and the direct attachment of her esophagus to the intestine has so far been a success.

Anna Landis, the woman whose stomach was amputated, is gaining flesh and in no particular, so far as the usual action of nature is concerned, differs from other mortals.

It is an unusual, but by no means extraordinary, operation to remove a portion of the stomach. One of the results of a person being without this organ is that he must be reconciled to an entirely different system of eating than that usually in vogue. Instead of three meals a day it would be necessary to take ten. Solid food can be partaken of, although in very limited quantities at a time, for lack of stomach capacity. This is because the intestinal canal or the bowel which takes the place of the stomach can only digest a very little at a time.

In the case of Dr. Schlatter's patient her age rendered the operation less difficult. So far as age is concerned, it is a well-known fact that the older one grows the less onerous becomes the stomach's duties. Considered from every standpoint, however, the operation at Zurich is unquestionably the surgical triumph of the century. It is a physical revelation. It at once raises the question: "Is it possible that no organ of the body is really a vital necessity to existence?"

The Bull Didn't Know.

A story is told of a great English personage who thought everybody knew or ought to know him. One day he was walking through a field when a bull addressed him in a hortatory and made for him with his head down, and his horns in a position to raise him. He was a minister, a man of dignity and political power, and of natural pomposity. But he ran. He ran surprisingly well, and he got to the fence first. He clambered over, out of breath and dignity, and found the owner of the bull contemplating the operation.

"What do you mean, sir," asked the irate statesman, "by having an infuriated animal like that roaming over the field?"

"Well, I suppose the bull has some right in the field," said the farmer.

"Right? Do you know who I am, sir?" gasped the baronet.

The farmer shook his head.

"I am the Right Honorable Sir—"

"Then why on earth didn't you tell the bull?" said the farmer.

New Names for the Same Old Things.

"New names for old things," remarked a gentleman yesterday, "are the order of the day. There are from time to time heavy rainfalls in this country which in the old time were characterized as 'down-pours,' or something of that kind. Now, however, we hear of 'cloudbursts' everywhere. Every time a mill creek overflows or a hay crop gets suddenly spoiled, it is attributed to a 'cloudburst.' People have been dying from a stoppage of the heart's action since the beginning of mortality, and yet it is but recently that we began to hear of 'heart failure.' A heated term is now produced by a 'hot wave,' all sickness that the doctors cannot understand is attributed to 'Bright's disease,' and living cheerily in summer is called 'going into the country.' The nomenclature is different, but the old things are the same."

Order for 10,000 Rifles.

An order for 10,000 of the latest pattern of military rifles and 5,000,000 rounds of ammunition has been placed with the Winchester Repeating Arms company of New Haven, Conn., through its San Francisco office, within a few days, the order to be shipped at the earliest possible moment. A report, which is without confirmation, says that the order comes from the Russian government. The company is known to have an agent negotiating with that government at present.

At a meeting of the greater number of directors of the Young Men's Christian Association of Lock Haven, held Friday evening, a motion was adopted to disband the organization and close the rooms. This action was not taken until it became painfully apparent that the energy, activity and funds necessary to carry on the work are not forthcoming.

Her Hand Sought By Princes.

Picturesque Career of a Notable American Woman.

Mrs. Southwick Ayer, widow of the many times millionaire patent medicine man, who died in Paris last week, was a unique and prominent character, much of her husband's success was due to her judgment and counsel and when she made up her mind to do a thing she did it whether it was to establish a school for artists or give the most splendid entertainments Paris has ever witnessed.

Her first efforts to get into society were repulsed, and she determined that the millions made in patent medicines could be used as a means to gain her end, and she was eventually successful.

Her hand was always in her pocket for struggling American artists and singers, and in the shops she was fleeced right and left. She was born in Medway, Mass., in 1826, and her maiden name was Josephine M. Southwick. Her father was a Quaker, and her mother was a sister of the founder of the H. B. Claffin company.

Her parents moved to Lowell, Mass., when she was an infant. She knew John C. Ayer as a child, he being the pioneer in the patent medicine which grew rapidly.

He died in 1878, leaving a fortune of \$15,000,000 of his widow.

Mrs. Ayer's attempt to enter society in the United States failed. She had a villa at Newport and a cottage at Bar Harbor. Failing to obtain a social recognition she went to Paris and began to live like royalty itself. She had a retinue of servants and employed a dentist, who visited her daily. She had a physician to look after the members of the family, while she consulted specialists, to whom she gave enormous fees.

She passed hours each day in the hands of the masseuse, the hair dresser, the dentist, the physician and the great number of persons whose business it is to re-people. She wore the most youthful gowns and her entertainments became more and more spectacular.

Society stood out against her for a long time, until finally her wealth and her entertainments broke down the barriers. At one time no fewer than three princes were aspirants for her hand. One of them, Prince Dalgrouky, had a reputation as a gambler. Another was Prince Gledroy. He is a Russian, a brother of the late Emperor's morganatic wife. The third, Prince Valori, offered to introduce Mrs. Ayer to the Spanish Pretender, Don Carlos, and secure her a social position in the first rank if she would marry him. She rejected him, as she did the others. She was not moved by the clamor of the titles.

Mrs. Ayer had been ill for a few days. Her sons, Frederick F. and Henry S. Ayer, and her daughter, Mrs. Frederick Pearson, live in New York.

Wholesale Pension Frauds.

Forty Thousand Sham "Survivors" and Widows of Soldiers.

The New York Sun says that 976,014 names are on the pension rolls and that 578,099 persons are petitioning for pensions. Last year 54,072 new pensioners were recognized. James G. Blaine estimated the number of those who actually served in the war of the rebellion at 2,063,391; of these 308,380 were killed in battle or died of disease. The United States census in 1890 showed that 1,034,073 soldiers and 145,397 widows of soldiers survived. Since 1890 it is estimated that 218,546 of these survivors have died. Making deductions for death, deserters, and emergency men, it appears that 813,039 survivors or widows of soldiers are alive to-day.

Of actual survivors of the rebellion it is estimated that 727,122 might be entitled to a pension to-day, supposing they one and all sustained such physical injury from service as the pension laws cover. But the pension commission's report shows that 947,542 is the total of pensioners, of which 65,869 are children and 27,559 are dependent fathers, mothers, sisters or brothers. Deducing these from the total there remain 854,114 survivors and widows drawing pensions, or 40,745 more "survivors and widows" than there are actual survivors and widows of the rebellion.

The pension rolls show that 733,527 persons are drawing pensions from the government as survivors of the war of the rebellion. That is, 6,405 more "survivors" are drawing pensions than there are actual survivors. The nation's bounty to pensioners of the war of the rebellion was \$26,529,528.96. Last year it was \$139,949,717.35. Here is a table compiled for the pension roll:

Actual survivors of the war.....	727,122
Survivors drawing pensions.....	733,527
Survivors demanding pensions.....	187,590
Widows drawing pensions.....	213,392
Widows demanding pensions.....	104,368
Pensioners demanding increase.....	235,840
Total rebellion pensioners on rolls.....	947,529
Total survivors or widows getting or demanding pensions.....	1,139,317

School Report.

Report of Pleasant Hill school, Patton township, for the 32nd month, ending January 2nd, 1898.

Number of pupils on roll: boys, 10; girls, 16; total, 26. Percent of attendance, boys, 88; girls, 94; total, 91.

Those not missing a day were: Rhoda O'Neil, Jennie O'Neil, Mabel Marshall, Maud Musser, Bertha Tressler, Bessie Tressler, Eva Marshall, Jay Crust, Roy Crust, Willie Musser. Those missing one day were: Grace Sellers, Harry Bodle, Bessie Potter, Blanche Musser, Alice Marshall, George Potter.

This school is graded and the pupils are doing excellent work. J. W. BLAIR, Teacher.

Millionaire Morgan's \$1,000 Terrier.

J. Pierpont Morgan, the New York Napoleon of finance who controls the majority of the railroads of the United States, smokes cigars at \$1.25 per cigar, bids for government bond issues and has not only a finger but both hands in nearly every financial pie, is a lover of dogs of high degree. The Boston Terrier, His Nibs recently found favor in millionaire Morgan's eyes and was purchased by that worthy for \$1,000, according to the New York Times. Mr. Morgan is also an enthusiastic yachtsman.

Pullman Twins Will not Wait.

It turns out, that according to advices from Chicago, that the twin sons of George M. Pullman, whom the great car magnate cut off with \$200,000 a year, will come into possession of an additional \$18,000 each per annum as the result of their interest in the life insurance policies carried by their father. Mr. Pullman's two married daughters also receive \$18,000 each and his widow derives about \$25,000.

The Formation of Dew.

A schoolboy was asked to explain the formation of dew. His answer was: "The earth revolves on an axis every twenty-four hours, and in consequence of the tremendous pace at which it travels it perspires freely."

Saying Grace.

The difficulties which people who are unaccustomed to contact with titled persons have in using the "handles" to the names of lords and dukes are immense. An English parter tells of the way in which one young woman solved a problem of the sort.

She was an unsophisticated country girl and had been engaged as housemaid in the service of the Duke of Rutland at Belvoir. When she came she was instructed by the housekeeper—

"Whenever you meet the Duke, Alice, be sure to say 'Your Grace.'"

The very next day as the maid was going down the passage the Duke chanced to meet her. Immediately the girl drew herself close to the wall, closed her eyes and, assuming a reverential attitude, said—

"Lord, supply the wants of others and make us thankful. Amen!"

HOUSEHOLD GODS.—The ancient Greeks believed that the Penates were the gods who attended to the welfare and prosperity of the family. They were worshipped as household gods in every home. The household god of to-day is Dr. King's New Discovery. For consumption, coughs, colds and for all affections of Throat, Chest and Lungs it is invaluable. It has been tried for a quarter of a century and guaranteed to cure, or money returned. No household should be without this good angel. It is pleasant to take and a safe and sure remedy for old and young. Free trial bottles at F. Potts Green's drug store. Regular size 50c and \$1.00.

Blaise.

"Now I'm going to read you a pretty story, dear—all about the Garden of Eden!"

"Oh, nunny, please, not that one. I'm so tired of that story of the Adames!"

Saddlery.

\$5,000 \$5,000 \$5,000

—WORTH OF—

HARNESS, HARNESS, HARNESS,

SADDLES,

BRIDLES,

PLAIN HARNESS,

FINE HARNESS,

BLANKETS,

WHIPS, Etc.

All combined in an immense Stock of Fine Saddlery.

—NOW IS THE TIME FOR BARGAINS.—

—To-day Prices have Dropped—

THE LARGEST STOCK OF HORSE

COLLARS IN THE COUNTY.

JAMES SCHOFIELD,

BELLEFONTE, PA.

33-37

Plumbing etc.

THE CHANCES FOR CHEATING

are probably greater and more frequent in the plumbing trade than in any other. The average man knows very little about plumbing, and a plumber who is skilled in "campaning," as such cheating is sometimes called, will find ways of deceiving even those who have some knowledge of his trade.

Your plumber should be a man you can trust.

R. J. SCHAN & BRO.

No. 6 N. Allegheny St., BELLEFONTE, PA.

42-43-61

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.

Tim shingles are better and cheaper than wooden ones. Slating, both new and repair work.

Estimates on all kinds of work cheerfully furnished.

REPAIRING OF GRANITE.....

.....IRON WARE A SPECIALTY.

COAL OIL AND BOILED LINDSEED OIL.

W. H. MILLER,

Allegheny St., BELLEFONTE, PA.

42-48

Fine Groceries

Our Out-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.

SECHLER & CO.

—black or mixed at 28cets 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.

Jewelry.

THE AFTER CHRISTMAS SALE.

Some Holiday goods have been left and must be sold. This season's stock was 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.

—[o]—

We believe it would be to your interest to look over our assortment before making your holiday purchases.

—[o]—

F. C. RICHARD'S SONS,

High St. BELLEFONTE, PA.

41-46

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, \$208 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 \$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.

42-10-1-y.

Legal Notices.

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., Chicago. 42-35-4m.

LEGAL NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given to all persons interested that the following inventories of goods and chattels sold, in pursuance of the provisions of the Act of the 14th April, 1881, have been confirmed at 11 o'clock A. M. in the office of the Clerk of the Court, and filed in the office of the Clerk of the Orphans' Court of Centre county, and if no exceptions be filed on or before the first day of the next term, the same will be confirmed absolutely:

1. The valuation and appraisal of the personal property of David B. Smith, late of Gregg township, deceased, as the same was set apart to his widow, Malinda Smith.

2. The valuation and appraisal of the personal property of Joseph Thompson, late of Snow Shoe township, deceased, as the same was set apart to his widow, Hettie E. Thompson.

3. The valuation and appraisal of the personal property of Reuben Kremer, late of Miles township, deceased, as the same was set apart to his widow, Mary A. Kremer.

G. W. RUMBERGER, Register.

43-1-31.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of sundry writs of Levavi Facias, Fieri Facias and Venditioni Exponas issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Centre Co. Pa. and to me directed, there will be exposed to Public Sale, at the Court House, in the borough of Belleville, Pa.,

SATURDAY JANUARY 22nd, 1898,

at 10:30 o'clock a. m. the following real estate:

All that certain message, tenement and tract of land situate in Boggs township, Centre county, Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a dead pine stump at Marsh Creek; thence north thirty degrees west one hundred and twenty-six perches to a white oak; thence north fifty and one-half degrees east one hundred and fifty-nine perches to a stone; thence south twenty-five degrees east one hundred and twenty-six perches to Marsh Creek; thence up Marsh Creek to the place of beginning; containing one hundred and fifty-nine perches and one-half acre and allowance. Excepting and reserving two lots sold by William Butler during his life time, one to Jonathan Ficker, containing eighty perches and the other to D. W. Heaton, containing fourteen perches; also excepting four other lots of ground sold by I. C. Butler as follows: No. 1—To Alfred Poorman, containing four acres and twenty-three perches; No. 2—To Mary Butler, containing fifty-one acres and thirty-five perches; No. 4—To Margaret E. Conner, containing seven acres and eighty-three perches, leaving a balance of one hundred and thirty acres and one hundred and four perches and allowance.

Seized taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of I. C. Butler.

ALSO

All that certain message tenement and tract of land situate in Union township, Centre county, Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows to wit: beginning at a post on line of Thomas Irwin and corner of lands of David P. Shively; thence by land of said Thomas Irwin north 71° east, 34.4 perches to post; thence by same land beginning to Caleb Way south 71° east 44 perches to post; thence by land of Jacob Hoover, north 71° east, 88.3 perches to post; thence north 62° east, 14.4 perches to a maple; thence north 38 1/2° east, 15 perches to chestnut stump; thence by same north, 87 1/2° west 102.4 perches to stones; thence