

FARM NOTES.

Trouble in churning. Any one who will milk cows nearer than eight weeks to parturition should have trouble with churning. Well-fed cats will not eat milk from cows near to calving. An observer says truly, "Where there are new milch cows frequently throughout the year there is no trouble with churning," but that it will keep all milk in good condition I do not agree. Nothing will make the milk or butter made from it fit to eat from a cow close to calving. Milk from cows far advanced in gestation should have added to it when warm from the cow from 12 to 15 per cent warm water. This makes it less viscous, allows the cream globules to rise and the cream will churn into butter.

Many of the diseases that attack poultry come wholly from filthy yards and houses, and more than one enthusiast has lost heart when his fowls have one by one succumbed to diseases that seemed to him more or less mysterious. If one is not sure of the purity of the ground over which the poultry yard is to be built, if it has previously been occupied with poultry, it is best to be on the safe side and use disinfectants liberally. Dissolved copperas or lime liberally sprinkled over the grounds will kill all germs and will make them fit for poultry of all kinds, young or old. In the houses, the floors, walls, roosts and nests should be thoroughly cleansed with the lime, being sure to reach all the cracks and crevices. It is cheap, easily applied and effective.

There are many differences of opinion as to what is the proper method to be employed in drying off cows, but as a matter of fact the only safe method can be learned by trying different ones on your own stock and sticking to the one you find works the best. As a general proposition, with the average general purpose cow, the following method has been found very satisfactory: At first milk only once a day; at the end of two weeks skip two milkings and do not milk clean; a noticeable falling off of the supply will be seen until the animal is thoroughly dry. If the cow is thin, care will be needed during the drying process that the udder is not injured, and it should be examined frequently. If it begins to harden, milk more frequently for a few days at the same time applying, after each milking, some sweet oil or vaseline, well rubbed in.

Whether for the dairyman or the farmer who is not able to go into pure bred stock very extensively, some knowledge of what constitutes a good cow, taking the mixed breed as they run, is necessary, and the following points may be considered as reliable and well worth taking as a guide. The cow should be long, level and loose jointed, with a capacious body, short, fine legs, long, light neck, clean-cut and intelligent head, thin withers, deep flank, thin, flat thighs and a rich, soft, mellow skin, showing a deep orange color under any white markings and inside of ear.

The udder should be soft and silky, free from warts and long, coarse hair, and should extend well forward and reach well up behind. It should be square, level beneath and not too deeply quartered, with teats of good size, evenly placed, very far apart both ways and of uniform size.

April and May are the best months for hatching and with the pen of one male and a dozen hens, which have been well cared for during the winter, you should be supplied with plenty of eggs by that time, which may be depended upon to hatch a fair per cent. of strong chickens, writes Eugene Randall. This is for the North, but in the South and West the season is from one to three months earlier.

Take a sitting hen to a new nest in any building not previously occupied by poultry, place her upon a few nest eggs until you are sure she means business, then give her the eggs to hatch. During the period of incubation feed on corn, giving free access to plenty of grit. Previous to putting her on the eggs see that she is free from lice. There are four or five kinds of lice. Two are found in the poultry houses. What are termed ticks are small gray lice that breed in fith and swarm all over the inside of the building. It is more than that compels many a sitting hen to leave the nest before she has hatched a chick. During the day the red spider louse may be found on the underside of the roosting poles, and in any cracks. At night they are sucking blood from the hens on the perches. It is this louse that causes hens to forsake their nests for the trees. These two kinds of lice may be entirely exterminated. First, keep the infested house very clean. Paint perches with kerosene oil. Keep them soaked with it so that no louse can live. Also put some oil on the woodwork of the nests and all supports of the perches. With a force pump crude carbolic acid diluted with hot water can be used. Spray the inside of the house as long as a live louse can be found. This is the cheapest and best method.

There are also two kinds of lice that remain on the hens. I call them head lice and body lice. The first, as the name indicates, are found on or near the head of the fowl. They are responsible for the death of many very young fowls. Later, the body lice also kill many young fowls. There are many ways of ridding sitting hens of lice. I use insect powder and carbolic soap. First powder the hen thoroughly and strew a handful of powder in the nest, then take the carbolic soap and wet her head and neck with strong suds. During the period of incubation I make three applications, the last just before the eggs are due to hatch.

When the chicks are ready to be removed from the nest, take them to a small yard and give them the liberty of the yard, cooping at night. Feed nothing during the first thirty-six hours. During the first week, feed bread soaked in milk. Three feeds a day will do, but five are better if you are careful not to give more than they will eat up clean. Give water to drink from the first. The second and third weeks give bread made of corn meal two parts and shorts one part. After the third week the feed may be scalded instead of baked. Have the meal ground coarsely. It will not be so sticky and will mix more readily. After a few weeks cracked corn and wheat may be fed at night.

When nearly half grown feed two parts of ground oats and corn, one part wheat bran and one part corn meal mixed cold for morning feed. Give whole corn, cracked corn and wheat at night. Feed a little animal meal from the first, increasing it to a tenth part of the soft feed by the time the chicks are half grown. Give free access to ground rock at all times. Cockerels may be placed in a run by themselves if they become troublesome. Sell them when they become fat.

How it Feels to be Asphyxiated.

Philip Rearden, superintendent of the Quicksilver Mining Company, of Illinois, Sulphur Creek, California, relates his experience with mining gas in The Mining and Scientific Press San Francisco, as follows:

In our mine we sometimes have to contend with sulphureted hydrogen, chlorine gas, carbonic acid gas and marsh gas, sometimes called fire damp; and lately have had all these to contend with at the same time and place. We have struck the ledge, finding, in addition to these gases, some petroleum, with heavy flow of water equal to about 4 miner's inches when we were driven out of the tunnel by the excess of sulphuric acid gas, called by our miners sore eye gas, owing to the fact that it affects the eyes so that the men are temporarily blind, and suffer great pain while the eyes are affected. We had discontinued work temporarily, while preparing to put in artificial ventilation. I and my brother went in to examine the tunnel. He had stopped to look at something about 250 feet from the breast. I went ahead to the breast carefully trying for carbonic acid gas along the floor with a candle, also along the roof of the tunnel for marsh (or inflammable) gas. I found neither with the light, but within a few seconds after reaching the breast, where a large flow of water was coming out of the ledge I found that I was getting very short of breath. I tried to recover, but could not do so. My candle was burning brightly. I turned and ran back toward the mouth of the tunnel, perhaps 100 feet, at the same time calling to my brother to come to me. I began to get weak, lose consciousness, and fell to the floor. I could not rise again, although trying hard to do so. I felt just like one in a nightmare, trying to move, but unable to do so; but felt no pain whatever, not even strangling or conching sensation. At this point my brother reached me. He pulled me back toward better air, where I revived within a minute or two. In this case asphyxia was probably caused by chlorine gas.

I have several times helped to take men who had suffocated out of mines, and their faces and positions showed no sign of pain or any suffering. I had wondered at this, but now I know how a person might be asphyxiated while his light burned brightly, and would suffer no pain whatever to warn him of approaching danger.

Romantic Yarn of an Old Louisville & Nashville Conductor.

"There goes my Jonah," said Capt. Cardwell, the L & N conductor to a Louisville Evening Post reporter, one day as the O & N passenger train was entering the yards at Central City. When asked what he referred to, the popular old railroader said: "I mean that old black hen you saw fly across the track in front of the engine back in the edge of town. She is a bird of ill omen if ever there was one, and every time she flies across the track in front of my train I have had luck before I finish my trip."

"I first noticed the hen about three years ago, on the trip over from Russellville to Owensboro, and we stuck in a snowdrift before we got back, and were held out nearly all night. The next time the evil portent worked its bad effect on me was when the large tunnel at Twin Tunnels caved in, compelling us to transfer passengers and baggage, and stay out all night. Again she appeared, and I fell from the train later on, spraining my ankle. So it was on every occasion when 'old blackey,' as I used to call her, appeared upon the scene. She belongs to an old negro woman, and after trying in vain to kill her I tried to buy her, but the hen's owner said, 'Naw sah; dat's a pet an' she wouldn't habm nobuddy.' But I always felt a strange fear seize me when my train approached Central, after I found what a bad luck bringer 'old blackey' was."

Bright Girl's Birthday.

"It is a great thing to be bright, isn't it, Nan?" said a girl on a car. "I don't doubt it, my dear. But what called forth that sage remark?" "Do you remember Florence Brown of Selma, Kan., who was in our class at College?" "Of course I do." "Well, you know that, although a very pretty and attractive girl, she is still unmarried, and lately she wrote to one of the girls in that she was rapidly approaching that horrid anniversary, her thirtieth birthday, and that she intended to celebrate it by indulging in a 'lachrymal bellow' all day. Her friend was much moved with compassion for her lorn condition, and wrote to 30 of her classmates that Florence had written her to that effect, and asked each one to send her a handkerchief to assist her in the tearful operation. So, owing to her quick wit, Florence's thirtieth birthday, instead of being a time of mourning, proved a most joyful occasion, for she received 30 pretty handkerchiefs, each enclosed in a loving epistle, and it showed her that her friends loved her none the less for her 30 years."

A Novel Swindle.

A well-known Italian confectioner in the downtown district was recently made a dupe in a novel swindling scheme that cost him \$50. A stranger came to his stand and while looking over some bananas suddenly lost his glass eye among the fruit. After searching for it while he went away, saying that if the Italian found his eye he should take it to his hotel, and there he would receive \$100 for it. A few moments later another stranger came along. The Italian saw him grasp the glass eye while examining some fruit. That was too much for the owner to stand, and he offered the stranger \$50 for the eye. The offer was accepted, but when the Italian took the prize to the hotel there was no one there to reclaim it. He notified the police of the swindle.—Pittsburg Chronicle.

Killed by Their Father.

A Drunken Man Murders His Two Little Daughters and Commits Suicide. At Garrett, near Auburn, Indiana, Frederick Simons, aged 50, in a fit of despondency, killed his two little daughters, aged 2 and 4 years respectively, and then killed himself with the same revolver. Mrs. Simons and their six-year-old son are the only survivors of the family, and they were calling on a neighbor at the time of the shooting. Simons had been a ticket agent and a car inspector on the Baltimore and Ohio railway and had lost his positions.

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No More Gold is Wanted.

It is a curious and significant change in the condition of the United States Treasury that, while two years ago, it was struggling every nerve to protect its gold reserve, it is now refusing to accept gold in exchange for transfers of currency on telegraphic orders, and is doing this in order to protect its supply of legal tenders. The treasury has a surplus of \$167,165,000 gold and only \$29,188,000 of United States notes. The new regulation compelling the New York sub-treasury to suspend the practice of accepting gold in exchange for transfers of currency on telegraphic orders, is, however, subjected to not a little criticism here. The banks think that "turn about is fair play." A few months ago the treasury was adopting every possible means to induce the banks to give the government gold, and now that the banks are anxious to deposit gold in order to obtain telegraphic transfer of currency at government rates, the bankers think that the government is unwise and needlessly harsh in refusing the accommodation. The time may come again when the treasury will want a supply of gold. If its stock of yellow metal will bear an undue proportion to its stock of legal tenders, what harm would there be, it is asked, in its making its clearing house payments in gold? As a financier said to-day the payment of gold through the clearing house by the government would have an excellent effect, and probably revive the custom that prevailed before 1890, when most of the clearing house balances and custom house duties were paid in gold. There is, however, another view of the treasury regulation. Some think it may force a larger use of the yellow metal in actual trade. Now that the government no longer desires gold, the banks will have to find other channels to get rid of it in order to prevent their supplies of currency from running too low. Thus the National Park bank has taken to offering its customers gold in payment of checks presented at the counter, and President Poor says that the laws of trade in thus forcing gold into the channels of business have begun to solve, in some degree, the very problem which has been wresting mission and Congress have been wrestling with.

His Body Floated 200 Miles and Was Found.

The Body of Ferryman Adams of Montgomery Found After Being in the Water Three Months.—Floated Clear to Earleville, Md.

On Saturday Henry Bartley, of Willowbank street, received the intelligence that the body of his nephew, William H. Adams, who was drowned on the morning of Nov. 29th, 1897, by stepping off the ferry boat at Montgomery had been found in the State of Maryland. Mr. Adams had started the boat to go across the river, and no motion of the ferry being felt, he went to the rear end with the intention of shoving it off the embankment, when he fell into the water and was drowned. His body was searched for, for several days, but with no result.

Last Thursday the body was found in the Elk river, Earleville, Md., a point over 200 miles from where the man was drowned. The body floated down the Susquehanna river into Chesapeake bay, then northwardly in the Elk river. That it should float this long distance, make all the tortuous windings of the streams with the current without being discovered at any point along the rivers is indeed a surprising fact.

When found there were in the pockets over two dollars in money, a bunch of keys with tag having stamped thereon the name "W. H. Adams," a coal bill and ice bill from dealers in Montgomery. The body was in a fair state of preservation, although the face was somewhat disfigured. Deceased was about 40 years old and five feet and seven inches in height. The coroner's jury viewed the body and after making an examination of the papers in the clothing notified the relatives at Montgomery. The body was then buried. As soon as the intelligence reached Montgomery Saturday W. E. Menges and J. M. Bryson left for Earleville. The body was brought to Williamsport, in which city the funeral took place on Tuesday.

Mahogany from Mexico.

"The demand of the day is for mahogany furniture," said Mr. J. A. Mantion, of Grand Rapids, Mich., member of a large furniture manufacturing concern. "This fact alone, while it means a great deal to us, has no significance to the public, until they are told that it evidences clearly the improved conditions of trade now existing. For many years past the demand has been almost entirely for light and cheap woods in furniture, and the market has been glutted with such products. Now, however, the tide has turned, and the buyers are purchasing the more expensive woods and styles."

Asked where a majority of the mahogany was secured, Mr. Mantion replied: "We get an excellent quality of the premium wood from Laguna and Tabasco, Mex. Here the woods are very dense, and mahogany is found in abundance. The wood from Mexico polishes and takes its finish exceptionally well, and makes the handsomest furniture now on the market. Office furniture is now being made of mahogany, and promises to supplant the oak, which has been in vogue for so many years. Though mahogany wood, used as such in the rookers for chairs, we used to get from Cuba, but the insurrection on the island has put an end to the supply from that point, and we now secure this class of wood from near Santa Ana, Mex., which makes a very good substitute for the Cuban article."

"People who are all tongue have no ears. We should have a society for doing good among the neglected rich. Never to me a mistake is the biggest mistake any man can make. The world that the bird flies over is not the same that the small crawls on. No good comes of blaming others for the misfortunes we bring on ourselves. The sharper gets most out of the man who is getting least out of what he possesses. Many a man who finds his cottage large enough would find a palace too small if suddenly made rich. There are two classes of men who never profit by their mistakes—those who blame it on their wives and those who lay it all to Providence.—Ran's Horn.

She—"Why is it called the silver moon?" He—"Because it comes in halves and quarters, I suppose."

Congress has promised the country an early adjournment, which will be the only good act of the present session.

People buy Hood's Sarsaparilla year after year because it does them good. It will do you good to take it now.

Emile Zola was Found Guilty.

PARIS, Feb. 28.—Emile Zola, the eminent novelist, was to-day convicted and charged in all the counts of the indictment and was sentenced to one year's imprisonment and to pay a fine of 3,000 francs, the maximum penalty. The jury retired at 6:30 p. m. and deliberated half hour. They declared there was no extenuating circumstances. M. Zola, on hearing the verdict, cried: "They are cannibals."

Senator Tabor, who has just been appointed postmaster of Denver, sold to the government for \$1 the land on which the Denver postoffice stands.

Heard in one of the Sabbath schools: "Tell me what you know of the foolish virgins." Elsie—"Why" they went out of their wheels after dark without their lamps."

It is a wise mother who keeps pace with her children's interests. Better to let them accumulate in the house than on herself.

Rags—"Say, do you believe that story of the goose laying the golden egg?" Jagges—"Well, it would be just like a goose to do such a foolish thing."

"You may fetter my body," he shouted, but my mind will wear no chain!" In other words, the wheel in his head was of the '98 pattern.

Subscribe for the WATCHMAN.

New Advertisements.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—Letters testamentary on the estate of James H. Henderson, late of Centre county, Pennsylvania, deceased, have been granted to Margaret Henderson and John S. Henderson, residing in said township, to whom all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment and those having claims or demands, will make same in the same without delay. CEMENT DALE, MARGARET HENDERSON, Atty. JOHN S. HENDERSON, 43-6-6t Executors.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—The auditor appointed by the Orphans' Court of Centre county to hear and to pass upon the exceptions filed to the second account of Isaac Thomas, trustee, under the residuary clause of the last will and testament of William A. Thomas, deceased, and if necessary to restate the said account in accordance with his findings, and to hear and pass upon any unpaid or unadjusted claims against said Trust estate, and also to report as to whether or not the Trust created by the residuary clause of the said last will and testament of William A. Thomas, deceased, is terminated either in whole or in part and further in case said Trust or any part thereof is found to be terminated to make distribution of the funds of said Trust estate or of such part thereof to and among those legally entitled to the same without delay, and in case it should be ascertained that it is not practical to determine a present distribution thereof without sale of the assets of said estate, then to recommend to the Court such instructions to the trustee, or also to be pursued as shall seem proper in order to carry out the purposes of said Trust, and to protect and conserve the rights and interests of all parties concerned: will meet the parties in interest at his office on Tuesday, the 15th day of March, A. D. 1898, at 10 o'clock and when all parties in interest shall be heard. ELLIS L. ORVIS, Auditor 43-6-3t

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Legal Notices.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—Letters testamentary on the estate of Thos. Taylor deceased late of Benner township, having been granted to the undersigned he requests all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement. D. C. HALL, Fleming, Pa. HARRY KELLER, Atty. 43-7-6t

APPLICATION FOR CHARTER.—Notice is hereby given, that an application will be made to the court of common pleas of Centre county, on Tuesday the 8th day of March, A. D. 1898, under the Act of assembly entitled, "an Act to provide for the incorporation and regulation of certain corporations," approved April 29, 1874, and supplements thereto, for the charter of the Methodist Episcopal church, of Moshannon, Pa., the purpose and object of which is to support public worship according to the faith, doctrine, discipline and usages of the Methodist Episcopal church, in the United States of America, and for those purposes to have, possess and enjoy all the rights and privileges conferred by the aforesaid Act of Assembly and its supplements. Feb. 16. J. K. JOHNSTON, Solicitor. 43-7-3t

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Roofing.

NOW IS THE TIME TO EXAMINE YOUR ROOF. During the Rough Weather that will be experienced from now until Spring you will have a chance to examine your roof and see if it is in good condition. If you need a new one or an old one repaired I am equipped to give you the best at reasonable prices. The Celebrated Copyright Tin Shingles and all kinds of tin and iron roofing. W. H. MILLER, 42-38 Allegheny St. BELLEFONTE, PA.

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