

Bellefonte, Pa., March II, 1898.

FARM NOTES.

-The days when money may be made in the culture of onions are not gone by any means, but the growing of large crops is now so well understood that profit in onion culture must come mainly by the methods of superior cultivation, and the obtaining of a medium crop of superior quality and size. The method of transplanting, as with beets and other root crops, has resulted in better and larger onions, though the method is not profitable with all varieties. With Prize-taker and Gibraltar it is a complete success, while Yellow Danvers are best grown on the old plan of sowing four to five pounds of seed to the acre in drills, and thinning the plants as they grow. For manure the product of the stable is preferable to commercial fertilizers, although a mixture of wood ashes and phosphate will accomplish the desired results if the soil is mellow and well drained.

—The early spring days are precarious ones for bees which have been closely housed during the winter, and on warm days they should have an opportunity to fly, so that each colony may be examined and its condition ascertained. Another point is that bees which have been wintered either in the cellar or in protected hives out of doors are likely to be short of food, and this the specially the case if the spring is late. Their needs can be supplied from some of the hives which have an over-supply, or, if no honey is at hand, sugar syrup should be fed, using a feeder made for the purpose if you have one, or take an empty comb and fill it with the thick syrup of granulated sugar and hang it in the center of the cluster, while the weather is cool. Honey may be added to the syrup in the proportion of one pound of honey to five of sugar; boil until it will candy, pour into cans to cool, then put between two thicknesses of newspaper and place on top of the frames directly over the cluster.

-As spring approaches the bee keeper should take advantage of the days warm enough for bees to fly, and carefully ex-amine his colonies and ascertain the condition of each. Those wintered in the cellar may be brought out on a sunny day for a cleansing flight or left undisturbed till set-tled warm weather comes. On this there is much disagreement, some claiming that the bees will de better to be left undisturbed, others preferring to give them a cleansing flight. I prefer to give them at least one good fly, look over the hives while they are out, and put back all again, snug and warm, until the weather is settled and there is no danger of their becoming

Whether bees have been wintered on summer stands or in the cellar, some will be a little short of stores. These will thankfully accept a comb or two of honey from some other colony with more honey and less bees. If a hive is found with no bees at all the combs can generally be divided among other colonies, thus providing an abundance of honey to last until the flowers will furnish a living.

If the spring is late and no honey left for the needy ones, sugar syrup may be fed. If you have feeders use them. But

uals of separate families of the same order, and the third is an accidental visitant received by coming in contact with poultry or from poultry roosting or frequenting the stable of the horse. The lice known as hæmatopinus equi and vitula are true blood-suckers. The other, the trichodectes, lives among the hair and on the skin, irritation by its presence, not finding its food supply from the blood direct, but in the exuvia of the structures. The hæmatopinus causes much more irritation than the trichodectes and can be easily distinguished by its narrow and distinct chest-bearing three pairs of legs, and the triangular head arm-ed with a tubulous haustellum. These lice are usually found on animals that are neglected or suffering from poverty or disease and want of proper shelter. Debility seems to be the predisposing cause, rendering the animal a proper habitant for the propagation and development of these parasites. While the inroads of the poultry lice are regulated by the condition of the poultry house or roosts and their proximity to the barn, they attack all classes of horses, but seem to have preference for those which are at work and in good condi-

Horses and cattle may have a few lice on them for some time and no great disturbance will be observed. But as the number of lice increases the animal will soon show signs of uneasiness, rub himself and in some cases will rub off the hair, abrading the skin, or the skin itself may undergo a change and vesicular eruptions appear, no doubt caused by the rubbing. It is dif-ferent in the case of poultry lice. Its commencement is instantaneous. All at once the horse is seized with violent itching; so sudden and irresistible is the desire the animal possesses to scratch himself that he is not easy for a moment. He will rub himself against any resisting body near him, stamp the ground, kick and bite himself. An eruption of small vesicles often appears on the skin, some solitary, others in patches. These are succeeded by a falling off of the epidermis and hair, leaving a small, perfectly circular, bare surface, from the size of a pea to that of a silver quarter. The formation of these spots goes on rapidly, so that a horse with a fine shining coat may in a few days be spotted all over. The trouble does not seem to interfere with the animal's health, notwithstanding the violent itching and excitement which is experienced. But if it is of long continuance the subject will be apt to fall off in flesh and appetite and grow thin and lose his and appetite and grow thin and lose his gan to assume a more serious aspect shortly condition for work from gradual wasting after the arrival of the Maine at Havana.

In treating either horses or cattle for lice, the cause should be removed. If the animal is poor it should be well fed and sheltered. If it is the poultry lice which are causing the trouble, the hen house or roosts should be removed and the stable white-washed with fresh lime. There are a number of remedies recommended for the destruction of lice. An effectual solution is made by boiling one pint stavesacre seeds and 20 pints of water for one hour. Keep it nearly at a boil for one hour longer, making up the water to the quantity originally used. Such a solution rubbed into the skin not only kills the lice, but also destroys their eggs. If stavesacre seeds cannot be obtained, substitute tobacco instead of the seeds. A simple remedy is equal Premier Galvez and his associates. parts of coal oil and raw linseed or cottonseed oil, but this is difficult to remove from the hair.

WAR CLOUDS COMING AND GOING.

ON SUNDAY WAR WITH SPAIN SEEMED INEVITABLE, BUT IT IS QUIET AGAIN.

Spain Asks for Lee's Recall and Backs Down. Our Government Refuses Then Backs Down.

McKinley Didn't Even Take the Trouble to Consult his Cabinet.—Lee Will Stay Where he is.-Warships Likewise Ordered to Follow Out the Relief Schedule.—The Dons Spoke Days Ago.—They Consider the Consul Too Officious in Aiding Reconcentrados-Incident Looked Upon as Ended.

WASHINGTON, March 6th.—The Spanish situation developed into two new phases to-day, when it became known that the Spanish government had formally request-ed the recall of Consul General Lee at his post at Havana, to which request the United States had courteously but firmly refused to comply; also that the Spanish government had suggested the impropriety of sending relief supplies to the Cuban reconsentrades on the company workers and the company of the reconcentrados on the cruiser Montgomery and gunboat Nashville, to which sugges-tions the United States had given a like answer in the negative.

The first intimation of these steps came in a brief and explicit cable dispatch from Madrid. Prior to its receipt, however, the authorities there had been fully conversant with the facts, although no intimation had been allowed to get to the public on either subject. The disclosures from Madrid left no further ground for reticence in Washingno further ground for reticence in Washington, and after a conference at the White House between the President, Assistant Secretary Day, of the state department, and Secretary Long of the navy department, the following authorized statement was given out by Judge Day as comprising everything that was to be said by the administration on the subject. ministration on the subject:

The President will not consider the re-

call of General Lee. who has borne himself throughout this crisis with judgement, fidelity and courage, to the President's entire satisfaction.

As to the supplies for the relief of the Cuban people all arrangements have been made to carry a consignment this week from Key West by one of the naval vessels, whichever may be best adapted and most available for the purpose, to Matanzas and

SPAIN SWALLOWED THE DOSE.

Although the officials here are noncom mittal on the subject it is believed that the request for General Lee's recall was made request for General Lee's recall was made at least a day or two ago, and that the Spanish government, after receiving the reply of the state department, had not in-sisted either upon Lee's recall or upon its contention that the relief supplies should

be sept to Cuba in naval vessels.

Those who had participated in the conference at the White House would not discuss the subject, and it was stated positively that the authorized statement comprised verything that would be given to anyone.
The advices from Madrid, together with the authoritative statement here, left no

room for doubt as to what had occurred. The request for General Lee's recall is understood to have come since the last cabinet meeting Friday, as no reference was the bees need not go supperless to bed because their keeper does not happen to have a feeder.

—Both cattle and horses are liable to be disturbed by the residence of at least three species or varieties of what are ordinarily known as lice. Two of these are individuals of separate families of the same order.

It came through Minister Woodford, a somewhat unusual procedure, as the common mode of requesting the withdrawal of a minister or a consultant such as is expected of consultant officers. There were complaints during General Weyler's administration of his conduct, but never in this case is Senor du Bosc, the Spanish officials in Cuba as an exhibition of disinterested officialism, such as is expected of consultant officers. There were complaints during General Weyler's administration of his conduct, but never in the subject. As a matter of fact Spain required no formula verses for the disministration of his conduct, but never in the subject. made to it at that time. It came through Minister Woodford, a somewhat unusual

made through minister Woodford. DU BOSC IN ACTION. The other suggestion of the Spanish government—that relief supplies should not be sent in war vessels-did not come through Minister Woodford, as the Madrid dispatches state, but was presented by Senor du Bose to the state department last Friday. The responses in both cases were

direct to Minister Woodford. There was no loss of time, however, in assembling a special session of the cabinet or even in any general conference between the president and his cabinet advisors individually. In the protest against the Montgomery and Nashville Judge Day conferred with Secretary Long, who in turn called in Captain Crowinshield, chief of the bureau of navigation. There appears to be no reason why a change should be made in the plan for sending these ships on the relief mission and without attacking grave significance to the request of the Spanish government the answer was made that the plans for the trip were com-

pleted and that the stay of the ships would be brief and of the most specific character. In responding to the request for General Lee's recall the President does not appear to have deemed the subject open to such discussion as would require the views of his cabinet associates, and after a brief exchange between the White House and the state department the negative answer was dispatched to Minister Woodford. One phase of the incident that tends to show the firm stand taken by the administration is the expedition with which the action was accomplished. Such a matter ordinarily is laid before the cabinet, the views of all its members personally given and the fullest opportunity afforded for discussion. But in this case the Associated Press Bulletin furnished to some members of the cabinet the first information they had that General Lee's service was open to question. Before the cabinet meeting no hint or com-plaint of any kind relating to General Lee had been made.

GROUNDS ARE UNKNOWN.

The grounds on which General Lee's recall was asked are not officially disclosed. It is known, however, that the Spanish government has chafed for some time over Lee's presence in Havana, although this had never taken the form of a definite protest prior to the present time. It be-At that time General Lee escorted Captain Sigsbee on his round of official calls. These were made with due formality, but the Spanish officials took offense when the calls were restricted to General Blanco, Admiral Manterola and the representatives of the military arm of Spain's service and did not include Premier Galvez and his associates of the autonomous cabinet, who represent the new civil regime which Spain is seeking to enforce.

The matter came to the attention of Senthe state department, as suitable amends were made by Captain Sigsbee calling on Dr. Congosto, the civil secretary general

There was like irritation over a dinner given by Consul General Lee to the officers of the Maine. The list of guests on that

occasion is said to have omitted some of the Spanish naval officers and to have in cluded, quite conspicuously, the names of a number of American newspaper correspondents who were regarded by the Spanish officials at Havana as antagonistic to them. This also came to the attention of the officials here, but was not made the basis for any action, but rather of unofficial Spanish criticism of General Lee's general mode of procedure.

Within recent days it has been under-stood by officials here that the feeling against General Lee has been smoothed over, and the request for his recall was for that reason in the nature of a complete sur-There are circumstances, however, which clearly disclose the grounds for the recall, although it is not known that Spain has made any exact specification of com-plaint. Since the Maine disaster a report as been circulated that General Lee held the personal opinion that the explosion was due to external cause. No official report of this character was ever sent to Washington so far as is known. But the mere circulation of the report at Madrid at-tributing such views to General Lee has been the source of much feeling in Spanish official circles.

The press dispatches from Madrid also disclose that General Lee is held accountable at the Spanish capital for the project of the purchase of Cuba by the United States from Spain, as well as for a general sentiment of sympathy toward the insurgents. The suggestion of the "Imparcial," a leading government organ, that the next session of the cortes will consider the case of General Lee shows the strong influences which induced the Sagasta cabinet to ask his recall.

In this connection the fact is noted that Senor Dupuy de Lome is due in Spain at Senor Dupuy de Lome is due in Spain at this time. His enforced retirement on a demand by the United States is felt to have awakened a counter sentiment at Madrid which finds expression against Consul General Lee. There is little doubt also that such advice as Senor Dupuy de Lome would give to the government or to the press in public in Madrid would not be conducive toward the retention of Gen be conducive toward the retention of Gen. Lee. There is little doubt, however, that the main cause of Spain's action is the sympathy General Lee has shown for, the Cuban sufferers.

DIDN'T LIKE HIS CHARITY WORK. It is known that his active and open sympathy with the people who have suf-fered so greatly during the present insurrection. American citizens as well as native Cubans, has not been accepted by the

ceived no instructions on the subject, and formal excuse for the dismissal of a conwas in complete ignorance of the demands | sular officer, according to international law. These officers are not endowed usually with diplomatic privileges, and they exist entirely by the sufferance of the nations to which they are sent. In their case it is not necessary nor usual to request their home governments to recall them. They live officially only through an exexquatur granted by the government to which they are accredited, and this may be withdrawn at any moment.

So Consul General Lee may be dismissed from his post at the pleasure of the Spanish government and this would not violate any section of international law. But he is in one respect unique, in that he is endowed with semi-diplomatic powers by the wish of our government and by the consent of the Spanish government. The request of the Spanish government for his recall may therefore be regarded as tantamount to a demand for the recall of an objectionable minister--such, for instance, as was Senor Dupuy de Lome.

There must be some substantial or satisfactory reason for such a demand in such cases, and as those presented against Gen. Lee probably were confined to the acts he has so far performed with the full sanction and approval of President McKinley, the demand was not entertained, as is clearly shown in the formal statement given ou by assistant Secretary Day. Under such circumstances the incident would close unless Spain took the decisive step of insisting upon Gen. Lee's recall, and, this failing. giving him his exequatur.

Both Government's Back Down.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—The unexpected could not happen, it was thought in Washington after reading the papers this morning. The news the papers contained caused anything and everything to be expected. It was felt President McKinley had said the last word in diplomacy when he dictated the declination of Spain's requests for consul general Lee's recall and for the forwarding of American alms to the Cuban reconcentrados in merchantmen in-stead of warships. Talk was thought to be at an end and warlike action of some

sort next in order. Announcement of a hostile outlook by Spain would have caused no surprise. The surprise came, indeed, later in the day, from exactly the opposite direction, when it was announced that Spain had dropped the subject of Lee's withdrawal.

Meanwhile events hurried on at the Meanwhile events nurried on at the White House and the capitol confirming the belief that the long-expected rupture with Spain was no longer a possible future contingency, but an immediate certainty. The Republican leaders of House and Senting with the continuous ate had early morning consultation with the President and members of the cabinet.

Before the House met at noon the most significant result of these consultations was made apparent by the announcement that chairman Cannon, of the House appropriations committee, one of those who had been called in conference by the President during the morning, had drawn up a resolution placing at the disposal of the President \$50,000,000 to be expended at his discretion for the nation's defense.

FIRST STEP TOWARD WAR. This was the first legislative step taken openly in the direction of war. At any earlier stage of the sparring with Spain the Concluded on page 4.

regular trains until Saturday, April 2nd, inclusive.

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EXECUTOR'S NOTICE. — Letters tes-Lamentary on the estate of James Henderson, late of Benner township, 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 known the same without delay. CLEMENT DALE, Atty. Atty. MARGARET HENDERSON, 43-6-6t Executors

A UDITOR'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 if practicable of the funds of said Trust estate or of such part thereof to and among those legally entitled to have and to receive the same; or in case it should be ascertained that it is not practicable 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 such course 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, where and when all parties in interest shall be heard.

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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.

HARRY KELLER, Att'y.

D. C. HALL, 43-7-64

Fleming, Pa. In order to afford the residents of Williamsport, Wilkesbarre, Sunbury, Harrisburg and neighboring cities in Central Pennsylvania an opportunity to avail themselves of the peculiar advantages of a personally-conducted tour to Washington, the D. C. HALL, Fleming, Pa.

Pennsylvania railroad company has arranged for a four-day tour to the national capitol on Monday, March 29th.

Special train will leave Williamsport at A PPLICATION FOR CHARTER.—No-A PPLICATION 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 these 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. 12.40 p. m., Wilkesbarre at 10.15 a. m., Sunbury 1.55 p. m., Mt. Carmel 11.30 a. m., Harrisburg 3.30 p. m., stopping at the principal intermediate stations and at York. Connecting train leaves Bellefonte at 6.30 a. m. Returning, special train will leave Washington at 3.40 p. m., Thursday, March 31st. Passengers from the Shamokin division and L. and T. branch will use regular trains from Washington returning. All tickets will be good to return also on

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