

FARM NOTES.

The Influence of Width of Tire on Draft of Wagons.

Tests of the draft of wide and narrow tired wagons have been made at this station during the past two years on macadam, gravel and dirt roads in all conditions, and on meadows, pastures, and plowed fields, both wet and dry. The draft has been determined by means of a self-recording dynamometer. The net load was in every trial the same, namely, 2,000 pounds. Contrary to public expectation, in a large majority of cases the draft was materially less when tires six inches in width were used than when the tests were made with tires of standard width—one and one half inches. The following is a summary of the results:

1. On macadam street, as an average of the two trials made, a load of 2,515 pounds could have been hauled on the broad tires with the same draft that a load of 2,000 pounds required on the narrow tires.

2. Gravel road. In all conditions of the gravel road, except wet and sloppy on top, the draft of the broad-tired wagon was very much less than that of the narrow-tired wagon. Averaging the six trials, a load of 2,482 pounds could be hauled on the broad tires with the same draft required for a load of 2,000 pounds on the narrow tires.

3. Dirt road. (a) When dry, hard, and free from ruts and dust, 2,530 pounds could have been hauled on the broad tires with the same draft required for 2,000 pounds on the narrow tires. (b) When the surface was covered with two or three inches of very dry, loose dust the results were unfavorable to the broad tire. The dust on the road in each of these trials was unusually deep. (c) On clay road, muddy and sticky on the surface and firm underneath, the results were uniformly unfavorable to the broad tires. (d) On clay road, with mud deep, and drying on top, or dry on top and spongy underneath, a large number of tests showed uniformly favorable to the broad tire. The difference amounted to from fifty-two to sixty-one per cent, or about 3,200 pounds could have been hauled on the broad tires with the same draft required to draw 2,000 pounds on the narrow tires.

In this condition of road the broad tires show their greatest advantage. As the road dries and becomes firmer, the difference between the draft of the broad and narrow tires gradually diminishes until it reaches about twenty-five to thirty per cent on dry, level, smooth dirt, gravel, or macadam road, in favor of the broad tire. On the other hand, as the mud becomes softer and deeper the difference between the draft of the two types of wagons rapidly diminishes, until the condition is reached when the mud adheres to both sets of wheels; here the advantages of the broad tires ceases entirely, and the narrow tires pull materially lighter. (e) Clay road, surface dry, with deep ruts cut by the narrow tires in the ordinary use of the road. In every trial the first run of the broad tire over the narrow tire ruts has shown a materially increased draft when compared with that of the narrow tire run in its own rut. The second run of the broad tires in the same track, where the rut is not deep, completely eliminated this disadvantage, and showed a lighter draft for the broad tire than the narrow tire showed in the first run. Where the ruts were eight inches deep with rigid walls, three runs of the broad tires in its own track over the rut were required to eliminate the disadvantage. Three runs of the broad tire over this track have in all cases been sufficient, however, to so improve the road surface that both the broad and narrow tired wagons passed over this road with less draft than the narrow tires did in the original ruts. In addition to the saving of draft, the road was made very much more comfortable and pleasant for the users of light vehicles and pleasure carriages by the few runs of the six-inch tire. Summing up all the tests on dirt roads, it appears that there are but three conditions on which the broad tires draw heavier than the narrow tires, namely, (1) when the road is sloppy, muddy, or sticky on the surface, and firm or hard underneath; (2) when the surface is covered with a very deep, loose dust, and hard underneath; (3) when the mud is very deep and so sticky that it adheres to the wheels on both kinds of wagons. It appears that the dust must be extraordinarily deep to show a higher draft for the broad than for the narrow tires. The three conditions just named, therefore, are somewhat unusual and of comparatively short duration. Through a majority of days in the year, and at times when the dirt roads are most used, and when their use is most imperative, the broad-tired wagons pull materially lighter than the narrow-tired wagons.

4. A large number of tests on meadows, pastures, stubble land, corn ground, and plowed ground in every condition, from dry, hard, and firm to very wet and soft, show without a single exception a large difference in draft in favor of the broad tires. This difference ranged from seventeen to 130 per cent.

5. It appears that six inches is the best width of tire for a combination farm and road wagon, and that both axles should be the same length, so that the front and hind wheels will run in the same track.—Report of Kansas State Board of Agriculture.

Pasteurizing milk is a very simple process, the operator to be careful of the temperature, however, which is very important. When milk is boiled the natural flavor is destroyed and some persons object to it. Milk is also injured to a certain extent by boiling. To pasteurize milk procure long-neck bottles, which must be scrupulously clean, pour in the milk and plug the tops with cotton wool, which excludes all germs. Place the bottles in a deep pan or other vessel, and heat to the temperature of 158 degrees, using a thermometer. If the temperature reaches 160 degrees the milk will have the odor of being boiled. Keep the milk heated for half an hour. The cotton stoppers need not be removed until the milk is desired for use. The bottles containing the milk may be placed in a refrigerator or some other cool receptacle. Milk so prepared can be kept for two or three days. To sterilize milk it must be boiled, hence pasteurization is a different process.

To hasten the growth of melons work the young plants and then apply about a tablespoonful of nitrate of soda around them, raking it into the top soil. As soon as a shower comes and dissolves the nitrate the plants will at once take a new start.

To grow large beets use lime on the soil. Experiments made last year demonstrated that lime gave better results on beets than did some of the best prepared fertilizers. This does not apply to sugar beets, but to those grown for stock and for the table. As lime is cheap, farmers should give it a trial on beets.

A Ruined Dynasty.

Young King Alfonso the Heir of a Long Line of Misfortune and Disaster.

It is one of the ironies of fate that the boy king of Spain should be an object of especial commiseration. His position is at once the most highly favored and the most pitiable. In theory a king, his own mother exercising the prerogatives of the crown pending his majority, both are liable at any moment to be obliged to flee for their lives. The son is a Bourbon, the mother a Hapsburg, and the double flight would be a double climax of royal disaster.

The first Bourbon of prominence was Constantine of France. The first of the family to wear a crown was Henry IV. of France. That was late in the 16th century. For two centuries all went well with the Bourbon dynasty. It seemed perfectly secure on the French throne, and early in the 18th century the family branched out and became the royal house of Spain also. But when the French revolution came it was the Bourbon Louis XVI. who was beheaded, and it was his son and heir, the Dauphin, about whose disappearance so much mystery has always clung. He may be set down as the royal Charles Ross of history. From that time on the Bourbons have experienced the truth of the familiar aphorism about the head that wears the crown. The first Napoleon was succeeded by a Bourbon, whose interrupted reign was more of an aggravation than a satisfaction. Then when the revolution of 1848 broke it found a collateral member of the Bourbon family, Louis Philippe, the French throne. Fate seemed to take special delight in punishing the crowned head of the family.

The Bourbons of Spain were hardly less unfortunate. When Napoleon reached out and took the Spanish crown to bestow it on his eldest brother, Joseph, it was a Bourbon who was uncrowned. About the same time the royal head of the Bourbon branch of the Bourbon family was also dethroned by Napoleon. In that case, too, there was restoration, but the unity of Italy eventually wiped out that branch of the Bourbons as a factor in royalty. No other family tree has borne so much bitter fruit.

The queen regent of Spain is a Hapsburg. Not quite as old as the Bourbons, that family, too, has had a series of kings of the Spanish throne, holding on to it until the line ended with an idiot. Instead of raising the Bonapartes of royal dignity by dethroning the reigning house, as in the case of the Bourbons, Napoleon's policy toward the Hapsburgs was alliance by marriage. Poor Josephine was divorced that he might marry a Hapsburg. The son born of that marriage died young and thus disappointed that hope. It was a Hapsburg who half a century later, conspired with the last of the Napoleons to establish an empire in Mexico. Maximilian and Carlotta enjoyed for a season the satisfaction of founding an imperial branch of the Hapsburg family. The execution of the husband and the far more tragic fate of the wife were a terrible blow to the Hapsburgs. Poor Carlotta still lives, a hopeless maniac. A thousand deaths could not equal in suffering her miseries. The dead are at rest, but the insane are under the whip and scourge of a mind distraught.

Nor did the sorrows of the Hapsburgs stop there. Maximilian, the emperor's brother, fell shot to death by Mexican bullets; the Crown Prince Rudolph, the emperor's son, fell shot to death by his own hand. The kindly old father has never recovered from the shock; neither has the mother. The nephew who was subsequently designated as the heir of the throne is slowly dying of consumption. He has little prospect of coming to the throne. The boy, Alfonso XIII., who seems now likely to be the last of the Bourbons on a throne, has in the Hapsburg queen regent at his side a fit companion in disaster.

THE MURDER OF A FORMER CENTRE COUNTMAN IN THE FAR WEST.—Some time ago the Watchman published an account of the killing of Valentine S. Hoy, formerly of this county, while in pursuit of a gang of cattle thieves who had raided his ranch in Wyoming Territory. Since then two of the outlaws, Daniel Lant and Harry Tracy have been captured, the particulars of which we find in the Salt Lake Tribune and as they come from Mr. J. S. Hoy, a brother of the murdered cattle raiser, who is also a native of this county, will no doubt be read with interest by the many who knew the family before moving West. That paper says:

Little graphic description has come out of the incidents surrounding the murder of Valentine S. Hoy, the recovery of his body from the rocks, the pursuit and capture of the Powder Springs desperadoes and the meeting of summary justice to one of the gang, but the bare relation of facts has stirred the blood of three States.

Yesterday the Tribune received from J. S. Hoy, the brother of the murdered rancher, a letter dated at Rock Springs, March 7th. Though treating hastily of the events of the preceding week, the contents bearing the added interest of coming from one most deeply interested in the affair and most eager for vengeance presented no evidence of exaggeration. The writer had just arrived in Rock Springs with his brother's body.

V. S. Hoy, he said, was shot from behind a rock near the top of the mountain, the murderer being only six feet away. The shot was instantly fatal and Hoy sank down on a rock in a posture half kneeling half sitting, leaning a little forward, with his face resting near his left hand on a flat rock in front. "He was there," says the letter, "under the shadow of a great rock for forty-eight hours. The walls of Ladore canyon rise 2000 feet on both sides of Green river; the mountains are precipitous and covered with cedar and pine. It was impossible to bring the dead man's body down the way he went up and it was forty-eight hours before we got him, and then only by the use of ropes and men climbing and pulling, we got him 100 yards up the mountain side to where our horses were. We hauled the body on a horse and so packed it five miles to a waiting buckboard. It took two days and nights to get the body to Rock Springs, where it was taken in charge by the Masons and sent to Fremont, Neb., for burial.

THE CHASE OF THE OUTLAWS. In his account of the pursuit of the outlaws Mr. Hoy gives much credit to the volunteers and officers. He says: "In answer to our request for help from Ashley valley the citizens responded nobly, riding all night, and in forty-eight hours seventy-five men were scattered over the country from Ladore canyon to Powder Springs, a distance of sixty-eight miles."

"Soon after the killing," Mr. Hoy continues, "the three outlaws, Dave Lant, Harry Tracy and P. I. Johnson, left the scene of the murder and started in the direction of Powder Springs. About the hour of the killing another of the gang (Bennett) came upon the posse and was promptly arrested and shackled. The next morning he was taken by twenty masked men from the deputy, and while the deputy, with a sack over his head, was guarded the outlaw was hung to the cross-beam of a corral gate. While he was dying they dug his grave and then burying him they disappeared."

"Bennett," says Mr. Hoy, "was so handy

with a gun that he thought no man or set of men dared to attempt to arrest him, and he had threatened to kill nearly every man in the valley. One man he had disliked in particular, and said he intended to 'shoot off an arm and a leg to see how he could move around.'"

"On the day of the lynching the trail of the three fugitives was taken up and all points from which they could get horses and provisions were watched, it being the intention to starve and freeze them out."

DETAILS OF THE CAPTURE. Here follows the recital of the capture: "On Friday evening they were captured near the Colorado line, six or seven miles south of Powder Springs. They presented a sorry appearance—their boots were worn and their feet were tied and wrapped in overalls and gunnysacks. Johnson, when ordered, put his hands up, but Lant and Tracy ran into a gulch and showed fight. A few shots brought Lant out of the gulch with hands up, but Tracy covered him with a revolver and told him if he did not get back he would blow a hole through him. Lant got back. A few shots and the robbers and murderers consented to make a treaty with their pursuers and asked 'if they were officers.' If so they would surrender, but they did not propose to give themselves up to a crazy lot of sheepherders, cowpunchers and such like hobos to be murdered."

The delivery of the criminals to the officials has already been told in the dispatches. Mr. Hoy says it would be useless to send militia into the infested region. The desperadoes must be hunted as wild animals and he thinks a thousand dollars' reward for each of them, dead or alive, would capture the last one within a year.

The published descriptions of "The Home of the Gang," he says, "is manufactured in the weird imagination of the writer." "The 'Roost' at Powder Springs consists of a corral and a dugout, which is the only summer resort and is at present tenanted—these outlaws are birds of passage.

In conclusion says Mr. Hoy, "For the information of the others of the '400 bandit' gentry we will say that in the future it will be best for you to seek some more congenial climate. In the future we intend to make it our business to get rid of you as we did of Bennett."

Valentine S. Hoy was a grandson of Henry Hoy, who at one time owned Hoy's Gap, in Marion township, this county, including several mills, a number of farms and a store. His father was Henry Hoy, Jr., who died in 1855, leaving a wife and six children. His family moved to Walker, Wisconsin, in 1858, and shortly after the death of Mrs. Hoy, which occurred a few years after going West, two of the boys returned to this county. J. S. and V. S. were taken to Montana by their uncle on their mother's side, who was killed by the Indians after being there but a short time. The boys remained a while working and saving their money until able to buy some stock and start a ranch, when they moved to the South Pass country. Their business prospered, and in 1872 V. S. located at Brown's Park, Colorado. He continued to make money until he became one of the wealthiest and best known stock raisers in the territory. He married in Fremont, Neb., making his home most of his time there, at Rock Springs, Wyoming, and at the ranch. He left two children, a girl and a boy. He was a first cousin of John and Amos Garbrick, Hezekiah Hoy, Mrs. John Rishel, Mrs. Michael Corman and Mrs. Samuel Fravel, all residents of this county. The Tribune in closing its notice of him, says: "He was a man in a hundred, and it might be said a thousand. He was devoid of fear. He had an indomitable will, possessed with an inexhaustible supply of energy, always did more than his share of work in camp, on field, a restless, tireless man, who seemed to wear out when he rested. He was always on the lead—just as he was leading the posse when he was killed. Tracy said Johnson shot him, and when he came near enough to know who he was Johnson said: 'There's V. S. Hoy; he is always leading some posse after the boys, and he is a pretty good man to kill.'"

Of late years business troubles worried him and to pursue a gang of outlaws seemed like a tonic to his overtaxed nerves and relieved his mind from things that preyed on his mind and could only be forgotten by something exciting. The bullet that ended his life gave him the first rest he ever had."

—The revolutionary war cost \$15,193,703 and 30,000 lives; the war of 1812, \$107,159,000 and 2,000 lives; the Indian war and other minor wars, \$1,000,000,000 and 49,000 lives, and the war between the states \$8,500,000,000 and 544,000 lives.

—The Patton Courier very positively denies that the Patton coal company, at Patton, received an order from the navy department for 300,000 tons of coal, as is being circulated throughout the country and in the newspapers.

WISE MEN KNOW.—It is folly to build upon a poor foundation, either in architecture or in health. A foundation of sand is insecure, and to decaden symptoms by narcotics or nerve compounds is equally dangerous and deceptive. The true way to build up health is to make your blood pure, rich and nourishing by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla. Hood's Pills act easily and promptly on the liver and bowels. Cure sick headache.

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A FINE DISPLAY. That is the object of this announcement, to call attention of the public to the large, complete, select assortment of New Furniture just received and awaiting your inspection at my new store, recently opened in the room formerly occupied by McKee's Hardware store, Allegheny street, Bellefonte.

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F. E. NAGINEY, Proprietor.

Some Family Remedies.

Suggestions for the Treatment of Every Day Complaints.

Cholera infantum and other bowel troubles are quite common among babies during the summer months, and the number of fatalities from this cause is very great. Let his diet be as simple and nourishing as possible, excluding cake, rich pastry, vegetables and any other indigestible food. Keep the child comfortable. Flannel underclothing is usually needed in the morning and evening, but it will do no harm to remove it two or three hours during the heat of the day. When the first symptoms of the dread disease appear there will be very little appetite. Do not persuade the child to eat, for a spare diet is better for a few days than medicine. Brown rice in the oven, grind and prepare it like coffee. When it is cold it is ready to use, and the baby may be allowed to drink as much as he likes whenever he is thirsty. This remedy often effects a cure without medicine.

When the children go barefooted during the summer it is not uncommon for them to step on a rusty nail, inflicting a painful and sometimes a dangerous wound. Many cases of lockjaw have been the result of accidents of that kind. Bind a piece of fat bacon on the wound, and allow it to remain a day or two. The injured member will usually heal rapidly, and the patient will feel no bad effects from it. Borax is a simple but very effective remedy for many things. A solution of borax and water will cure cankered sore mouth in adults as well as children. Wash the mouth with it, and gargle a little in the throat. Unlike many remedies prescribed for such things, it is entirely harmless. A wash made of one-half drachm of borax and three ounces of camphor water is the best remedy I have ever found for sore and inflamed eyes. Put three drops in each eye, opening and closing them rapidly, so it will extend over the entire surface.

Trush is a common and very painful disease of babyhood. Mix eight parts of honey and one part borax, and wash the mouth with it. It will prevent the disease if used in time, or will cure it after the disease has been contracted.

Bathe a bruised or strained joint with water of the temperature that is most agreeable to the patient. If there is any fever, cold water will feel better, but in most cases cloths wrung out of water that is as hot as can be borne will afford relief in a short time.

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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 Courtwright Tin Shingles and all kinds of tin and iron roofing.

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