

Bellefonte, Pa., May 19, 1899.

FARM NOTES.

This is the season when a sharp tool saves labor and expense, especially the lawn mower and wheel hoe.

Chas. D. Woods says that dehorning with potash is done by clipping the hair away from around the buttons, moistening the end of the potash slightly, and rubbing one embryo horn for four or five seconds, then moistening the potash again and rubbing the other horn in the same manner.

Ropy milk is a serious trouble with many dairymen. Dr. E. M. Michener says that in his practice it is very common to find herbs in which the ropy milk trouble has existed for some months, or in a few cases two or more years.

During the past two months he has been treating one stable, hoping to get some good results from disinfectants. It seems almost certain that the cause is infection by bacteria, and that they gain entrance to the gland through the teats. On general principles it is correct to give close attention to sanitary condition of stables, especially the floor and manure troughs.

Infectious cows should be separated if possible. The milk should be allowed to stand on the floor or beddled, but milked into some vessel and removed at once. Infected cows should be milked by separate milker if possible, and when not possible, should be milked after all the others are milked.

Disinfection of stables after thorough cleansing and refilling of stalls with new earth floors.

Treatment, inject into each infected quarter one ounce of water (previously boiled), and to which has been added ten (10) drops pure creolin, once daily.

The water used for this injection must be perfectly clean and free from sediment; the vessel containing it of porcelain or glass, and perfectly clean glass or hard-rubber syringe used.

Dr. Michener has had very fair results from treatment, but the prevention is of far greater importance.

According to reports of the Kansas Experiment Station, a large proportion of the trees that are lost in resetting die because they have been injured when they were taken up. Without a good root or stem a tree can make but little progress in growth.

In digging up trees the surface soil should be removed to the root system, then a trench dug around the tree outside the mass of roots; then by cutting under the roots with a sharp spade on each side the tree may be loosened from the soil with a good supply of young growing roots.

If the tree is large the trench must be made around the roots to the depth of the lowest, and the roots gradually loosened and freed from the soil. No matter how carefully a tree is dug, many of the young feeding roots will be injured or destroyed.

Thus only a small amount of sap can be supplied to the branches and buds, which nevertheless continue to evaporate a large amount of water, thus the tree often starts very slowly and sometimes fails entirely.

By removing the branches and buds in proportion to the injury of the roots a balance is maintained. All injured roots should be cut off clean with a knife and the wounds of large roots should be painted over with some waterproof covering.

When trees are planted the roots should have a fine, mellow bed of soil, which should be pressed firmly in contact with every fibre, leaving no air space around them, and all should be spread out in natural position. The soil should be pressed very firmly around all the roots, so that the new roots will be encouraged to start a rapid growth.

If the tree is planted in the same soil in which the tree was taken, the tree should be set the same depth as it was before it was removed. If the soil is heavier, the tree should be shallower; if lighter, it should be placed deeper.

The surface of the soil which is over the roots should be fine and light, because the capillarity is then broken up and the moisture cannot escape.

Pruning is the one subject upon which there is not only a general disagreement but upon which each individual appears to differ from all other individuals. Whoever has employed professional pruners or tree butchers, as they should more aptly be called, knows that these disagree worse than any others. They disagree viciously in fact. And yet the truth remains that good trees in a good season will bear however they are pruned. Common sense, a knowledge of the trees' habits and of the climate of the place is about as good a guide as there is, we think, but are not sure that all authorities will agree in the following: Cut out dead wood. Cut limbs that cross or that are going to pinch. Try to see a year ahead so not to have cut out large limbs. When compelled to cut large limbs cut them close, pare the cut with a sharp knife and wax it.

Keep shade for the trunk and main limbs, especially on a southern exposure, but let the sun shine where fruit is expected to grow. Head as low as possible and yet leave space for tenms to get over. Everything close so that it will heal over. Cut last year's wood about a quarter of an inch from the bud that is to grow; if cut too close the bud may dry out and die. A poor, sickly tree on thin soil, if vigorously cut back, will make what appears to be a thrifty growth but when the top has caught up with what root system there is it will stop. There is no profit in such trees, but an occasional one on a poor spot in the orchard can be kept looking decently by this method. A poor tree on good ground probably has root knot or some other root disease, which should be investigated.

In shaping young trees think how the limbs are going to look when they get their growth, and try not to leave what will grow together or interfere. Never cut anything without some definite reason for it. There are not now many entirely unskilled orchardists in the business. If such as there are will read these directions and then spend a day visiting orchards near them where pruning is going on, pruning some while they stay if permitted, they will be ready to go to work on their own orchards and are not likely to go far amiss. There can be no general detailed rules for pruning. Each variety is a study by itself, and within certain limits each tree must be treated individually.

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FOR AND ABOUT WOMEN.

Helen Gould's income is the largest of any unmarried woman in the country. She does not spend much on herself. On churches and charities she spends \$100,000 a year.

The advanced fashionable has discarded the pompadour—which, by the way, is arranged without a rat nowadays—and is wearing in its place a large, loosely coiled chignon arranged at the nape of the neck and confined by an invisible net. Combs at the sides of the head hold the hair from the face in large puffs. Very pretty is this style of coiffure when shaded by a porpkie or mushroom hat.

If you take the best possible care of your teeth there is nothing more to be said. If just before going to bed you give them a thorough cleaning with dental floss or fine rubber bands, removing every particle of food lodged between the teeth, you are making a good beginning. Proceed in the good work by rinsing the mouth with water in which a little antiseptic mixture has been placed. In the morning use a pure powder and a moderately stiff brush which is kept scrupulously clean. Once in awhile it is wise to squeeze a few drops of lemon juice on to the brush, as it will remove the yellow tint and keep the teeth free from tartar. Twice a year visit your dentist and have your teeth and gums thoroughly examined. A little break in the enamel means mischief, although it seldom causes pain—that comes later when decay strikes the pulp of the tooth. The dentist will discover it and attend to it and save you pain and money. I know that the tendency towards putting off disagreeable things, but is it wise?

If you bite threads, crack nuts and use your teeth in other careless ways, you must expect accidents. They will occur if you do not expect them. The teeth will hold their own against the work nature has put out for them, but we cannot expect them to do more than their own nature yields. Enamel is brittle and that is all the protection a tooth has, so we must guard it with care, keep it clean with harmless preparations and look after our general health. The teeth are fed with the same blood which gives us a clear skin or one blotched and disfigured. It will leave disease in the teeth as in the lungs or the other organs.

Many women feel much discontent when contrasting their dressing with other women's, thinking that their clothes are not nearly so becoming nor stylish, although they cost them quite as much, if not more. This is particularly noticeable where many women congregate, as at the summer resorts. The whole secret of the effectively dressed woman is in studying the appropriate thing for the occasion and the style gown that is becoming to herself. Hence, perhaps, a few ideas as to what should be worn morning, afternoon and evening during the summer will not be out of place.

The piece de resistance of a woman's summer wardrobe these days is the shirt-waist. First, for early morning wear, four or six well-made shirt-waists of light gingham, percale or madras are a necessity, particularly as most women now go awheel in the early summer mornings. Then, for afternoon wear, the shirt-waist of white India or Jaconet are the prettiest. For evening wear at the seashore, mountains, or even at home, some fancy taffeta or satin shirt-waists should be in every wardrobe. White shirt-waists are in greater favor than ever this summer, so a cream or lead white should take precedence, although the parti-shades like lavender, pink and light blue are used considerably.

A jabot of soft lace at the neck of the white one relieves their too trying effect and makes them more becoming. Crystal buttons, with crystal sleeve links to match, appear on the latest of these fancy shirt-waists. A ribbon or a fancy silk stock is comme il faut.

A pretty gingham gown is just the thing for morning, or, if a trifle more elaborate, for afternoon as well. A great deal of Estebanburg in various widths, a profusion of Valenciennes lace, bands of pique and Hamburg are used on this year's gingham gowns. But when all is said and done, all the other wash materials must stand aside for pique and organdie—pique for morning, organdie for evening.

The woman with the pique tailor-made, with tunic skirt, a white pique skirt and shirt-waist, a woolen tailor-made, a nicely-trimmed black fishnet skirt, a stylish white taffeta shirt-waist, and two organdie gowns for evening, can go anywhere and everywhere and feel herself well, properly and tastefully dressed. Black pique for skirts is having great vogue just now and looks very smart with white shirt-waists. If you object to the sombre effects for mid-summer wear, heavy white insertion in serpentine, straight rows or Vandykes, is pretty and stylish.

Then with a sailor, a nose hat, plain for utility and a fancy one for fest, a coeching parasol for mornings and a beffuffed one for dress, together with different ribbons stocks and girdles, the summer wardrobe would be complete.

Nothing is more trying among the smaller ills of life than to have clothing and furs and carpets eaten by moths. Very often articles are not put away soon enough in the spring; the eggs are already laid in the stuffs before they are packed, and hatch in the profound darkness in which they revel.

There is a general impression that camphor or pepper or moth balls keep away moths, but it is not so. They do not in the least object to odors, and why such stuff is used at all is really a mystery. Buffalo bugs seem really to thrive on camphor, and to find especially congenial quarters in cedar shelves or closets or trunks.

Every article should be carefully brushed—all the pockets turned inside out, brushed, and then turned smoothly back again, and every spot of every description carefully cleaned—for moths always seize upon a spot of any sort as a particularly choice morsel. Each garment should be folded separately and very smoothly and wrapped in old linen or cotton sheets, or parts of them.

Newspaper is an excellent thing to fold things in, as for some reason moths particularly object to it. The chests that things are to be packed away in should be carefully wiped out perfectly clean with a wet cloth, so that not a particle of dust lingers. It is well to spread a large old sheet over the open trunk and push it down, leaving the surplus outside, and then to fold that over when the trunk is packed, for even one moth miler, if it slips in, may undo all your work and care. Never leave a trunk open a moment, after it has been wiped out, before packing it.

Very valuable furs should be examined and beaten every two or three weeks at the outside. It is a great deal of trouble and a great deal of care to do all this, but people must pay for the possession and must so regard the care. Never trust to a cedar closet for keeping valuable woollens or furs.

A Mysterious Shadow.

In the fall of 1897 I was trapping and hunting on a small tributary of the Colorado river. My camp was situated on the west side of a large bluff. High up on this bluff was a large flat rock about 50 or 90 feet square. The face of the rock looked as smooth as if it had been dressed by the hand of man. On bright days the sun shone on the rock from a little after 12 o'clock until 3:30 in the evening. Exactly at 1:15 o'clock a shadow would make its appearance on this rock exactly like that of a hunter dressed in the garb usually worn by hunters of early times—fringed hunting shirt, cap, leggings, and moccasins and gun. The shadow appeared to be nearly 8 or 9 feet high, and it was so plain in every detail that it was hard to believe that it was not painted by the hand of some skillful artist. Now the strange part of this apparition was that so far as I could discover there was no object on the sunward side of the bluff to cause the appearance. Who can give an explanation of this strange phenomenon?

YOU CAN'T GET RESTED.—Because that tired feeling is not the result of exertion. It is due to the unhealthy condition of your blood. This vital fluid should give nourishment to every organ nerve and muscle. But it cannot do this unless it is rich and pure. That is what you want to cure that tired feeling—pure, rich blood. Hood's Sarsaparilla will help you "get rested." It will give you pure, rich blood, give you vigor and vitality and brace you up so that you may feel well all through the coming summer. If you have never tried Hood's Sarsaparilla, do so now, and see how it energizes and vitalizes your whole system.

"Mabel," said a caller to the minister's little daughter, "does your father ever preach the same sermon twice?" "Yes, I think he does," answered Mabel, "but he talks loud and soft in different places the second time, so it doesn't sound the same at all to an outsider."

BUCKLE'S ARNICA SALVE.—The best salve in the world for cuts, bruises, sores, ulcers, salt rheum, fever sores, tetter, chapped hands, chilblains, corns, and all skin eruptions, and positively cures piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by F. Fette Green.

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CHAS. H. FLETCHER.

BEARS THE SIGNATURE OF

ALWAYS BOUGHT

IN USE FOR OVER 30 YEARS.

THE PENN CHEMICAL WORKS, PHILADELPHIA.

Free Trip to the Sea Shore.

TEN DAY'S TRIP TO THE SEA SHORE FREE OF COST.

ATLANTIC CITY, CAPE MAY, OCEAN GROVE, OR ASBURY PARK.

AN UNPRECEDENTED OFFER FOR A SUMMER OUTING.

A 10 DAYS TRIP.

A FIVE DAYS TRIP.

RAILROAD FARE.

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A Silent Romance.

Deaf and Dumb Girl Going to Australia to Wed.

A sequel to a pretty little romance, which had its inception years ago in the Minnesota school for the deaf and dumb at Fairbault, has just developed in the departure from St. Cloud for Australia of Miss Pearl French, the 22-year-old daughter of J. S. French, a well-known citizen of the western city. Immediately upon arrival there Miss French will become the bride of a young man named Eddy, who, like herself, is a deaf mute.

Bride and groom 11 years ago were pupils together at the Fairbault State school, and after leaving school corresponded. Eddy is the son of an advent missionary in Australia, who went from Battle Creek, Mich., years ago. With his mother he visited St. Cloud last summer, when the courtship actively began which will end so happily upon the arrival of the next steamer from San Francisco.

Miss French will make the trip unattended. Extensive arrangements have been made for her safe arrival there.

Spouting.

W. H. MILLER, BELLEFONTE, PA.

Repairs Spouting and supplies New Spouting.

Plumbing etc.

CHOOSE YOUR PLUMBER

as you choose your doctor—for effectiveness of work rather than for lowness of price. Judge of our ability as you judge of his—by the work already done.

Many very particular people have judged us in this way, and have chosen us as their plumbers.

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EASY AND QUICK IS SOAP MAKING

WITH BANNER LYE

To make the very best soap, simply dissolve a can of BANNER LYE in cold water; melt 5 lbs. of grease; pour the lye water in the grease; stir, and put aside to set.

FULL DIRECTIONS ON EVERY PACKAGE

BANNER LYE is pulverized. The can may be opened and closed at will, permitting the use of a small quantity at a time. It is just the article needed in every household. It will clean paint floors, marble and tile work, soften water, disinfect sinks, closets, and waste pipes.

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Free Trip to the Sea Shore.

TEN DAY'S TRIP TO THE SEA SHORE FREE OF COST.

ATLANTIC CITY, CAPE MAY, OCEAN GROVE, OR ASBURY PARK.

AN UNPRECEDENTED OFFER FOR A SUMMER OUTING.

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A FIVE DAYS TRIP.

RAILROAD FARE.

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New Advertisements.

MERCANTILE APPRAISEMENT

For 1899. The vendors of foreign and domestic merchandise will take notice that they are appraised and classified by the undersigned, appraiser mercantile and other license tax, for the year 1899, as follows:

Table with columns: CLASS, NAME, BUSINESS, TAX. Lists various merchants and their tax amounts.

New Advertisements.

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New Advertisements.

9 Barnes, Thos. Merchant. 25.75

10 Barber, J. F. & Co. Hardware. 20.75

11 Crissman, S. S. Druggist. 7.75

12 Custer & Norris. Paints & wall paper. 7.75

13 Colorado Store Co. Groceries. 10.75

14 Davis, C. H. Jeweler. 7.75

15 Decatur Store Co. Merchants. 10.75

16 DeWitt Bros. Oil & Gas. Wholesale. 7.75

17 Deakin, Thos. Restaurant. 5.75

18 Emery, Harry. Grocer. 7.75

19 Fleming, J. R. Restaurant. 10.75

20 Forney, D. Druggist. 7.75

21 Fryberger, C. T. Hay and Grain. 7.75

22 Giffard, H. Clothier. 7.75

23 Goss, H. J. Grocer. 7.75

24 Graham, H. & Co. Hardware. 13.25

25 Haworth, Jas. Grocer. 7.75

26 Herman, Gerson. Clothier. 10.75

27 Harper, A. W. Confectioner. 7.75

28 Hoffman Bros. Grocer. 7.75

29 Homer, J. E. Grocer. 7.75

30 Hoffer, B. F. Novelties. 7.75

31 Herman, Geo. Merchant. 7.75

32 Jones & Co. Hardware. 13.25

33 Jones & Co. Hardware. 13.25

34 Kessler, L. G. Merchant. 30.75

35 Kellogg, G. M. Tobacconist. 7.75

36 Lehman Joseph. Grocer. 7.75

37 Kitchin, J. W. Grocer. 7.75

38 Marks, A. W. Carpets and Shoes. 13.25

39 McCallahan, T. G. Jeweler. 7.75

40 Mellick, W. M. Druggist. 7.75

41 Murray, Adam. Furniture. 7.75

42 Murray Lumber Co. Lumber. 10.75

43 O'Neil, Richard. Restaurant. 10.75

44 Perks, F. B. Stationer. 7.75

45 Phillips, G. S. Grocer. 7.75

46 Platt, Barber. Wholesale grocer. 10.75

47 Prusick & Gette. Boots & Shoes. 7.75

48 Right, S. S. Jeweler. 7.75

49 Rothrock, O. S. Novelties. 7.75

50 Reeling, J. M. & Co. Jewelers. 7.75

51 Robinson, W. H. Restaurant. 7.75

52 Shafer, S. H. Restaurant. 7.75

53 Schonover Shoe Co. Shoes. 7.75

54 Schwan, J. E. Merchant. 7.75

55 Switzer, L. J. & K. Milliners. 10.75

56 Schmidt, F. R. Merchant. 7.75

57 Stroman, W. A. H. Clothier. 13.25

58 Swift & Co. Wholesale meats. 25.75

59 Thompson, J. C. Billiards and Pool. 60.75

60 Weber, Fred. Grocer. 7.75

61 Wolf, W. Grain & Hay. 7.75

62 Forney, M. D. Meats. 7.75

63 Merrill, W. P. Meats. 7.75

64 Peters, A. L. Meats. 7.75

65 Phillipap's Beef Co. Wholesale meats. 7.75

66 Richards, George. Meats. 7.75

ROCK SPRING.

14 Miller, C. D. Merchant. 7.75

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14 Carlin, W. J. Merchant. 10.75

13 Harter, J. C. Merchant. 10.75

14 Kreamer, G. W. Merchant. 7.75

13 Miller, H. G. Merchant. 10.75

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14 Parker, J. M. Merchant. 7.75

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14 Poorman, Ed. Merchant. 7.75

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14 Reese I. & Sons. Merchants. 7.75

STORMSBURG.

14 Burket, J. G. & Co. Merchants. 7.75

14 Griffin, J. H. Merchant. 7.75

SHINGLETOWN.

14 McMahon, F. R. Merchant. 7.75

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