

Democratic Watchman.

Bellefonte, Pa., July 21, 1899.

FARM NOTES.

Let the horses litter be dry and clean, underneath as well as on top. Standing on hot, fermenting manure makes the hoofs soft and diseased and brings on lameness.

Never allow the old litter to lie under the manger, because the gases given off from it taint the horse's food, and entering the nostrils, irritate them and the lungs, as well as the eyes.

Farm-yard manure varies greatly, its value depending upon the kinds of food eaten by animals, and also upon the absorbent materials used in the heap. One cord of manure should weigh about three tons, and should contain about 27 pounds of nitrogen, 16 pounds of phosphoric acid and 24 pounds of potash. One ton is about a two horse load. A load of one ton is valued at about \$2.

The work of the strawberry leaf roller insect was very noticeable in Kansas strawberry patches during the past summer. Quite often the patches had the appearance of having been scorched in spots by fire. In Kansas there appears to be three distinct broods during one season, each succeeding brood becoming more and more numerous and consequently more destructive. On June 14th the first brood of adults commenced to appear.

Paris green applied to the infested plants at the very first appearance of the worms would be very effective. To determine the earliest appearance of the worms necessitates a very close watching on the part of the fruit grower. After the crop is gathered, now the best time to collect and burn the leaves. Do not purchase plants from infested patches. Where new beds are to be started plow under the old ones; for by this means many of the insects will be buried and destroyed.

There are two forms of potato blight, or rust—the early and the late. There is usually little difficulty in distinguishing between the two. The early blight appears in June or July, and the late in August. The early blight presents numerous sharply outlined, dark brown spots on the leaves. The late blight manifests itself as a progressive withering or dying of the leaves, spreads more rapidly than the early and usually presents a readily seen white, mold-like growth on the underside of the leaves. Both of these diseases are spread by spores. The spores of the late blight are egg shaped.

Repeated experiments have shown that both these diseases may be profitably controlled by spraying with bordeaux mixture.

For early blight on early potatoes Professor Lamson advises to spray when the vines are two-thirds grown or as soon as the disease makes its appearance. Repeat the spraying in about two weeks.

For both early and late blight on late potatoes spray three times—the middle of July, the 1st of August and the middle of August.

The orchardist who suffers severely from the apple tree tent caterpillar must be condemned as careless. The caterpillars may be quite readily located and destroyed while in the eggs; the tents are conspicuous and quickly burned; the young caterpillars yield speedily to arsenicals and the white cocoon shows themselves for destruction. The caterpillars in a nest of ordinary size will consume 2,500 apple leaves in a week, and, as they feed for five or six weeks, those from two or three nests may almost completely strip a tree of its foliage and greatly lower its vitality. They seem to prefer the taste of wild cherry, and this tree was probably their original food plant. All such trees should be carefully watched, as they are liable to be starting points for the invasion of nearby orchards. Next to the wild cherry the caterpillars seek the apple, but they also do considerable damage upon cherry, plum and peach.

From late July until the following spring the insects will be found in the eggs. These eggs are laid in peculiar rings or bands—"chimbles" or "caterpillar belts," some call them—about the smaller twigs. They are covered with a thick layer of glue which makes a glistening protection from the weather. These bands are large enough to be plainly seen and can be easily removed and burned when pruning the trees. The little caterpillars form in the eggs in the summer, but do not hatch until the middle or last of the following April. They soon begin the construction of the well known nests. These are usually placed in some crotch of twigs near the abandoned egg band and are formed by the threads of silk which the caterpillars spin. As the larvae grow and the nest becomes too small another sheet of threads is spun, so that the tent is really a succession of nests, one outside the other. These white or yellow masses of silk are easily destroyed by burning on the tree or by cutting off the twigs and crushing the nest. This should be done in the evening or just before a storm, when the caterpillars have sought shelter.

The caterpillars feed until late in May. Their body color is black, but a prominent white stripe extends the full length of the back. There are also numerous shorter irregular white lines and a row of oval pale blue spots upon each side, while the entire body is thinly covered with long yellowish hairs. The caterpillars, especially when young, can easily be killed by two or three sprayings with some arsenical poison. Birds feeding upon these caterpillars are yellow billed and black billed cuckoos, the black capped chickadee, Baltimore oriole, red eyed and warbling vireos, wren, chipping sparrow, yellow warbler and crow.

The larvae crawl down the trunks of the trees in late May, when they are mature, and arc nearly two inches long. They spin their cocoons on the trunks of trees, where they are protected by the rough bark; in the grasses under the trees; about fences, window casings and the sides of out-buildings. When in masses there is no excuse for not discovering and destroying the cocoons. From these cocoons the reddish brown moths emerge in late June and early July and soon lay the eggs which completes the life cycle. These moths are quite large and are easily distinguishable from all but a few closely related species by the two oblique, nearly parallel bands of white crossing the wings.

If you would get rid of the tent caterpillar protect and encourage birds, destroy egg bands and cocoons and reward children for collecting them, burn out or crush the nests while the caterpillars are in them, spray the trees with Paris green, London purple, green arsenite or arsenite of lime, and last, but not least, see that wild cherry trees, crab apple trees and neglected apple trees along roadsides are kept free from pests or cut down.

FOR AND ABOUT WOMEN.

No other fault is so repulsive in a woman as selfishness. No other virtue shines so resplendently as usefulness. We may grow tired of the wit and the beauty, but we never get half enough of the sunny tempered girl who is willing to share her chocolate and her bean, who is interested in old ladies, and whom the children buzz about like bees above the clover. That's the kind of girl we think of when we make up special parties, and whom we want our brothers and sons to marry.

There's a nevest in shirt waists by the way. It is of sheer, fine white India linen, and it has no yoke. In the back there are three little box plaits and two rows of insertion (it is not quite an inch wide), and down the front there are five plaits, and four rows of the insertion. It has stiff collar and cuffs, and those who only require a new quick receive it with open arms.

And for garden and evening dress! White always. No danger of there not being enough in colors to give the scene sufficient picturesqueness. The only trouble is one can't come down to any one sort, all are so desirable. The two most fetching, however, are lace trimmed. Either an organdie with soft cream Val or one with crisp black chintilly. Young girls, however, should not choose the latter, no matter how seductive its true lover's knot.

To begin with the dining room, the ceiling and upper half of the side walls were of cream-colored paper having delft-blue figures on it, while the lower half of the walls were finished in plain blue cartridge paper, and where the papers met near a picture molding of blue and silver, from which hung numerous pretty paintings. Just above this rod rested a row of delft plates, a Rembrandt head or two and some quaint, old-fashioned blue dishes, producing a very charming effect. The library had green paper, while the same idea was carried out in a sunny bedroom with white paper (on which sprang great crimson roses), plain red cartridge paper and a very narrow gold molding.

Bias and straight-cut folds are in great use on gowns of light cloth, sheer wool, silk, veiling, bunting and tulle. Not only do they finish skirt edges, tunics, jackets, low-cut dress waists, etc., but, laid on above another, they form entire overdresses, underskirts to the knees, boleros, berthas and sleeves. Sometimes the folds are arranged upon the foundation in scallops, in points, in diagonal lines from the waist to arm seams of the bodice or the front panel of the skirt. They are arranged always with a view to the figure and height of the wearer.

Plenty of fresh air will help to make over the poorest complexion. A pretty eyebrow is absolutely necessary to a prettily face. The shampoo to which a pinch of salt of tartar has been added will keep the hair fluffy. There is no subject so full of meaning as beauty's diet. Try a cup of hot water before going to bed if the skin is muddy. Another in the morning, into which has been squeezed the juice of a lemon, will help matters wonderfully. Sometimes a pearly-surfaced skin will become smooth by using a lotion composed of rosemary water, half ounce; glycerine, an ounce; and fifteen drops of carbolic acid.

All stocks, it should be remembered, are now made of the same material as the waist, or else they must be of white simply. White wash silk with plenty of hemstitching gives a cool and light effect over a cotton shirt waist. The stock is worked in a sailor knot with very short loops and long ends, which are wide and pointed, some being finished with a narrow ruffle, others merely hemstitched, while, still others have a knotted fringe made by drawing out the cross threads of the ribbon.

Some of the newest styles. Brilliantly-colored neckwear taking precedence for shirt waist wear. Lace coats for evening wear, most exclusively smart, because of their price. Purple the newest founard—blue having had its day. The fullness at the bottom of the latest skirts far less accentuated than last spring. The separate waist as stylish and as popular as ever. Lace as a trimming raging with unabated popularity. Few toilets complete without a yoked bodice. Yokes on many of the gingham dresses outlined with a circular ruffle in bertha fashion.

If you haven't gotten all your summer frocks out of the way, "list to this, lady!" Many have hesitated about an overskirt in black, orash or pique because of the additional weight. Such frocks are heavy enough anyhow. Here's a way of having the desired overskirt effect without additional weight. Simply cut out your overskirt (the open-up-the-front sort is best because it may fasten at the side), and face it to a depth of three inches. Then cut out what amounts to a flaring flounce to fit round your overskirt, cutting the good inches wider at the top, and in one with the long front gore. Lap the two together three inches, and stitch at the top of the three-inch facing. This one stitching, you see, serves to catch the supposed underskirt to the overskirt, as well as to hold the facing in place. And, as the stitching is three inches from the edge, the underskirt has the appearance of hanging separately. The flounce is faced to a depth of three or four inches also. You'll find a facing will fit better than a hem on these curved pieces.

While the skirt of striped stuff is alluring, one must be careful. The stout skirt is a woman's face as scant, scraggy eyebrows. Women so afflicted should use the following ointment, which will strengthen the growth and improve their appearance: Take two ounces of red vaseline, an eighth of an ounce of tincture of cantharides and fifteen drops of oil of lavender and oil of rosemary. Mix them thoroughly. Apply to the eyebrows with a tiny tooth-brush once a day until the growth is sufficiently stimulated. Then less often. This ointment may be used for the eyelashes also. In this case it should be very carefully applied. It will inflame the eyes, as any oil will, if it goes into them.

Lace ties. Around the towering collars of their new silk waists and their line shirt collars the women who are first in at the goal of the mode are triumphantly wearing the loveliest lace four-in-hands. From the richest hand-wrought duchess point to the serviceable and simple liege, these new scarfs will have a long lease of favor.

A Typical Kentucky Vendetta.

The Bakers involved in the Baker-Howard feud are sons of Geo. W. Baker, a lawyer and politician. He was the only man in Clay county who never carried a revolver. He had nine sons, several of whom have been killed. The faction now numbers about two hundred and thirty men. The Howards are as numerous and came from Harlan county. There they were engaged in another feud which cost forty lives. The Bakers are related to Captain Bill Strong, of Breathitt county, who was killed in 1897. It is reported that the family have some Indian blood.

The present feud started in 1897, when Baker was wounded, but recovered. Then they began the war. Up to this time twelve persons have been killed, and Tom Baker was credited with several of the murders. The White family became involved, some of them being county officials. Sheriff White caused the arrest of some of the Bakers; the Howards swore that they saw Baker shoot certain persons; the Bakers produced friends who said that he was miles away, and the prisoner was discharged. Then Tom Baker met Will White, brother of the sheriff, in the road and killed him. For this he was under arrest; the Governor sent down troops, the court ordered the trial of the case in another county; Baker was waiting to be removed, and was shot from a window in the sheriff's house. The sheriff and others who were in the house have been arrested, and have been taken with the Baker faction to another county. It is expected that hundreds of lives will be lost before this feud is ended. Mountaineers are a good-hearted set, so the Kentuckians say, and these very people are said to be religious, and on no account will they have a funeral without a minister; but they do not propose to let the State interfere with their ideas of ethics.

These are incidents of our wondrous and glorious country. "In the van of human civilization" and the Fourth of July speeches were just as enthusiastic as usual;—though there is no other professedly civilized nation in the world where so many homicides are committed, where human life is so unsafe, and the operations of justice more uncertain.—*Christian Advocate.*

SPREADS LIKE WILDFIRE.—You can't keep a good thing down. News of it travels fast. When things are "the best" they become "the best selling." Abraham Hare, a leading druggist, of Bellefonte, O. writes: "Electric Bitters, which I have sold for twenty years experience." You know why? Most diseases begin in disorders of stomach, liver, kidneys, bowels, blood and nerves. Electric Bitters tones up the stomach, regulates liver, kidneys and bowels, purifies the blood, strengthens the nerves, hence cures multitudes of maladies. It builds up the entire system. Puts new life and vigor into any weak, sickly, run-down man or woman. Only 50 cents. Sold by F. Potts Green, druggist, guaranteed.

A Cyclone Described.

In a letter just received by Mr. L. D. Immel, of St. Louis, from his father in Ohio, he gives the following description of a cyclone, which did terrible work in the territory on the third anniversary of the great St. Louis tornado: "We had very heavy rains, but no high wind in our immediate vicinity which reached as low as the earth, but a cyclone passed overhead toward the north that was awful to look upon. We could hear the roar and see the ragged clouds, all rushing toward the central cloud, which was steadily revolving, and were certain something terrible was impending. We all got ready to dash into the cellar, but it did not swoop down until it had passed six miles east of us. We were watching it and saw the whole formation. "A puff of gray smoke would nearer represent the cloud which descended from the sky than anything else. It was funnel-shaped at first until the sharp end reached the ground, and then gradually revolved itself into a gigantic mushroom form, with a slightly undulating motion. It was as clear-cut as any marble statue, and seemed very close, and the tallest monument I ever saw or ever want to see.

"It must have been 1,000 feet high, and first struck in a pasture, making a circle that looked like the track of an old-style horse power, 60 feet across. It then moved east three miles, tearing all the houses, barns, wagons, buggies and machinery into splinters. Then it went northeast 18 miles, smashing everything in its way into smithereens.

"We watched the terrible thing for fully 20 miles until it grew dark. It was on the anniversary of the St. Louis tornado, the 27th day of May. Sixteen houses were destroyed, but only a few persons were hurt, as all ran into cellars and caves. The boys followed the tracks for 12 miles the next day, and saw lots of dead cattle, hogs, chickens, jack rabbits, birds, etc.

"The tornado after having fully formed, was about 120 yards wide. A boy went up in company with a sewing machine, and was carried across a large corn field, dropped unhurt into the centre of a wheat field."

Three Girl Bathers Drowned.

Tried to Climb on a Raft, Which Sank Beneath Them.

Annie and Mary Kinney, sisters, aged 17 and 14 years, respectively, and their cousin Ella Kinney, aged 15, were drowned Friday while bathing in the Housatonic river at Lower Derby, Conn. The first two are daughters of Michael Kinney, a railroad contractor of that place. Their cousin was visiting them.

The Kinneys have a fine residence, with spacious grounds running down to the shore of the river. There was a small raft tied to the boat landing, which they released and pushed ahead of them into the water when they went in bathing. Before they realized it they were beyond their depth, and all three tried to climb upon the raft simultaneously. It sank below the surface under their combined weight. In their struggles it got away from them, and they were drowned before help arrived.

The Misses Kinney on the evening before their death gave a lawn fete on the grounds in honor of their cousin, which as the leading social event of the season.

To Cure a Cold in One Day.

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund money if it fails to cure. 25c. The genuine has L. B. Q. on each tablet.

Engaged.

She (an hour late)—"Have you been waiting long, dear?" He—"I'd wait forever for you."

"NEVER BURN A CANDLE AT BOTH ENDS."—If you do your light will soon be gone and you will be in the dark. Don't think you can go on drawing vitality from the blood for nerves, stomach, brain and muscles, without doing something to replace it. Hood's Sarsaparilla gives nerve, mental and digestive strength by enriching and vitalizing the blood. Thus it helps people who are overworked and tired.

Hood's pills are non-irritating, mild, effective.

There is a Class of People. Who are injured by the use of coffee. Recently there has been placed in all the grocery stores a new preparation called GRAIN-O, made of pure grains, that takes the place of coffee. The most delicate stomach receives it without distress, and but few can tell it from coffee. It does not cost over 1/4 as much. Children may drink it with great benefit. 15c. and 25c. per package. Try it. Ask for GRAIN-O. 44-17

Castoria.

For Infants and Children

BEARS THE SIGNATURE OF

CHAS. H. FLETCHER.

THE KIND YOU HAVE ALWAYS BOUGHT

In Use For Over 30 Years.

Banner Lye.

EASY AND QUICK IS SOAP MAKING

WITH BANNER LYE

FULL DIRECTIONS ON EVERY PACKAGE

DO YOU GET HUNGRY?

DO YOU PLAY POOL?

DO YOU BOTTLE BEER?

BUGGIES, WAGONS, ETC.

YOU CAN BELIEVE IT. McQUISTION SAYS ITS SO.

S. A. McQUISTION & CO. BELLEFONTE, PA.

McAlmont & Co.

McALMONT & CO. HAVE THE

LARGEST FARM SUPPLY HOUSE IN CENTRAL PENNSYLVANIA.

Their prices are right and their guarantee is behind the goods, which means many a dollar to the farmer. The more conservative farmer wants to see the goods before he buys, and buy where he can get repairs when needed, for he knows that the best machinery will wear out in time. Goods well bought is money saved. Money saved is money earned. Buy from the largest house, biggest stock lowest prices; where the guarantee is as good as a bond; where you can sell your corn, oats, wheat hay and straw for cash, at the highest market prices; and get time on what you buy. All who know the house know the high standard of the goods, and what their guarantee means to them.

SEE HOW THE PRICES RUN:

Standard Binder Twine, per lb. 10c. Standard " " " " 10c. Manilla " " " " 11c. 5-Tooth Cultivator 1.95. 16-Tooth Perry Harrow 2.50. 12-Inch Cut Lawn Mowers 2.25. Top Buggy 25.50. Open Buggy 23.50. With Long-distance Axles, extra 1.50. South Carolina Rock Phosphate, per ton 12.00. McAlmont & Co's Champion Ammoniated Bone Super Phosphate 25.00.

The man who pays for what he gets wants the best his money will buy. There is no place on earth where one can do better than at

McALMONT & CO'S. 44-15-3m BELLEFONTE, PA.

Fine Groceries

PURE GROCERIES..... ARE CONDUCTIVE TO GOOD HEALTH ONLY THE PUREST AND FRESHEST GOODS

are to be had at SECHLER & CO'S BELLEFONTE, PA.

Fine Teas, Fine Syrups, Fine Fruits, Fine Cheeses, Fine Syrups, Fine Ham, Fine Olives, Fine Sardines, Fine Ketchups, Fine Lemons, Fine Coffees, Fine Syrups, Fine Confectionery, Fine Canned Goods, Fine Fried Fruits, Fine Bacon, Fine Pickles, Fine Oil, Fine Oranges, Fine Bananas.

But all these can talk for themselves if you give them a fair chance.

NEW FISH, Bright Handsome New Mackeral, New Caught Lake Fish, White Fish, Ciscoes, Herring, Lake Trout.

Best place to bring your produce and best place to buy your goods.

SECHLER & CO. BELLEFONTE, PA.

Insurance.

ACCIDENT AND HEALTH INSURANCE.

THE FIDELITY MUTUAL AID ASSOCIATION WILL PAY YOU

IF DISABLED BY AN ACCIDENT \$20 to \$100 per month. If you lose two limbs, \$200 to \$500. If you lose your eye sight, \$200 to \$500. If you lose one limb, \$80 to \$200. If you are ill \$40 per month. If killed, will pay your heirs, \$200 to \$500. 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 prominently the largest and strongest accident and health association in the United States. It has \$3,000,000 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 solidly of protection to its members. For particulars address J. L. M. SHETTERLEY, Secretary and General Manager, San Francisco, Cal.

SEARS, ROEBUCK & CO., Chicago, Ill.