Democratic Watchman.

Bellefonte, Pa., Jan. 26, 1900.

FARM NOTES.

—Sheep are not robust animals. On the contrary they need every possible attention and conformity with their habits and constitution, says *The Sheep Breeder*. This is most applicable to their feeding. They are naturally adapted, as to their teeth and digestive organs, to short, fine food. To graze on short herbage and to clip the tender shoots of bushes is their vocation. Hence the "roughness" of a farm is not desirable or even suitable for them. It will not do to throw a bunch of stalks of corn to sheep, as it may do for cattle or horses. The blades of corn even are too rough fodder for them. The best possible dry feeding of sheep is early cut, tender clover hay, with the addition of sliced roots. This is the best possible dry, coarse feeding for the winter. Ewes may be kept in the best condition on this feed without grain. The addition of some grain later, when the lambs are to be thought of, will be necessary, but only a moderate ration need be given.

Sheep are naturally herbivorous, and mischief is frequently done by over-crowding them with grain when their digestive apparatus is suitable only for herbaceous fodder. Grain eating animals do not need a large stomach nor a series of them for the gradual reduction of the hard and concentrated food to soluble pulp. Doubtless the majority of sheep lost during the winter feeding season die on account of a misunderstanding of this natural condition and requirement. Bulky food is essential to a herbivorous and ruminating animal. Sometimes, for instance, cows have been fed a whole winter on finely ground cornmeal without any coarse food whatever, even hay. The result has been that rumination not being required for the due maceration of the food, this function was wholly suspended. The size of the stomach even decreased, shrinking, as the common adage goes, "to the size of the ration." Life was preserved doubtless, and this might have been useful in times of shortage of coarse fodder, but we never heard of any person but the discoverer of this new method of feeding in the winter who tried the experiment. This is a typical instance of natural requirements of herbivorous animals.

Nature has been an exemplary provider for her own needs, and the natural habit of feeding of any race of animals which has been in existence for we know not how many thousands of years cannot well be set aside or disturbed by modern invention. The shepherd must take his flock as they were made and now exist. And the closer he can imitate the natural methods and habits of the race the better success he will meet with in rearing the flock. Hence the winter feeding should be spare of grain except for the fattening flock, and fattening any animal is only a method disturbing the balance of nature, and excessive fatness is a true disease, so that the safest kind of feeding will be that which most nearly approaches the natural habits of the sheep. Fine, tender, sweet, nutritious fodder, with a moderate proportion of coarser stuff, as roots or straw, to distend the bowels and help their most effective mechanical (the vermiform) motion of them, by which the eaten food is gradually passed along the digestive channel, will be far more congenial and healthful than over-crowding them with unnatural rations of grain. Of course it is understood that this applies to the flock in its ordinary condition, as ewes kept for the increase of the flock and not for fattening for the market.

—Grass lands improve because the ground is protected from the effects of the sun, and also because the shading of the soil increases the number of bacteria and promotes nitrification; but when a plot is in grass for many years, and cattle trample it daily, it becomes exceedingly hard and compact, the plants becoming more and more restricted each year in their range for food and heat, while free access of air is prevented, and the water flows off from the surface, instead of penetrating the soil to assist the plants. The finer grasses begin to disappear and the coarser kinds come in because they are hardier. It is an advantage, therefore, to plow pasture land in order to reduce the soil to a fine condition and permit the rains, air and heat to enter in order that the plant food may be rendered soluble and available for crops. It is difficult to convince some farmers that pastures should be plowed occasionally and other crops grown on the land for two or three years, as they claim that a good sod pasture is not always easily obtained, and they endeavor to derive benefit from the pasture by the liberal use of manure and fertilizers, but in the course of time they do not understand why the pasture does not endure drought as well as in former years, and why the grass is beginning to "run out." The grass is simply giving signs that the land has become too hard and firm, and that rotation is the remedy. Every piece of sod land that is plowed always gives good yields of the succeeding crops because plant food has been accumulating that has been made available, and when corn, wheat or potatoes follow the grass the conditions are then favorable to the farmer for large yields; hence when he resorts to grass again his land will be ready to produce twice as much pasturage or hay as before, and will continue to do so until it again becomes hard and compact.

---Currants for market. A neighbor of the writer's has for some time past grown about a ton of currants yearly for market and has found them more reliable than any other fruit and as profitable also. Of course, he had to combat worms every year, but with a little systematic treatment they were easily overcome with hellebore. This plantation was set in rows four by five feet apart, and cultivation is done in both directions being absolutely clean. His soil is mainly a deep mellow clay loam, but a small patch begun in lighter soil seems to do equally well. We would, however, not recommend a very dry sand for raising this crop for market. The grower referred to does not believe in keeping up his currant plantation indefinitely; after it has continued eight or ten years he gives it up, having a young plantation coming on elsewhere, in the meantime. This is one secret of successful currant culture either for market or home use. If householders would profit by it in cultivating a table supply less would be heard of currants running out. If bushes are too old. no matter how much manure or how much labor may be put on the crop, the fruit will lack in size and quality, compared with that from younger plants.—*Vick's Illustrated Magazine.*

——No matter how poor a horse a man drives, if he has on a light driving coat he feels the true sportsman's spirit within him.

FOR AND ABOUT WOMEN.

The best thing to give to your enemy is forgiveness; to an opponent tolerance; to a friend your heart; to your child, a good example; to a father deference; to your mother, conduct that will make her proud of you; to yourself respect; to all men charity.—Mrs. Balfour.

Copperas removes odors from drain pipes. Put one pound of copperas crystals into a quart bottle and fill with cold water. Pour a little of this in the pipes whenever there is a disagreeable odor. The mixture is poisonous and should be carefully marked.

A novelty very much patronized in New York is the box ulster with the slightly curved "sacque" back.

According to fashion's latest edict if you wish to acquire distinction in dress with your separate waists, you must see to it that there is some relation in color between the skirt and the bodice. The black skirt with bright colored waists which have no black in their composition is no longer considered fashionable. The best dressed girl I saw at a tea recently wore a plain little suit of pale gray with jacket to match. Her blouse was of a delicate shade of gray brocaded silk, that blended with the cloth, and her furs were chinchilla. The one-toned suit is always in good taste.

Mothers often make liars of their sons by insisting upon being told everything that happens to them during their absence. Diplomatic mothers never do this. They keep young: take an interest in sports and boyish pastimes, the result being that the boys are glad to tell her of their doings. Be sympathetic; not suspicious.

Soft turned down collars of lawn, lace and embroidery are much worn. They are very narrow, and are folded over the high collar of the gown. Some are plainly hemstitched; others form a series of points or square tabs.

The color of gloves to be worn depends upon the sort of costume they are to accompany. Dark or medium shades are proper for ordinary hard service, but for social occasions white continues to be considered the most elegant. Perfect freshness is a requisite, and tight gloves are condemned as inelegant. The hand must never be pressed out of shape by its covering.

"A perfect rage has manifested itself this year for velvet. It is used for coats, jackets, short basques, long redingotes, circulars and princess affairs, that, according to the finish, are either gowns or cloaks. A very elegant loose coat of black velvet, heavily quilted and interlined with felt, so that it is proof against the coldest weather, reaches quite to the knees. Around the top it is encrusted with motifs of black silk appliqued to the velvet after having first been carefully embroidered with black chenille.

"Sack coats are very chic on certain figures, but one must be to the sack coat born to look well in it. It makes the woman who is stout look positively monstrous, and it wrinkles in uncanny folds on the woman who is thin, so that she seems to be fairly shriveled up. It is solely for the being of perfect proportions, "above the average height, and plump." Yet for those who regard fashion above suitability let it be said that the sack coat is by all odds the most fashionable cloth coat of the year."

If people only ate more fruit they would take less medicine and have much better health. There is an old saying that fruit is gold in the morning and lead at night. As a matter of fact, it may be gold at both times, but then it should be eaten on an empty stomach and not as a dessert, when the appetite is satisfied and digestion is already sufficiently taxed. Fruit taken in the morning before the fast of the night has been broken is very refreshing and it serves as a stimulus to the digestive organs. A ripe apple or an orange may be taken at this time with good effect. Instead of eating a plate of ham or of eggs and bacon for breakfast, more people would do far better if they took some grapes, pears or apples—fresh fruit as long as it is to be had and after that they can fall back on stewed prunes, figs, etc. If only fruit of some sort formed an important item in their breakfasts, women would generally feel brighter and stronger and would have far better complexions than is the rule at present.

If you are making a dark blue and white dimity for next summer try tucking it after the following model.

The skirt is laid in tucks facing toward the front and stitched down on either side as far as the figure allows with grace.

If a woman is stout the further down the tucks are stitched the more graceful are the lines. At the back a box plait is laid, also stitched down on both sides and flaring out into the dip of the back.

The flare from the tuck makes the necessary fullness around the ankles and at the bottom there is a five inch pleated ruche hemmed on both sides.

The bodice was tucked around the front and sides to carry out the lines below the belt. The stitching of the tucks ended at the bust line and the fullness from that was caught to a narrow band, forming a square decollete back and front. The edge of it was draped with an Eugenie scarf about five inches in width, put on single and edged with a ruffle of point de esprit.

The yoke was made of point de esprit laid in groups of five tucks each. This yoke was detachable and the gown could serve for an evening party very well.

The sleeves were mousquetaire, cut long over the hand and edged with a ruffle of the net.

There was no collar to the gown. The guimpe was put on a plain band so the wearer could use different colors in ribbons and chiffon.

This would serve as a very good way to make your dimity and it requires so little trimming that it reduces the gown to nothing but the making and the materials, with say twenty five cents' worth of point d' esprit.

Narrow bands of stitched velveteen in pastel shades are to be very elegant this summer for the belts of thin gowns.

A girl who has found a dressmaker with time on her hands for February is having half a dozen of her summer gowns made up and she is having six velveteen girdles made in different colors.

Yellow in all shades of olga crepe is to be one of the favored gowns this summer. Trimmed with either black or white, it is very distinguished-looking. That peculiar shade of tan which has more yellow in it than brown is the favored color. This is trimmed with white or yellow lace for young women and combined with black for older women.

——Sucribe for the WATCHMAN.

Roberts is Out.

The Committee Finally Arrives at a Definite Conclusion.

WASHINGTON, January 17.—The special committee of the house of representatives to investigate the case of Brigham H. Roberts, of Utah, to-day reported a final conclusion. On the polygamous statue of Mr. Roberts the committee was unanimous, and agreed upon a formal statement of facts. On the question of procedure to be adopted the committee was divided. The majority, consisting of all the members except Littlefield, of Maine, and DeArmond, of Missouri, favored exclusion at the outset. Messrs. Littlefield and DeArmond will make a minority report favorable to seating Roberts on his prima facia rights and then expelling him.

The statement of facts found by the committee is as follows:

"We find that B. H. Roberts was elected as a representative to the Fifty-sixth congress from the state of Utah and was at the date of his election above the age of 52 years; that he had been for more than seven years a naturalized citizen of the United States and was an inhabitant of the state of Utah.

"We further find that about 1878 he married Louisa Smith, his first and lawful wife, with whom he has ever since lived as such, and who, since her marriage, has borne him six children.

"That about 1885, he married as his plural wife, Celia Dibble, with whom, he has ever since lived as such, and who, since her marriage has borne him six children, of whom the last were twins, born about August 11, 1897.

"That some years after his said marriage to Celia Dibble he contracted another plural marriage with Margaret C. Schipp, with whom he has ever since lived in the habit and repute of marriage. Your committee is unable to fix the exact date of this marriage. It does not appear that he held her out as his wife before January, 1897, or that before that date she held him out as her husband, or that before that date they were reputed to be husband and wife.

"That these facts were generally known in Utah, publicly charged against him during his campaign for election and were not denied by him.

"That the testimony bearing on these facts was taken in the presence of Mr. Roberts and that he fully cross-examined the witness but declined to place himself on the witness stand."

The culminating session of the committee to-day followed many prolonged executive sessions.

When the committee met Mr. McPherson, of Iowa offered a resolution for the exclusion of Roberts.

Mr. DeArmond immediately proposed a substitute, recognizing the constitutional rights of Roberts to take his seat on his credentials, and providing for his expulsion.

There was no discussion beyond informal remarks, and the vote was first taken on Mr. DeArmond's substitute, Mr. Littlefield joining him in the affirmative and the others voting in opposition. The vote was taken on Mr. McPherson's motion to exclude, resulting as follows:

Yeas—Taylor Ohio; Frear, Morris and McPherson, Republicans; Lanham and Myers, Democrats.

Nays—Littlefield, Republican; McPherson, Democrat.

Chairman Taylor was authorized to prepare the majority report. It will be ready in a few days and the prospects are that the subject will be brought before the house early next week. Mr. DeArmond will submit the views of the minority.

Overtaxing a Child's Memory.

"Speaking about precocious children" said a resident of North Indianapolis a few evenings ago, "reminds me of an incident which occurred about three years ago in this locality. The family in question lived in a beautiful cottage home on Clifton street. The parents were well educated, and they had three children—two boys and a girl. The boys were rather slow, as the world would term it, in their mental capacity, while the girl was unusually bright and precocious in her nature. The parents were very proud of her and taught her easy verses and stories which she would repeat at the request of her mother's friends, who wondered at her bri liancy. At last the mother thought if she could teach her to repeat 'Curfew Shall Not Ring To-Night' with accuracy and proper expression, she would accomplish a wonderful feat and her little 3-year-old tot would be the admiration of the entire city. So she set about to accomplish the task and spent many long and weary days pefore the little one could repeat the poem—a task which is difficult for one of mature years, and much training as an elocutionits. Finally her dream was realized. Her baby, in her childish talk and simplicity, could repeat the poem word for word and with her dimpled hands she would emphasize the strongest passages with the proper gesture.

"One night they gave a party and invited their friends. During the evening the guests, knowing the remarkable ability of the child, asked her to speak for them. The mother, anxious to astonish her guests with her baby's wonderful memory asked her to speak 'Curfew Shall Not Ring To-Night.'

"The child was tired and sleepy, but she heeded her mothers request. She began the dificult task, but when about half way through she forgot, Her mother helped her out by prompting, and she continued. Finally she hesitated again and said:

" 'I tan't 'member it, mamma.

"At last tired and sleepy she sank down on the floor and soon fell asleep. The mother carried her to her bed and snugly tucked the covers about her. But the little one was nervous and in a short time symptoms of brain fever began to develop. All through the night in her delirium she would cry out:

"'I tan't 'member it, mamma.'

'The fond parents' realizing their mistake, did all in their power to restore the little one to health again, but it was too late. The months of weary toil and the climax of the night were too much for the childish nature and ability of the babe, and before dawn she had passed into that peaceful sleep which knows no wakening. No, it does not pay to tax the mental ability of a child beyond its strength."—*Indianapolis Sentinel.*

MADE YOUNG AGAIN—"One of Dr. King's New Life Pills each night for two weeks has put me in my 'teens' again" writes D. H. Turner, of Dempseytown, Pa. They're the best in the world for Liver, Stomach and Bowels. Purely vegetable. Never gripe. Only 25 cents at F. P. Green's drug store.

A Nursery Pugilist.

"Your little girl looks healthy."

"Healthy? Her doll has had eight heads since last Christmas."

To Find the Day of the Week.

The following is a special rule for finding the day of the week corresponding to any date in the Twentieth century. Add together the number of the years of the century, one fourth of the year less one neglecting fractious, and the number of the year; increase this sum by one then divide by seven. The remainder will indicate the number of the day of the week. Sunday being regarded as one and Saturday as cipher. Take July 4, 1890. We have as the number of the year of the century 80, one fourth of this less one is 19. The number of the day in the year is 186 being a leap year. Hence, 80, plus 19, plus 186 plus 1 equals 289, divided by 7, gives 6, which means the sixth day of the week or Friday.

The Toothsome Peanut.

A Big Crop of Goobers and Prices are Likely to be Low.

A Norfolk special runs: Prospects for a profitable season for dealers in peanuts are said to be gloomy. A Norfolk cleaner, said, while the farmers' stock nuts of the grade known in the trade as "fancy" are quoted at 2¾ cents a pound, few really bring more than 2½ cents, and the seller has to chase the buyer in order to effect a sale, even at this price. The market has been declining steadily ever since the season opened. The present crop, while not of excellent quality, appears to be abnormally large and there seems no bottom to the market.

1900 Not a Leap Year.

The reason why 1900 is not a leap year, although it is divisible by four, is that according to the Gregorian system, on which our calendar is based, the closing year of a century is never a leap year unless it is exactly divisible by 400. The next leap year will be in 1904, the last having been in 1896. Ever since 1600 the leap years at the end of a century have been separated by a gap of eight years, but the year 2000 will interrupt the series.

Equal to the Emergency.

Bank cashier—"This check, madam, isn't filled in."

"Isn't what?"

"It has your husband's name signed to it, but it does not state how much money you want."

"Oh, is that all? Well, I'll take all there is."

OLD PEOPLE MADE YOUNG.—J. C. Sherman, the veteran editor of the Vermontville (Mich.) Echo, has discovered the remarkable secret of keeping old people young. For years he has avoided Nervousness, Sleeplessness, Indigestion, Heart trouble, Constipation and Rheumatism, by using Electric Bitters, and he writes: "It can't be praised too highly. It gently stimulates the kidneys, tones the stomach, aids digestion, and gives a splendid appetite. It has worked wonders for my wife and me. It's a marvelous remedy for old people's complaints." Only 50 cents at F. P. Green's drug store.

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