FARM NOTES.

-Lime should always be in the finest possible condition before broadcasted on land. Under no circumstances should it contain lumps. It is also better to haul the lime to the fields and scatter it from the wagon instead of making piles of lime

-Weighing the milk, if done only once a week, will enable the farmer to know what each cow is doing, and if a profit is being made. It will then be possible to make a careful comparison of the yields of the cows and permit of getting rid of the poor milkers and replace them with better

—When buying pure-bred stock the fall of the year is the best season for so doing if the prices to be paid are considered. The majority of the breeders do not care to winter more stock than they can accammodate comfortably, and are consequently disposed to sell at lower prices than in the spring. Better stock can also be obtained in the fall, as breeders have more on hand from which to select

-A quick and easy method of removing the skins from peaches is to place them in a wire basket and dip them in hot lye agitating them for a few moments, then dip-ping them in cold water which should be flowing, so as to carry off the lye. The skin can then be rubbed off with the slightest pressure of the hand. Apples and pears may be treated in the same manner. The method is suggested by a fruit grower

-Cut hay or straw, when moistened and sprinkled with bran and meal, is better food for horses than whole grain, as the cut food is more easily eaten and more thoroughly digested. As the meal and bran are fine the coarse food when mixed with such materials assists in dividing them and preventing loss of nutrition. The concentrated foods also render the coarse hay or straw more palatable.

-Somebody raises the fresh cows that the farmer buys, and if somebody can afford to supply the farmers who will not keep the heifer calves it is evident that if farmer will endeavor to have their heifer calves sired by pure-bred bulls, and raise the heifers, he can get better heifers than he can buy. In so doing the farmer should use only one breed and not attempt to have too many kinds, as he may make a mistake in attempting to secure more than

-Sheep are necessary on some farms in order to save much of the waste materials. Sheep will eat many plants that other animals will not touch. It may not be profitable for some farmers to keep large flocks of sheep, but a dozen sheep will cost almost nothing. The same may be said of one or two pigs, which give a profit because they consume materials that would otherwise go to the manure heap, but too many sheep or pigs may make the item of labor too costly to allow of a profit.

-All animals prefer the open air to being confined in a building, and will endure severe cold rather than darkness and foul air. At the same time all kinds of live stock should be kept warm and comfortable. Open sheds, facing the south, will serve as shelter from winds and rain. If the animals are protected from the winds they will be satisfied, but all animals should be in a warm barn at night. Hogs are very sensitive to cold weather, and if many are together they will be injured by crowding. Warm bedding retains warmth and prevents cold draughts along the

-One of the best and cheapest paints (or washes) for farm buildings is to mix skim milk and cement to the consistency of cream and apply to either wood or brick. It must be mixed a little at a time, but when applied in two coats will last as long as the wood, though one coat will make a durable covering. If freshly-slaked lime and skim milk are used as whitewash it will be found much more durable than lime and water. The lime and caseine of the milk form an insoluable compound. The cement and milk give a yellow stone The cement and milk give a year of color, but any of the usual earthly pigments may be used to form a desired color. Bullock's blood and milk, also make a dvrable wash. Skim milk should be prefer-

-The first preparation for a grape vine will have an effect in after years. Dig out a space four feet square and three feet deep. Then fill up a foot deep with bones, scraps of leather and manure to the depth of a foot, filling to the top with good rich top soil. Plant the vine and keep the surface soil loose during dry weather. When it comes into bearing it will show the effects

of the liberal preparation.

When wood ashes and pounded or ground bones are mixed and placed in a barrel or other receptacle and the mixture kept in a moist condition the chemical changes occur slowly, but may be hastened some when urine is added. The alkali (notath) of the askers separation the fate. (potash) of the ashes saponifies the fats and brings more or less of the animal matter into solution. Some of the organic matter is destroyed during fermentation, but if too much heat is generated cold water may be added. The mixture should be kept moist at all times. The phoshate of lime of the bones is not changed, but there is a general breaking down of the bone and it becomes very fine and in excellent condition for plants.

-Tho barnyard is the receptacle of the manure, and the waste straw and cornstalks are thrown therein to be trampled by cattle. These materials are intended as absorbents for retaining the valuable portions of the manure. It is true that for many years farmers have thrown their manure in the barnyard, and every pound of refuse materials scattered over the barnyard is claimed to make more manure. And such is true, for whether the cornstalks are consumed by stock or cast on the heap, the result is the same, so far as their disintegration is concerned, but the main point to consider is whether such absorbed materials prevent waste of the soluble portions when a large surface of the barnyard is exposed to heavy rains or melting snows. The rain will cause a large quantity of water to go down into the soil or evaporate else the barn yard would never be dry after a rain. It is evident that no manure that is exposed can escape loss, and it is possible for the farmer to haul manure to the field

FOR AND ABOUT WOMEN.

A sheath-like skirt of curtailed length, a odice fitted like a glove, with a neat basque, precise little revers, and a starched shirt front, a linen collar and a stiff tiethat is the type of autumn suit the tailors

are making now.

The neckties are very mannish—narrow wisps of linen or silk in black, white or in unobtrusive hues of soft sage green, China blue or cool gray. Pretty also are the ties of black dotted or striped with white and bordered with soft, dull Persian colorings and patterns. One reason why much attention should be paid to ties just now is that the moment is opportune for the double-breasted waist-coat which demands a linen vest and collar, and, of course, a

Here's a phase of the servant question that has recently caused Mrs. Blank a certain amount of surprise and agitation, Mrs. Blank had a maid who was a treasure. When it is chronicled that she dusted the rounds of the chairs without being told and emptied the burnt match sticks out of the vases it will be unnecessary to dwell at length upon her perfections to convince feminine readers that she was, indeed

All went merry as a marriage bell, therefore, until Mrs Blank decided that Mary Anne's green skirt, pink bodice, blue collar and red belt, formed almost too lively a costume to look well to the strangers for aprons, collars, cuffs and caps to wear

when she was on duty.

If Mary Anne had been told her wages had been reduced, she couldn't have been in a greater rage than she was when she was approached on the sudject of wearing this natty little dress. She stamped her to dry. Add to the syrup the yellow rind feet and declared that she was a free-born and juice of two lemons and two ounces o American eitizen—which, by-the-way, she wasn't, being Irish—and that, therefore, aprons and collars and caps of swiss were beneath her notice, and the whole costume was the badge of slaver-r-r-y. Then she gave warning on the spot and left in a week, and now Mrs. Blank dusts the rounds of the chairs herself, or rather she leaves them undusted herself.

Ridiculous as this may seem, it is a condition which frequently confronts house-keepers. The very maid who regards the brass buttons of the policeman with admiration, and will run a mile to see a procession of soldiers, attracted chiefly by their uniforms, will bitterly resent any effort to put her in uniform, the word "livery" rankling in her mind with in-

credible sharpness. Is she were a trained nurse she would wear the dress proudly, but she shies at the cap and apron that are the badges of her own honest calling, and that should have no more shame for her that the uniform of any other class of workers has for

It shows a curious twist of mind, this lread of livery, but there are, nevertheless, so many Mary Annes who have that par-ticular twist that it would be well to educate them out of it.

The fall fashions display four striking novelties.
The blouse waist.

The Paquin sleeve. has ybangro old

The Aiglon collar, yas a garden and The tilted hat. These are the touches which make the

new autumn costumes smart and distinct-The blouse has just arrived from Paris.

It is the favorite model for the fall with Doucet, Paquin, Raudnitz and Worth. It is a new blouse, with none of the bag-like tendencies of the blouse of old. It is full, to be sure, but the fullness is drawn toward the waist-line, and in no way does it disguise the curves of the figure.

The Paquin sleeve is the rage. Slightly modified it is seen everywhere on all sorts and conditions of gowns, whether of cloth, velvet or silk.

Even fur coats, will show this novel sleeve. The Paquin sleeve has the undersleeve and the straight band for the cuff. The upper part is rather full and widens perceptibly as it nears the undersleeve.

The straight, high collar which means woe and discomfort to the short-necked woman is the collar of the autumn. It is called the Aiglon, and though very severe in style is considered correspondingly smart. The Aiglon collar looks exactly like the cuff of the Paquin sleeve, only it

is higher. The tilted hat is the millinery novelty of the early fall. It must flare at the right side and droops well over the ear at the elft. The poppy hat is an exquisite mod-el of the new tilted hat. It is made to look exactly like a big poppy. The ma-terial is red panne velvet and the curled petals are shaded so that they blend one into another. The heart of an artificial poppy forms the top of the hat.

Of baked beans, the genuine New England kind, Sallie Joy White writes at considerable length in the Woman's Home Companion. This is the way she says the famous dish should be prepared:

"The best bean to use is the pea-beanwhich is the smallest white bean grown. A quart of the beans should be carefully picked over the night before they are to be used, and all the specked ones removed. If the beans are over a year old they may be soaked over night in cold water, the water being turned off in the early morning and renewed with fresh water. If the beans are not over a year old they have not to be soaked over a year on they have not to be soaked over night, as they would grow too soft, and would break and become mushy when cooked, a result that is to be sedulously avoided. In the morning put them over the fire and parboil them put them over the fire and parboil them very slightly. Allow the water to come just to a boil, then take them off, drain them through a colander, and pour water over them rinsing them thoroughly. This not only rinses all the water from them in which they have been boiled, but gives them an additional firmness, which tends to prevent their breaking while in the process of further cooking. Furthermore, the beaus will have a much more delicate flavor, and will be less likely to disagree with a person who has a delicate stomach

or a tendency to dyspepsia.

"Lay a thin slice of fat salt pork on the bottom of the bean-pot, and on this a small onion; pour in the beans. Have ready a piece of salt pork weighing about half a pound, the rind scored every quarter of an inch, and put in the pot with the beans, arranging it so that the top shall be even with the top of the beans and the rest buried in them. If the pork is very well salted and partially lean very little salt

Tomato Dainties for the Preserve Closet. TOMATO FIGS.

Select the small yellow tomatoes; scald, peel and weigh. Allow three pounds of sugar to six of tomatoes. Put a layer of tomatoes on the bottom of your preserving kettle, then a layer of sugar, and stand them over a moderate fire. Cook very gently until the sugar has penetrated the tomatoes. Lift them carefully, one at a time, and spread on a large meat platter. Dry in the hot sun, sprinkle them several times with granulated sugar. When dry pack them in jars, with a layer of sugar between the layers of tomatoes. Cover with class while dwing with glass while drying.

TOMATO HONEY. Select ripe yellow tomatoes. Weigh, cut them into pieces, and put them into a porcelain lined kettle with the grated lemon simmer gently for thirty minutes. Press through a very fine sieve, then strain. Measure the liquor, return it to the kettle, and to each pint add one pound of granulated sugar and four tablespoonfuls of

lemon juice. Boil a moment, bottle and

seal. PRESERVED TOMATOES.

Still another appetizing conserve, which adds a pleasant variety to the preserve closet, can be made of small yellow toma-toes. Scald and remove the skins from six pounds of the fruit. Put a layer of the tomatoes in a large, flat bottomed earthen dish. Add a layer of sugar and proceed whom she opened the door, and therefore in that manner until all of the fruit and had made her a plain black frock, white an equal weight of sugar has been used, allowing sugar to cover the top. Let them stand a day and a night. Then drain the juice off, boil it for five minutes and add the tomatoes and cook until they are clear. Take the fruit from the syrup with a skim-mer, place it on plates and set in the sun green ginger, culling the latter fine. Boil until the syrup is thick. Put the tomatoes one by one into glass jars and fill them with the boiling syrup. Seal them tight and set them in a cool, dark, dry closet. TOMATO MARMALADE.

Scald the tomatoes for a minute in boilboil all together until it is clear, and on little being dropped into a saucer will stiffen into a jelly; then pot it, and cover carefully when cold. Some housekeepers replace the lemon juice by one-quarter of an ounce of ground ginger and allow it to boil together for a full hour. A very litthe tomatoes, unless they are very ripe. to prevent their burning.

The "Deutschland" Breaks Two Records.

Grosse's" best record made Nov. 15th, '99, by four hours and fifty-eight minutes. An average speed of 32 2 knots per hour was maintained by the "Deutschland" during the entire trip, which was a fraction better than the promise of her builders. The record of the daily runs was 337,566, 570,-570, and 584 and 423 knots. The "Deutschland" exceeded by 4 knots the greatest dis-tance ever sailed in twenty-four hours. The "Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse" made 580 knots on one occasion. The "Deutschland" now holds six records. First, the voyage from New York to Plymouth on Aug. 14th, the time being five days eleven hours and forty-five minutes, which was better by two hours and twenty-one minutes than her previous record of July 24th. second, her voyage from Plymonth to New York, completed on July 12th, in five days sixteen hours and forty-six minutes, being her maiden trip. Third, her voyage from Cherbourg to New York made in five days twelve hours and twenty-nine minutes. Fourth, her best hourly average 23 32 knots recorded for the voyage ended at Plymouth Aug. 14th. Fifth, best day's run 584 knots on Aug. 30th. Sixth, the best time for a maiden trip made between July 6th and 12th. On the last voyage, the engines exerted 36,000 horse power and 600 tons of coal were burned per day. The engineers of the "Deutschland" believe that the ship has "found herself" and that in a short time she will break more records.

The Duke of Abruzzi's Expedition Reaches the Highest Altitude.

exploration will be glad to learn of the re-turn of the "Stella Polaris" with the Duke of Abruzzi's Arctic exploration party. The sledge party reached a point farther north than Nansen, 86° 33' and was gone 104 days. The "Polaris" was caught fast in the ice and held for eleven months, stoving in her sides and inflicting other damage. The members of the principal sledge party suffered the usual hardships which fall to the lot of the Arctic explorer, being forced to eat their sledge dogs for food; three of the party perished. Reports, meager in their details, have been received from Tromsoe. The Duke's equipment was admirable and he did not attempt to reach the pole by the Nansen plan of approaching by the open sea or by drifting, but relied upon sledge trips. The scientific value of the Duke's expedition will probably be considerable, as the members of the party were provided with the best instruments obtainable.

Salary No Object.

"Mistuh," said the colored woman who was leading by the hand one of the tiniest pickaninnies that ever grew, "does you speck I could git dischile a chance to work in dat census buildin'?"

"Why, he isn't big enough to earn a

salary."
"I doesn't want 'im to git no salary. It's his smallness dat makes me wanter to git 'im de place. He's de backwardes' chile about growin' I ever did see, an' I was in hopes dat if I could git 'im in de hot sun under dat glass roof I could fohche 'im along a little, same as if he were a radish or a tomato.''

THE HEALTH PROBLEM - Is much THE HEALTH PROBLEM—Is much simpler than is sometimes supposed. Health depends chiefly upon perfect digestion and pure blood, and the problem is solved very readily by Hood's Sarsaparilla. You may keep well by taking it promptly for any stomach or blood disorder. Its cures of scrofula, salt rheum, contents dispensely and the problems of the contents of the problems of the contents catarrh, dyspepsia, rheumatism and other diseases are numbered by the thousands. The favorite family cathartic is Hood's

-Subcribe for the WATCHMAN.

who are raising bright, intelligent children without the much needed musical educa-tion, not knowing that they can purchase a piano and educate their children within their income. F. A. North & Co., the well known piano and organ dealers of Phila., who have recently placed a number of their excellent instruments in Bellefonte have pianos for both the rich and poor. They have new upright pianos at prices ranging from \$135 up to \$550 and will arrange with any honest family such payments as they can afford. You can pay as low as 10 dollars down and six dollars monthly, on a new upright piano, and organs at five dollars down and three dollars monthly. At such prices and easy terms every family in Centre county should have an instrument and educate their children in music, which is the life of any home. It also keeps your children off the streets. We would advise you to notify this firm at once and see for yourself. Their address is F. A. North, & Co., 1308 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, the best known firm in the country. 45-38-4t

the United States has been claimed for a number of men, but Adna A. Treat, of Denver, is probably entitled to it, for he is 103 years old, and has been a Mason seventy-seven years. Mr. Treat was born in Hartford, Conn., April 8th, 1797, and became a Mason at Troy, N. Y., in 1823. He was one of a committee of Masons appointed to receive General Lafayette when he visited Troy in 1824. Mr. Treat is re-markable well preserved. He smokes in moderation, but does not drink alcoholic beverages of any kind.

The Oldest Indian Woman Living.

Th oldest Indian woman living is Nancy Jacobs, who lives in Cedar county, near Antlers, in the Choctaw Nation. She is very tall and erect. She is one of the original six town Indians, a clan among the Coctaws. She is a medicine woman, ing water and remove the skin, then place and treats the young people of the tribe them in the preserving pan till perfectly with the same mysterious concoctions that them in the preserving pan till perfectly soft, when they are mashed through a sieve with a clean wooden spoon. Weigh the pulp, and to each pound allow one pound of loaf sugar and the juice of two lemons; holl all together partilities clear and one.

A POWDER MILL EXPLOSION—Removes everything in sight; so do drastic mineral pills, but both are mighty dangerous. No an ounce of ground ginger and allow it to boil together for a full hour. A very little water may be added at the first with the tometrees prolong the state of the together th pation. Only 25 cents at F. P. Green's

David City, Neb., April 1, 1900

A Welcome Announcement.

There are many families in this county

The Oldest Mason in the World.

The honor of being the oldest Mason in

drug store.

The "Deutschland," of the Hamburg-American Line, made two records on her last westward trip, which ended on Sept. 1st. She made the voyage from Cherbourg, a distance of 3,050 knots, in five days twelve hours and twenty-nine minutes. This beats the "Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse's" best record made Nov. 15th, '99,

McCalmont & Co.

McCALMONT & CO. o minimanti annima LARGEST FARM SUPPLY HOUSE 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, cats, 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

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The man who pays for what he gets wants the best his money will buy. There is no place on

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We have become so favorably impressed with these tires and have such confidence in them, that we have purchased the necessary tools for fitting them to wheels. We can fit them to your old wheels or furnish new ones, as you may desire, at a price

and time if not more, of shipping them away to have the work done. The tires are applied with a steel band instead of the old way with the wire which cut the Rubber thereby loosening the tire and allowing it to jump out of the channel. We would be pleased to have you call examine and be convinced, that we have not only

of fastening the same. You will also find us prepared to do

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EAR, NOSE, THROAT AND LUNG SCIENTIST

Anyone suffering from Catarrh of the Head and Throat, or from Bronchial, Lung or Stomach Trouble, or from any other Chronic Diseases, may, by applying this month, have a full month's treatment (not always the first) by Dr. Stites' NEW METHOD, including all necessary medicines, without any charge whatever. Let it be clearly understood that this is given solely to those applying up to and including October 20th, and only for the purpose of demonstrating the superiority of this NEW TREAT-MENT. No trouble to examine you and tell you the probabilities in your case, whether you take

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I have suffered with discharges from both ears ever since I was an infant and have been treated by physicians without any success. My hearing became affected and I grew quite deaf and was bothered with all kinds of noises in my head. Having heard of the good Dr. Stites was doing I concluded to try him, and am now glad I did for one ear has stopped discharging completely and the other almost. My hearing is improving and the noises growing better. I take pleasure in recommending the treatment to any one suffering from ear, nose or throat trouble.

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You save nothing by buying, poor, thin or gristly meats. I use only the LARGEST, FATTEST, CATTLE, and supply my customers with the fresh-est, choicest, best blood and muscle mak-ing Steaks and Roasts. My prices are no higher than poorer meats are else-where.

I always have DRESSED POULTRY, Game in season, and any kinds of good meats you want.

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YOUR MEAT BILLS.

There is no reason why you should use poor meat, or pay exorbitant prices for tender, juicy steaks. Good meat is abundant hereabouts, because good cattle, sheep and calves are to be had.

WE BUY ONLY THE BEST and we sell only that which is good. We don't promise to give it away, but we will furnish you GOOD MEAT, at prices that you have paid elsewhere for very poor.

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