

# Democrat Watchman

Bellefonte, Pa., October 19, 1900.

## FARM NOTES.

—When all kinds of crops are used for stock instead of depending mostly upon grain and hay it gives the farmer more advantages, as he will not have his entire crop ruined by drought.

—As soon as the ground is frozen burn the old strawberry beds over. It will do no harm to the plants, while weeds and seeds will be consumed to ashes and returned to the soil, so far as their mineral elements are concerned. In the spring the strawberry plants will shoot out with better foliage and grow more rapidly by reason of the burning over of the rows.

—Sometimes maggots or lice injure young trees at the roots, peach and plum trees being more frequently attacked than other kinds. Remove the earth, so as to expose as much of the roots as possible, and saturate the earth at the roots with soap-suds and then scatter a pound of kainto on the roots before returning the earth to its place. The trees will not be injured and the parasites will be destroyed.

—The garden plot for strawberries should be plowed or spaded now, left rough, and well covered with fine manure. The frost will still further pulverize the manure, and in the spring the ground should be spaded again and the rake used to get it in fine condition, the plants being set out in April, if possible. With this treatment a plot of one-eighth of an acre of ground in strawberries will produce sufficient for a regular supply for a large family.

—My method has been to place the squashes upon shelves in a well ventilated cellar, says a correspondent of Orange, Ind. The shelves are four feet wide next to the sides of the cellar. The remaining ones are six feet wide, with alley on each side. The first shelf is six inches apart from the floor, and then they are two feet apart until the ceiling is reached. I use 2 by 4 inch studding for uprights and cross-pieces and 1 by 6 inch strips for covers between shelves. One of these strips is sufficient for the side. The uprights should be placed four feet apart, as the load they have to sustain is considerable. The temperature should be as high as possible without using artificial heat and interfering with good ventilation. This is best accomplished by keeping the cellar closed on very cold days and particularly during periods of foggy and rainy weather. Choose the bright days for opening during the middle of the day.

With the best of conditions and best of care there is quite a loss, and more depends upon time and manner of gathering crop than all else. Because the squashes are hard shell and does not show the effects of a slight frost it is often left too long on the vine. I plan to gather them just before the first frost. This can usually be accomplished if I am ready to put all my help to work as soon as I think a frost is on the way. I pick them and place in piles about six rods apart, covering them with their own vines. As the weather becomes colder I draw them on a truck wagon, with springs and hay rack with about six inches of marsh hay on that. I handle them as carefully as possible, loading only three or four deep on the wagon and carrying them into the cellar in baskets and placing on shelves not deep. I am careful to sort them, using the soft and bruised ones for feed or selling them for immediate consumption.

—One of the best permanent pastures is that where orchard grass is grown. Orchard grass is a perennial, lasting under favorable conditions, for many years. It is somewhat coarse when given opportunity to grow with abundance of room. One objection to it is its tendency to grow in bunches or tufts. If sown by itself it will be very bunchy. It is better to sow it in a mixture designed for permanent pasture rather than for a hay crop. It is among the first grasses to start growth in spring, and will continue growth until late fall. It should never be sown in a mixture intended for lawns, as it shoots up rapidly, and before the main portion of the grass requires cutting the orchard grass is up beyond the reach of the lawn mower. The place where orchard grass is most valuable is in shady woodland pastures. It will grow in the shade where nearly all other grasses will fail. Orchard grass weighs 14 pounds per bushel, and when sown alone from one to two bushels are usually sown. One bushel of pure orchard grass seed sown on an acre would, if evenly distributed, put 180 seeds upon every square foot. One and one-half bushels per acre sown in early spring will give a crop of 3000 bushels, or probably be as satisfactory as heavier seeding. As a mixture of seeds for permanent pasture we would recommend the following in preference to orchard grass alone: Red clover, six pounds; Alsike clover, four pounds; Kentucky blue grass, three and one-half pounds; orchard grass, three and one-half pounds; meadow fescue, three and one-half pounds; red-top, three and one-half pounds; timothy, five pounds. The orchard grass compares very favorably with timothy hay. To secure best results in its feeding it would be better combined with clover, which is simply, dignifiedly grateful for them. It is a small return for the sacrifice made by those who willingly receive another under their roof to sit a watchful critic there. And the woman who allows herself to become such a critic is laying up stores of unhappiness for herself and all with whom she comes in contact. Why not look through rose-colored glasses rather than blue ones, and try to become to one's life-long hosts a blessing, rather than an enemy in disguise?

Everybody knows her—the woman who is dependent upon her relatives, and who continually stirs up strife under the roof which shelters her. She feels her dependence keenly, in spite of the fact that she is welcome to a share of everything of which her friends may happen to be possessed; and yet she is always hopefully looking for slights. She wears the martyr's smile, especially when visitors are present, and she continually takes up the game of battle when it has not been thrown. She has confidants, and by and by they begin to show coolness towards the various members of the family. And yet they are innocent of any act of offense.

It is merely morbid and unhappy, tilting at family windmills and always believing herself wronged. It never occurs to her that she is dependent though no fault of her friends upon whom she is dependent. She is merely unhappy, filled with a sense of her own obligations and unwilling to acknowledge them. In other words, she is not generous enough to be grateful. It requires a much finer mind to accept a favor than it does to grant one. The small mind resents its obligations; the great one is simply, dignifiedly grateful for them. It is a small return for the sacrifice made by those who willingly receive another under their roof to sit a watchful critic there. And the woman who allows herself to become such a critic is laying up stores of unhappiness for herself and all with whom she comes in contact. Why not look through rose-colored glasses rather than blue ones, and try to become to one's life-long hosts a blessing, rather than an enemy in disguise?

There are some lovely evening dresses now on exhibition, and they are very beautiful and so flimsy and ethereal that the young lady who is so fortunate as to be able to buy one is to be envied, or at least imitated. We can all follow a leader when we know the original idea, and so I shall here give a detailed description of the prettiest and also the most costly. If into contact with the quite too expensive, the dress would be quite pretty enough to suit a dozen hearts adorne made in soft mull. A gown of silk muslin would make a stylish evening dress lined with slip of pink taffeta. The skirt made with a demitain, and around the bottom seven narrow flounces—to be accurate, each two and a half inches wide—and these overlap each other so only one and a half inches of each show except the top one, and this but an inch and a half wide. Each one of these full ruffles and the hems are all bordered with a line of pale pink baby ribbon, and six rows were sewed flat on the skirt above the ruffles. There is another series of ruffles of silk mall, and these are set on the silk lining, and they uphold the

## FOR AND ABOUT WOMEN.

The more children are coddled to keep them from catching cold the more apt they are to catch cold. The proper course to take is to clothe the children warmly, provide good, stout shoes, and turn them loose in the open air. Let them go, rain or shine, cold or warm; let them have the open air every day. Such children are far less liable to catch cold. And their bed room window should be open every night, winter and summer, in such a way as to avoid a direct draft upon them while they are sleeping.

Cleanliness is next to godliness—that's been impressed upon us from childhood's hours with so much energy that sometimes we're in danger of over-doing it and becoming so abnormally neat that a suffering family prays long and earnestly that the afflicted one may have a change of heart in this direction.

A young woman known to the writer belongs to this abnormally tidy class. Does one of her relatives place a receipt bill for an instant of Orange, Ind. The mantelpiece when she's around it is removed instantly, and either carefully pigeon-holed where it will never be found until house cleaning day rolls around again, or else torn into bits and burned up.

Does another leave a book in a handy spot for a moment and turn his head, when he looks again, presto! the volume has been closed and stands neatly among its fellows in the bookcase, whence it must be brought by its irritated reader.

One may be so cleanly as to make other people ungodly, and a house an uncomfortable and unattractive place—it is such a one that this little preachment is addressed.

Fancy covers for washstand and bureau have gone out to a great extent. Fine white figured damask with deep hem-stitched hem is used on the handsomest furniture. White lace in the heavy qualities, such as Honiton and Renaissance lace, are used on a paste of coral or China silk to match the room. White Swiss, with a deep hem, finished at top with lace heading through which colored ribbon is run, laid over saten or silk in a light shade, is the most elaborate used. Long pin-cushions, covered with an embroidered piece and edged with ruffles of footings are put on them.

The simple rules for a bed room are that a white or brass bed is used instead of wood; shams have given place to large pillows with deep hem and monogram on case; dark furniture is used instead of light; colored cretonne spreads are put all over the bed and hang to the floor; windows have double curtains, the thin ones hanging only to the window sill and perfectly straight, the cretonne ones hanging to the floor at the side, also straight.

An exquisite young woman is she whose dress and hair and skin indicate the most scrupulous attention to the daily toilette. We have learned that bathing and rubbing and care for personal cleanliness, the nicety which distinguishes the lady, and adorns her for her station, are the handmaids not of health alone, but of beauty, and where is the young girl who despises beauty? For the business girl, for the girl whose daily employment is close and confining, nothing can be better than that she emulate the dainty girl in her every day care of her dress and appearance and in frequent cleansing of the skin by thorough bathing and vigorous friction, and by keeping herself and all her belongings as dainty as she possibly can.

One may keep one's rooms sweet with the fragrance of violets all winter by setting little bowls of powdered orris root about in them. The orris root should be renewed once or twice a month and the bowls washed whenever it is changed. Dainty Japanese bowls and quaint dishes and vases make the best receptacles and it is wise to cover them during the night to preserve the sweetness of the powder. By hanging sachets of orris root in the wardrobe one's garments will be given an evasive and charming fragrance.

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skirt ruffles and made a fluff that is beautiful to see. The waist is just the dear old baby shape, but around the neck there is a quantity of ruffles so that the wearer would seem to be rising out of a great big dish of pink ice cream. The sleeves are mere puffs, and the narrow pink ribbon is put wherever it could be put with advantage.

## Handy Desserts.

*Sponges, a Form of Jelly Made With Juices and Gelatine.*

Among simple, wholesome summer desserts few things are more generally liked than those which consist principally of a mixture of fruit juices and gelatine, of which a few examples are here given:

**Apple Sauce.**—Take five or six large apples and pulp them through a masher. Dissolve an ounce of gelatine and three or four ounces of sugar in 14 of water over the fire, adding to this a little lemon juice to acidulate it pleasantly, then stir it to the puree of apples and when it is all cool and nearly setting whisk it till stiff with the whites of two eggs previously beaten to a stiff froth. Mold and set as before.

**Banana Sponge.**—Peel and pound to a smooth pulp six or more nice ripe bananas, add to them three or four ounces of sugar, the juice of half a lemon, an ounce of gelatine and rather more than 14 pints of cold water. Stir over the fire till it boils and the sugar and gelatin are all perfectly dissolved, then lift it off the fire and leave it till nearly set and cold, when you whisk into it the stiffly whipped whites of two eggs and mold as before.

**Peach Sponge.**—If made with fresh fruit, you pulp sufficient ripe peaches to produce a pint of pulp, and mix this with rather more than a pint of strong sugar and water syrup in which you have dissolved an ounce of gelatine. When this is cold or nearly so, whisk into it the stiffly whisked whites of three or more eggs and mold as before.

Sponges can be made from almost every kind of fruit either by utilizing the juice or the fruit pulp. Moreover, if preferred milk or cream may be used to dissolve the gelatine instead of water. Indeed some cooks use half the quantity of liquid given to dissolve the gelatine, making up the required amount with stiffly whipped whites of eggs. In such cases, however, it is better to lessen the quantity of gelatine considerably, say by a full third, and then not to attempt to mold the sponge, but to serve it piled up on a glass dish or in long folded wineglasses, a most attractive arrangement.

## Returned Home Rich.

*West Virginia Man Went to Klondike a Poor Boy and Brought Back a Million.*

CUMBERLAND, Md., Oct. 14.—James Adams has created a sensation at Berkeley Springs, Va. He went to the Klondike region three years ago a poor boy and has returned home a millionaire. When the Berkeley Springs train pulled into the station with a special car attached the passengers crowded directly towards him, expecting to see some railroad magnates alight, and their surprise can be better imagined than described when their old friend Adams stepped out and told them the story of his great luck in his search for gold.

He gave his father \$20,000 and then deposited about \$100,000 in the bank. He had bought a special car from Detroit at a cost of \$500 a day.

Adams had persuaded James Smith and George Siler to go to the Klondike with him. They could not stand the climate and had to return poorer than when they went. On that account Adams says he is going to take them in as partners and give them an interest in his mining claims, which he says are worth \$5,000,000. He will return in the spring to look after his claims.

## Farmers Met With Terrible Accident.

FORT PALM, N. Y., Oct. 14.—Yesterday at Palatine, as James G. De Wandealer, a farmer, and his hired man, James Cook were hauling corn stalks from the field, the horses became frightened and ran away. They dashed directly towards the hay and before De Wandealer and Cook could leap from the load the entrance was reached and the two men, standing erect, crashed against the upper portion of the entrance with terrific force and both were hurled from the load. Cook was killed instantly and De Wandealer was seriously injured, probably fatally.

## Raised \$50,000 for Mission Work.

NEW YORK, Oct. 14.—The Rev. Albert B. Simpson, president of the Christian Missionary Alliance, to-day preached his annual missionary sermon at the Gospel Tabernacle, and as a result over \$50,000 in cash, pledges and property were realized for the support of the mission and mission work of the alliance. W. E. Blackstone participated in the services. The sermon and the offering was the closing chapter of the seventeenth annual convention of the alliance.

## For the Relief of Galveston.

GALVESTON, Oct. 14.—Morgan Seely, treasurer of the Galveston relief fund, acknowledged receipts of contributions from October 1st to 12th inclusive amounting to \$198,552. This includes \$125,000 received through Governor Sayers and \$91,621 received through Mayor Jones. Amount previously acknowledged was \$761,043, making the total to date \$979,595.

## A Separate Name For Twins.

Biggs—"What do you call your twins?" Diggs—"Henrietta." Biggs—"But that's only one name." Diggs—"Yes, but we divided it between them. We call the boy Henri and the girl Etta. See?"

## Stevensons Activity.

"The room was torn up as if some terrible struggle had taken place there."

"Well, that doesn't necessarily imply deadly combat; maybe some man was merely trying to get into his last year's hannel underwear."

Forty-five Pullman cars and 200 day coaches are required on the main line of the Pennsylvania railroad between Pittsburgh and Philadelphia for through service alone.

BSMARK'S IRON NERVE.—Was the result of his splendid health. Indomitable will and tremendous energy are not found where Stomach, Liver, Kidneys and Bowels are out of order. If you want these qualities and the success they bring, use Dr. King's New Life Pills. Only 25 cents at Green's drug store.

—Subscribe for THE WATCHMAN.

## A Welcome Announcement.

There are many families in this county who are raising bright, intelligent children without the much needed musical education, 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 Philadelphia, 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. 45-35-4t

## Engine Over the Embankment.

A train from Watsonstown on the Central Pennsylvania and Western railroad ran into a tree which had fallen across the track near Jersey Town Friday and the engine and two freight cars went over a high embankment. Fortunately, the automatic brakes set, halting the passenger car on the verge of the embankment, thus saving the lives of twenty passengers, although all were badly shaken up. The engine and fireman jumped just as the engine took the plunge and saved their lives.

You have read of the cures by Hood's Sarsaparilla, and you should have perfect confidence in its merit. It will do you good.

## Out for Business.

"Marse Jim, is you gwine ter run fer any other office year?" "Oh, yes; I'm in the race."

"Well, suh, dat bein de case, ef you could manage ter drup a \$5 bill some de ous'n' head whilst I ain't lookin'! I wuz thinkin' dat mebbe I could find it!"

Jobbing Pills Have Stood It.—If he'd had Cochlin's. They're terribly annoying; but Bucklen's Arnica Salve will cure the worst case of piles on earth. It has cured thousands. For Injuries, Pains or Bodily Eruptions it's the best salve in the world. Price 25c. Cure guaranteed. Sold by F. Potts Green, druggist.

David City, Neb., April 1, 1900

General Pure Food Co., Le Roy, N. Y.: Gentlemen.—I must say in regard to GRAIN-O that there is nothing better or healthier. We have used it for years. My brother was a great coffee drinker. He was taken sick and the doctor said coffee was the cause of it, and told us to use GRAIN-O. We got a package but did not like it at first, but now would not be without it. My brother has been well ever since. I would like to use it. Yours truly, LILLIE SCHOR, 45-27

## Dr. Stites.

DOCTORS' MISTAKE!  
BRONCHITIS AND ASTHMA OFTEN MISTAKEN FOR CONSUMPTION.

SCIENCE HAS TRIUMPHED.  
Catarh, Asthma, Bronchitis, Throat and Lung Diseases can be cured.

Dr. Stites, the great specialist, is daily demonstrating the truth of his statement by the most miraculous results of the New Treatment.

DR. J. K. STITES,

Offices, No. 21 North Allegheny street, Bellefonte, Penn'a.

## EAR, NOSE, THROAT AND LUNG SPECIALIST

Many patients treating for consumption are really only suffering from catarrhal bronchitis, a cold on the chest that goes down on the lungs and becomes chronic only from neglect, a hacking cough, a slight shortness of breath, spitting up mucus, associated with that languid tired feeling. These cases are often mistaken for consumption, but if they only would take DR. STITES' NEW TREATMENT in which the healing oils are applied by inhalation directly into the tubes of the lungs, and not fill the stomach full of medicines which does them more harm than good, they could be cured.

In a short time winter will set in with its usual large crop of coughs and colds and those who are suffering from catarrhal diseases are in great danger. Now is the time. One month of the NEW TREATMENT at this season may save you much suffering and doctor bills during the fast approaching winter.

No trouble to examine you and tell you the probabilities in your case, whether you take treatment or not.

## A SUFFERER FROM ASTHMA TESTIFIES TO THE GOOD OF THE NEW TREATMENT HAS DONE FOR HER.

DEAR SIR.—It has been two months since I commenced to take your treatment, and I hardly know how to express my gratitude for the wonderful curative powers of your remedies. I had been a sufferer of that dread disease asthma for years and had tried a great many doctors and they said they could not do anything for me. While in Bellefonte this summer I saw your advertisement in the papers and I thought I would go and see you and shall never regret it, for before I commenced your treatment I could not lie down at night and could not sleep, for I would have to cough the whole night and gasp for breath, but now I can go to bed and sleep and will do as I did and be cured. I hope all that read this will do as I did and be cured. Respectfully, Mrs. JOHN RUSS, Johnstown, Pa.

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SEE WHAT WE FURNISH: LIME—For Plastering or for Land. COAL—Both Anthracite and Bituminous. WOOD—Cut to the Store Length or in the Cord. FARM IMPLEMENTS of Every Description. FERTILIZER—The Best Grades. PLASTER—Both Dark and Light. PHOSPHATE—The Very Best. SEEDS—Of all Kinds. WAGONS, Buggies and Sleighs.

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Water your lawn, and make it grow. Any old fool will tell you so.

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LAWN MOWERS, TOO

Fine, sharp, strong and Light.

POTTER & HOY, BELLEFONTE, PA.

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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 freshest, choicest, best blood and muscle making Steaks and Roasts. My prices are no higher than poorer meats are elsewhere.

I always have DRESSER POULTRY.

Game in season, and any kinds of good meats you want.

SAVE IN 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.

GIVE US A TRIAL and see if you don't save in the long run and have better Meats, Poultry and Game (in season) than have been furnished you.

GETTIG & KREMER, Bellefonte, Pa. Bush House Block 44-18