

FARM NOTES.

Dairying is a paying business even in times of depression.

There is no way to teach a cow gentleness but by gentle actions.

Study the demand of the market and the tastes of the customers.

Remember that the cow's digestive system is not proof against bad feed.

No dairyman can afford to hire ill-tempered help to look after his cows.

Did any man ever succeed in kicking a cow into submission?—Farmer's Review.

Grease is fatal to lice. An animal that is in good condition is seldom attacked by such vermin.

Cows need the carryover as well as the horse, and with their skins kept clean, plenty of food given, and dry bedding, they will keep clear of lice.

Out clover has become a regular ration for hens in winter. The best arrangement for steaming this is a candy pail with a close-fitting cover.

This can be had at a grocery store for 10 or 15 cents. Screw a picture knob to the top and it is ready for business.

Such a tight wooden pail will hold the heat all night, and the clover should be cooked in the morning. When using out clover be sure that the pieces are very short and that the whole mass is thoroughly soft, else the clover may cause the hens to become crop-bound.

Asparagus roots may be planted in spring or fall, but unless the ground is well drained, spring is preferable.

Good strong one-year-old roots are best. The soil should be made as rich as possible.

If very stony the stones should be removed, as they are much in the way of cutting the stalks.

In garden culture it is best to dig trenches about three or four feet apart and 12 inches deep; then put in a layer of manure to fill about half of the trench.

After this has been packed down. On this put two or three inches of soil on which place the roots, spreading them out in all directions.

Down all around the plants should not stand closer than two feet in the rows, and as they start to grow more soil should be drawn into the trenches until the surface is level again.

All that is necessary during the season is to keep the ground loose and free from weeds.

To raise a first-class crop the bed has to be manured every year by scattering manure over the plants in the fall.

If white or blanching asparagus is desired, the roots have to be set deeper and the rows have to be hilled up similar to what is done with celery.

More even distribution of the forest growth over farming sections is needed, for as it now is the forest growth in mountains and other sections is unfit for agricultural purposes.

The sections best adapted to farming are largely void of trees. In time of drought the sections which suffer most severely are those where timber is scarce.

Some of the sections which have been cleared too much, years ago when there was still much timber standing, produced far better crops than now.

Rains were then much better distributed through the growing season and showers were frequent and mild, but now rain too often falls in heavy, sudden down pours, often doing damage to growing crops.

The soil is usually followed by hard winds that soon dry the moisture from the land in the growing season, and in winter the wind having uninterrupted sweep drifts the snow in great banks along fences and leaves wheat fields bare.

We cannot undo the harm done by too excessive clearing, but one can improve matters by planting shelter belts on the north and west sides of our farms.

For a perpetual wind-break, the Norway spruce undoubtedly leads. A good shelter belt should contain four rows of spruce, ten feet between rows and trees five feet apart in the rows, and the trees placed so as to break the space between rows.

Spruce seedlings can be got from nurseries when about ten inches high for about three dollars per hundred. Be very careful in moving evergreens not to let the roots get dry, as this means certain death to the tree.

The making of hotbeds is a matter so commonly understood as perhaps scarcely to require going into at this time, yet the following from Vick's, dealing as it does principally with the proper heating of the beds, may not come amiss to those interested in starting cabbage, celery, lettuce, etc., in March or early spring.

The ordinary hotbed consists of a pile of fermenting stable manure, covered with a frame and glazed sashes, in which is a layer of fertile soil. The bed should be located where it will be easy of access, but it should be on dry ground and not where water could flow over the ground and about its base, even in wet weather.

It should also be sheltered from heavy winds, and with a full exposure to the sun. In preparation for a bed the fresh manure and long litter are collected from stables and drawn together to the location of the bed, where it is placed in a conical pile. As the manure is thus thrown together it is packed down by treading on it, the treading being repeated as the bed is raised a few inches at a time, until the pile is finished off to a point at the top.

After a few days it may be noticed that the pile is heating by seeing steam rise from it. It is then customary to handle over the manure, shaking it out and again making it into a pile and tramping it down as before. In two or three days the signs of heating will again be evident, and it is then ready to be made into a bed. The bed should be made large enough to extend at least a foot outside of the frame at sides and ends. In throwing the manure into shape as the pile rises in height every few inches it should be beaten down with the back of the fork so that the material will be of uniform density. The bed should be two feet or two and a half feet in depth. The deeper it is the stender and longer continued will be the heat.

When the bed is finished evenly on top, the frame can be set on and covered with the sashes. In a few days a strong heat will rise, and when this abates somewhat, so that the thermometer thrust into the manure indicates only 85 degrees or 90 degrees, a layer of rich, mellow soil that has been previously prepared should be placed on the frame and spread evenly over the bed to a depth of about six inches. The bed is now ready for use, and sowing in it can commence. In the management of a hotbed constant reference must be made to a shaded thermometer kept inside, and air must be given sufficiently to keep the temperature down to about 70 degrees.

FOR AND ABOUT WOMEN.

Hurry the baby as fast as you can. Hurry him, worry him, make him a man. Off with his baby clothes, get him in pants.

Feed him on brain-food and make him advance.

Hustle him, soon as he's able to walk. Into a grammar school; cram him with talk.

Fill his poor head full of figures and facts. Keep on jamming them till it cracks.

Once boys grew up at a national rate; Now we develop a man while you wait.

Rush him through college, compel him to grab.

Of every known subject a dip and a dab.

Get him in business and after the cash. All by the time he can grow a moustache.

Let him forget he was ever a boy. Make gold his god and his jingle his joy.

Keep him a-bustling and clear out of breath. Until he wins—nervous prostration and death.

Nixon Waterman in Christian Endeavor World.

If you see little girls or little boys with their hair cut straight off all round you need not regard them with pity or sympathy, for they are in the height of fashion.

The recent revival of the fashion occurred in London and Paris almost at the same time. It is told how mothers—long before the days of fashionable hatdressers for children—used to turn a bowl over the heads of their young hopefuls and trim all the hair off evenly that stuck below the rim, or that a rope was tied around the head and the hair clipped off below this.

These two methods of getting some sort of evenness in the "home clip" will give one a very good idea of the new juvenile hair cut which is called "the Puritan."

The history of the origin of the round-head style dates back to during the great Rebellion. The Puritans, or friends of the Parliament, who denounced the "unloveliness of love-locks," were understood to distinguish themselves by having their hair cropped off around their necks, while the cavaliers wore long, flowing ringlets.

In the days of pretty, witty Nell Gwyn the round-head style was in vogue, and doubtless the plays lately put on our boards have had something to do with calling attention to the fashion.

Pure glycerine is a good remedy for cold sores. So is peroxide of hydrogen. Apply with a bit of absorbent cotton the moment that the disfiguring little blister begins to form.

To whiten and plump the neck, bathe with hot castile suds and rub in cocoa butter. Every morning sponge with a lotion of two ounces of alcohol, two ounces of rosewater, fifteen drops of tincture of benzoin.

It is quite evident that the circular skirt is in for some time at least.

The new touch is in the tucks at the foot. In the first part of the winter these were put in a circular ruffle; this treatment is still adhered to, but the very new skirts have the tucks at the foot of the skirt without a ruffle.

Some of these skirts have tucks that are two inches wide, three in number, and they go around the skirt without any break in width or line. This is the easiest method of follow.

The more complicated treatment is where the tucks are ten and twelve in number, graduated in width, and graduating in line up at back.

The expert seamstresses say that this is not very hard to do. There are homedress-makers who deny this assertion. It all depends on the pertness, therefore, and resolves itself into a question of how much you know.

There is no difference of opinion, however, between the amateur and the expert that such a skirt is very graceful. The skirt is long with the two inches on the ground in front and six in back that is now allowed on any fabric soft enough to stand tucks. Heavy cloth gowns would not look well made this way if they are to be worn for the morning hours.

The fashion probably has never been a skirt more graceful than the present one. The softness of trimming at foot and the fact that the gown falls full and soft about the ground without stiffening, and all lines are long and well shaped are qualities that make the skirt of to-day a beautiful thing.

—It rightly made.

In the prettiest of these tacked models the tucks graduate from three inches to a half inch in width and up to a deep point at each side then slightly down in back and well down in front.

The tucks over the hips have not the slightest intention of going out of fashion just now. They run riot over almost every skirt one sees.

The absolute demand for a hip yoke or a trimming that outlines one, gives these tucks such free play. They are spread tucks, run an inch apart, and are stitched down on both edges. They are graduated from eight inches in front to four in back. When they are not exactly on the hips there is a shallow pointed hip yoke that holds the circular skirt, put into tucks, on its edge.

The fashionable tailors have a way of stretching the cloth goods so that they can put in short tucks without leaving any fullness below.

Don't ask me how they do it! I don't know and they won't tell. But I have seen it in several of the gowns for which a hundred dollars was paid apiece. It is especially noticeable in treating the sleeve, which has been very well done with hip yokes.

The model in skirts that is most popular to-day is immensely good in its lines. It has a hip yoke of plain or tucked fabric, either of the same or of a contrasting material. The circular skirt with a plain front goes in, put on this yoke by tiny stitched side pleats on the outside. These pleats are longer in the front than at the back. Over the seam of the yoke is a stitched band of taffeta that goes around the entire back and hip, then follows the line of the seams of the front gore. If there is a ruffle at the foot of skirt it bands turn upon themselves and go around the top of ruffle. And, by the way, three shaped ruffles are much more stylish than one.

The long line down the center of the skirt holds its own merrily.

One of the new ways of obtaining it is to stitch a two-inch band of panne velvet down the front of skirt, then lay it over with twenty little points, ten down each side. These bands cross the velvet diagonally and lap over each other in the center, and are caught down with a velvet button.

Southern Gingerbread. One cup brown sugar, one cup New Orleans molasses, one very scant cup of butter and lard mixed, one and one-half cups sour milk or cream, in which is dissolved two teaspoonfuls baking soda, three or three and one-half cups flour, one teaspoonful of each cloves, ginger and cinnamon. Bake in two loaves or one large loaf and small cakes. This is delicious and good, even though a week old.

The Wind and The Thermometer.

Ten persons out of twelve, perhaps, if required to answer off-hand, would say that the wind affects the thermometer, making the mercury register a lower temperature. As a matter of fact, it is hard for any of us to realize that it does not, for we have the evidence of our own feelings that it is colder in the wind than it is out of it.

Yet, when we come to look at the matter from a scientific standpoint, we see that the wind not only does not, but cannot, affect the thermometer, provided, of course, it be the ordinary dry-bulb instrument, and that our increased sensation of cold, when exposed to the wind, is not really an increase of cold brought to the body by the wind, but a loss of heat.

If two thermometers be hung close together, one exposed to the wind and the other sheltered from it, they will show the same temperature, for wind is merely air in motion, and is no colder than still air, other things being equal. The reason why it feels colder is that it causes a more rapid evaporation from the skin and thus takes some of the heat out of the body. And the stronger the wind the more heat it takes away. It is precisely like blowing the breath on a hot liquid to cool it, the heat is constantly coming to the surface of the liquid, and as it comes there the breath blows it away. Thus more and more heat is taken, until the liquid becomes cool. Wind cools one's body in the same way, and not by imparting cold. There is no evaporation from a dry-bulb thermometer, and therefore it registers the same in a wind that it does sheltered from the wind.

Her Lucky Dream.

Profitable Vision About a Treasure Came to an Arkansas Woman.

A singular certification of a dream was the experience of Mrs. Rachel Moore, of Texarkana, Ark. In 1868, the year following the close of the sectional war, she was living with her husband, Major David Moore, on a plantation about 30 miles south of Texarkana. They had a large sum of money which the husband took out one night and buried.

Ten years later he died quite suddenly, without ever revealing to the wife the hiding place of the money, and although diligent and repeated search was made, no trace of the buried treasure was ever found. Mrs. Moore, who is now more than 70 years old, has remained a widow, living most of the time alone since her husband's death.

A few weeks ago she had a vivid dream one night, in which she saw the old plantation with certain landmarks the spot where, as her dream indicated, the money was buried. In a few nights the dream was repeated, and thereafter at intervals for more than a dozen times, each dream being an identical repetition of the first.

Mrs. Moore is not at all superstitious, yet this oft-repeated dream led her to make a secret investigation recently, when, strange as it may seem, the long-lost treasure was found, and that, too, at a place in the woods marked exactly as that so often in her dream.

The money was all in 20-dollar gold pieces, and the total amounts to \$2,800.

Starving Man Sent to Death.

George Gala, a laborer from Providence, R. I., lost his life in a cheap Boverly restaurant in New York, Saturday morning, because he could not pay six cents for food he had just eaten.

Gala went into the place about 7 o'clock and ordered coffee and butter cakes. He ate ravenously, and when the cashier that he had no money.

It is the custom on the Boverly to heat a man severely when he fails to pay for his food, because, according to the restaurant people, there are so many hungry wretches in that thoroughfare all the time that the eating houses would have to go out of business unless the "swallowers" are severely punished.

In accordance with this rule, as soon as Gala said he could not pay he was set upon by several waiters and roughly handled. One man hit him in the face, knocking him against a counter, which his head struck with great force. He fell unconscious and was dragged to the sidewalk, where a policeman found him. An ambulance was sent for, but when it arrived Gala was dead.

Four waiters employed in the restaurant, James Francis, William Dennis, Israel Spellman and William Allen, were arrested.

Wilkesbarre Gets Building.

Congress at Last Appropriates a Sufficient Amount.

Representative Stanley DeLoport, of the Wilkesbarre district, has gratified a desire that before terminating his Congressional career he has been able to secure an increase in the appropriation for a public building at Wilkesbarre which will permit the execution of the project.

The Omnibus Public Building bill, which passed the House and Senate to-day, contains an item raising the limit of appropriation for Wilkesbarre from \$125,000, as originally fixed, to \$150,000, providing also that \$40,000 may be paid for a site. The original bill was passed in the last Congress, but it was found impossible to obtain a site and construct a building for \$125,000.

Posed as a Man for Fifty Years.

A remarkable story of male impersonation was revealed in a police court in London last week, in connection with an arrest for alleged money frauds.

The prisoner, named Catherine Coombe, aged 40, described as a house decorator, appeared in the dock in male attire. For forty years Catherine impersonated a man and worked on board Peninsula and Oriental steamers in various capacities, and also for London firms. She says she was married at fifteen, taught school and then thought there was better chance of advancement as a man. Eventually she married a lady's maid, with whom she lived fourteen years.

The committee on state appropriations at Harrisburg Tuesday decided to recommend \$50,000 for the establishment of a free sanitarium for consumptives at White Haven, near Glen Summit. The hospital will receive municipal and state support, it is believed, and the appropriation will be made available in two annual installments of \$25,000 each.

STRIKES A RICH FIND.—"I was troubled for several years with chronic indigestion and nervous debility," writes F. J. Green, of Lancaster, N. H. "No remedy helped, until I began using Electric Bitters, which did me more good than all the medicines I ever used. They have also kept my wife in excellent health for years. She says Electric Bitters are splendid for female troubles; that they are a grand tonic for weak, run down women. No other medicine can take its place in our family. Try them. Only 50c. Satisfaction guaranteed by F. P. Green.

One of Many.

"He has gone in for politics, I hear." "Well, he certainly is interested in the situation in Washington." "How do you mean? What situation?" "Any old situation they care to give him there."

BUCHANAN MICH., May 22nd. Genesee Pure Food Co., Le Roy, N. Y.

Gentlemen:—My mother has been a great coffee drinker and has found it very injurious. Having used several packages of your GRAIN-O, she finds it much better for herself and for her children to drink. She has given up coffee drinking entirely. We use a package of Grain-O every week. I am ten years old. Yours respectfully,

FANNIE WILLIAMS, 45-28

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Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrup. It is Pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. It destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. It cures Diarrhoea and Wind Colic. It relieves Teething Troubles, cures Constipation and Flatulence. It assimilates the Food, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

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Swallowed \$1,000 Diamond.

Negro Robber Shot and Doctors May Try to Recover the Stone.

Fatally wounded, William Tate, a negro lies at the county jail hospital in Chicago, with a \$1,000 diamond still in his stomach. He was shot Friday morning by Patrolman Frederick Buch, while fleeing from the victim of his robbery, August Anderson.

Anderson is a wealthy saloon keeper. He alighted from a South Side elevated train at the Twenty second street station and was assaulted by a negro, who struck him with a billy. The robber snatched the diamond from Anderson's shirt front and made an effort to seize a fine watch, worth \$500, with a \$75 chain. The negro succeeded in getting only a part of the chain, to Anderson's yell for assistance. Buch responded. He fired two shots at the bandit. One struck Tate in the back of the head and he fell. The portion of the chain was found in his pocket, but the diamond had been swallowed he admitted when the jail physician told him he was about to die. Anderson will ask for an autopsy when Tate dies.

Student Bled to Death.

Went Home From Measles, But Doctors Could Not Save Him.

Elmer A. Roach, 21 years old, of Park Place, Brooklyn, bled to death on Wednesday. Excessive hemorrhage from the nose and gums, or what medical experts call hemophilia, was the cause. The disease is very rare.

Roach, who was unmarried, was a student of dentistry in Allegheny College at Meadville, Pa. In August he began to bleed out of the nose. This continued at intervals for several days, and Roach had to call three physicians to check the hemorrhage. Early in January the hemorrhages again started from the nose, and also from the gums, and several specialists were called into consultation. They were unable to help the young man, and two weeks ago he became worse and returned to the home of his parents in Brooklyn.

At that time he told his mother he had a vision that he was going to die on Wednesday. At noon on Wednesday he became unconscious, and despite the efforts of his physicians expired.

The infant of the household was in its cradle. The head of the house was at home, peevish and faintly finding. At length he became unendurable.

"You've done nothing but make mistakes to-night," he growled.

"Yes," she answered meekly, "I began by putting the wrong baby to bed."

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