

FARM NOTES.

Norway's spruce, or Scotch, pine, if planted for wind-brakes, will not only prove hardy and entail but little labor, but will also be ornamental.

One of the most convenient remedies for cuts, strains, sores, etc., is crude petroleum. A bottle of this substance should be kept in every barn or stable, and in a convenient place, so as to use it freely when occasion requires.

It is suggested as a preventative of lice that a piece of burrap sacking be tacked on the roosts and saturated with kerosene. This ought to work good, and should be of especial value during the summer months when lice are so troublesome.

Watch the feed racks and see that everything is eaten clean within two hours from feeding time. For rough feed the greater variety the better. Good clover hay is the best, and bright corn fodder next. Timothy cut when in early bloom is also excellent.

But few farms contain quince trees. One or two quince trees will be found valuable for a family. The quince tree is a great feeder and requires cultivation, as it soon shows the effects of neglect. In the markets there is seldom a full supply of quinces, and they bring good prices.

Early cabbage plants may be set out as soon as frost is out of the ground. The cabbage is a hardy plant and will stand cold nights. For a garden there should be early, medium and late cabbage, and the ground cannot be too rich for them. One point in connection with growing them is that they thrive with frequent hoeing, even when the ground is clean.

After fruit trees come in bearing the best fertilizer is some form of potash. Wood ashes cannot be excelled for fruit trees, as they also contain large proportions of lime. Orchards that are in grass should be plowed occasionally, and some kind of hoe crop grown therein, in order to keep the ground clean and loosen the soil, but the land should be heavily manured or fertilized liberally, applied as the soil cannot provide for two crops—fruit and grass, or grain—without an abundance of plant food.

Beets, carrots and parsnips should be seeded as soon as the ground is sufficiently warm, as they require plenty of time for growth and are harder than beans or tomatoes. The seed should not be covered more than half an inch deep, and a little roller should pass over the rows after seeding in order to firm the earth. Use plenty of seed, and then thin out the plants after they attain sufficient growth. Give plenty of room between the plants in order to use the hoe. For the table there should be early and late sowings of beets.

Farmers do not always devote their labor in the best direction. A garden may be expensive if not carefully attended to, as the weeds soon take possession. The receipts from a garden may also be less than the cost of the product, but the season, kind of crops grown and rainfall affect the results. There is one point in favor of a garden, however, which cannot be disregarded, which is that the farmer can never buy as good fruits and vegetables as he can grow. No vegetables shipped to the farm can possibly be as fresh as those taken from the garden and used immediately.

Early potatoes should be of a variety that will come early. While the yield of the crop is important, yet the crop that gets into market first is the one that will bring 100 per cent. more in price. Seedmen offer new varieties every year, but some of them are claimed to be "the earliest" that it is impossible to make a selection. There are, however, well-known early varieties that have been tested, and they should be given the preference until something better has been tried in a limited way. Use seed from some point North, and use whole seed or such as has been cut into large pieces. Early potatoes should receive plenty of rotted manure as well as fertilizer, and they should be kept clear of weeds and grass from the start.

Fowls will pick any green plant or sprout that comes early in the year, as they have been deprived of green food during the long winter period, and this propensity has made it appear as though fowls did great damage in gardens. As soon as grass becomes plentiful the hens may be allowed to run at large in the garden, and they will perform excellent service in seeking insects, worms, etc. It is true that when young plants are just coming through the ground, and are juicy and tender, the hens will eat some of them, but as soon as the leaves become tough the preference will be for young weeds and grass. An experiment made by turning fowls into a lot of cow peas resulted in the fowls eating only the young weeds that came up. They will, however, eat ripe tomatoes.

The season for the application of fertilizers is at hand, and much depends upon the judgment of the farmer in selecting the kinds required. No farmer who is unacquainted with the requirements of crops or the nature of fertilizers should attempt to purchase for himself without the advice of some experienced person or through consultation with some reliable dealer or manufacturer. Manufacturers who have reputations to sustain will gladly advise each and every farmer in regard to purchases, as it does not pay the manufacturer that is unsuitable for the crop to be grown. It is possible that there are persons who will sell the farmer anything that he demands, whether adapted for the purpose desired or not, if a sale can be made, but such persons do not engage in a legitimate business, and injure their trade as well as create distrust of fertilizers; but the manufacturers of fertilizers have been placed under strict laws that protect the farmers, every purchaser having the privilege of forwarding samples to the State chemist for his examination. Dealers are usually well known in their communities, and their trade depends upon the patronage of the farmer. At the present time the farmer farmers is safe in buying fertilizers of any reliable party, as he will receive just what he orders, but the main point in the procurement of fertilizers is that a large number of farmers do not know what they want for their land and crops, which is a difficulty that must be met by the manufacturer as well as the farmer.

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FOR AND ABOUT WOMEN.

All the jacket sleeves flare at the hand. White will be the favorite of all colors for summer.

Clinging woollen stuffs, tucked and pleated, are the craze. Linen sheeting makes splendid shirt-waists. \$1 a yard—a yard's enough. It's a jacket year.

Striped foulards are good in Paris. Box-pleated jackets of nun's-veiling are said to be coming in.

Nothing is more important for the fashionable woman than the acquiring of the dip at the waistline. This leads to a careful consideration of every point in dress so that this much desired effect may be gained. It has been the aim to make belts that will give the dip, and as all sorts of belts are made, it only remains for each woman to select the belt suited to her needs. To keep pace with the changes of fashion there has been a belt brought out with coat-tail lucks, and this may be added to any bodice in need of a touch to bring it up to date.

One very handsome one is of black and gold. The belt is of black velvet decorated with narrow gold braid and the coat-tail lucks are square pieces of cloth of gold bound with black velvet, two little rosettes of baby ribbon being placed at the waistline.

The girl who wears an up-to-date coiffure wears a curl not right in the middle of her forehead, but lying gracefully upon her snowy shoulder, as Janice Meredith wears hers.

In fact, this ringlet is known as the Janice Meredith, though it doesn't owe all of its popularity to that interesting heroine, who acts the part, having done much to make it coveted of women. In order to make it effective the curl must be long and loose, not at all of the sausage order—unless it's a bologna sausage—and the hair must be knotted low on the neck to permit the ringlet to lie gracefully on the shoulder. And here's a tip for the maids who are about to essay this method of hair-dressing: Scorn not to make a liberal use of your hand-mirror, for while the front view is oftentimes as fascinating as possible, the back is frequently more curious than beautiful.

Most of the ringlets, to give away a secret of the prison-house, are store ones, since one's own tresses, with a depravity peculiar to inanimate things generally, refuse to hang gracefully where they're told, but stray into unwonted places.

False ones are more amenable to reason, and this is why the Janice Meredith curl seldom grows on the head to which it is attached, but is secured by pins in the most commonplace manner imaginable.

The Russian blouse suit will be the ultra-fashionable summer model for little Miss as well as for her small brother. It appears in a variety of fabrics and in all the popular colors, in serges, chevots, poplins and mohairs for spring, and on the days when the roses bloom and the sun beams brightly rays an rural lanes and sea beach the little Lady Dainty will wear a Russian suit of linen or pique. Russian frocks of both plain and flowered pique are shown, tastefully trimmed with pique embroidery and tiny pearl buttons. This will be a "white summer," and the Russian blouse suits of white serge are alluring examples of up-to-date frock beauty. The dresses of linen and gingham for morning wear, and the more elaborate creations of organdie and dotted Swisses, elaborated with tuckings, shirings and edgings of lace, suggest unlimited possibilities for the stylish appareling of this summer's small belles.

Paquin determinedly adheres to his liking for gathered and pleated skirts, and two-thirds of the models he has thus far designated for gowns of airy summer fabric are made with hip-yoke skirts, with full circular or gored breadth velours adjusted to the lower edge of the yoke by fine close French shirring, accordion pleating kills or smocking. Some of these skirts are formed of alternate rows of insertion and equally wide bands of the dress fabric. The dresses of linen and gingham for morning wear, and the more elaborate creations of organdie and dotted Swisses, elaborated with tuckings, shirings and edgings of lace, suggest unlimited possibilities for the stylish appareling of this summer's small belles.

Old black skirts are being made with either five, seven or nine gores, the number of them depending upon the fabric and upon the figure. Made with an inverted box plait, they are still both fashionable and popular. The new skirts are made with a drop skirt lining and trimmed on the outside with either ten-inch circular flounces or circular ruffles headed by shaped bands stitched several times.

There is no real standard of beauty unless we except the lines for which an artist looks. We are not all artists, and we judge of beauty by our own ideals. Nevertheless there is one standard which we all recognize—that of good health. It shines in the eye, glows in the cheek, reddens the lip and quickens the step. It also makes one at peace with the world, for indeed, as a rule the temperament is simply a matter of the liver. A torpid liver will in time spoil the temper of an angel, says the Woman's Home Companion.

How many women drink enough water? Very few, indeed, and no wonder they have dried-up, wrinkled faces and figures! And yet every woman can have a water-cure at home. The first thing after rising in the morning the teeth should be brushed and one or two glasses of water drunk. If the liver needs stimulating the water should be hot and a little salt added. Drink frequently between meals, but never while eating. Fully a pint of water should be taken before breakfast and on retiring at night.

A simple and lovely Easter table may have for a centre piece a low mound of growing crocuses—nothing could be prettier than the effect the delicate spring-like lilac, yellow and white blossoms give, and it is one which it is safe to say will be new to your guests as a table decoration, says Harper's Bazar. If the flowers are not to be had roots and all, they may be stuck one by one in a bed of moss, with a border of delicate ferns hiding the edge of the basket or dish. If you use candles, they should be light yellow with lavender shades; the bouillons in your little dishes should be yellow and lavender, or instead, you may have ribbon candy in the two shades. The cards may be decorated with a sketch of a crocus, a yellow one on one and a lavender one on the next.

The People of the Mikado itching to Get into a Fight With Russia.

No Reason to Fear the Result. Will Object to Russia Endeavoring to Get the Necessary Signatures to the Manchurian Agreement—Situation Complicated.

LONDON, April 1st.—The Chinese Minister, Sir Chih Chen Lo Feng Luh, called at the foreign office today and urged the British government to bring pressure to bear in order to prevent Russia from securing the necessary signatures of the Manchurian agreement. The foreign office is still in the dark tonight as to whether the agreement will be signed or allowed to lapse when the time expires, March 26. The officials of the Japanese legation are inclined to believe Russia will succeed in getting the necessary signatures. The situation is still more complicated owing to the fact, ascertained by a representative of the Associated Press today, that there are two secret treaties, one of which is to be signed at St. Petersburg, dealing with Russian military control of Manchuria and another to be signed at Peking dealing with her civil power.

The Chinese appeals for support have failed to produce any result from Great Britain or apparently from any other power to St. Petersburg, for Russia persistently adhered to her contention that the secret agreement concerns no one except herself and China. On this ground Great Britain's request for copies of the agreement was abruptly declined.

It is explained at the foreign office here that it would be a dangerous and useless breach of diplomatic procedure to endeavor to enter upon expostulations with Russia which would only be based upon information supplied by the Chinese. In other words the copies of treaties and alleged modifications of them recently given to the powers by the Chinese are worthless documents and will remain such until Russia herself chooses to communicate the text of the actual treaties and modifications.

In the absence of the Japanese minister in London, Baron Hayashi, Mr. Matsui, first secretary of the Japanese legation, who was interviewed this afternoon by a representative of the Associated Press, made a comprehensive statement of the issues involved. He said:

"Russia's insistence, China's helplessness and the probable victory of Russian diplomacy tomorrow will bring us to the brink of a dangerous situation in which none of the powers is so deeply concerned as Japan. Even if the secret treaties have been modified, as is alleged, the changes are so trifling as to make the documents thoroughly objectionable to Japan. Assuming that China signs the treaties, I suppose Great Britain, Germany and the United States will protest to Russia. But that is about as far as they will go and about as much as they will get. With Japan it is a matter of fighting. The question is whether we are to fight Russia now or fight her later on. She has no reason to occur to the average Japanese mind in favor of forcing at the present moment a struggle which must come eventually. The chief reason against so doing is the fact that Japan is just beginning a new industrial era, which would be temporarily killed should we endeavor by force of arms to prevent Russian encroachment. The world follows the lead of other powers and don't threaten hostilities we realize that we must sit down tamely and see any other nation step in and make treaties similar to those which China seems to be on the verge of signing with Russia. This would mean the partition of the Chinese Empire and the end of the 'open door' policy. If we oppose it, we naturally think we would have the moral support of the United States, which has been the champion of these principles, and also of Great Britain and Germany."

A RAGING ROARING FLOOD—washed down a telegraph line which Chas. C. Ellis, of Lisbon, Ia., had to repair. "Standing waist deep in icy water," he writes, "gave me a terrible cold and cough. It grew worse daily. Finally the best doctors in Oakland, Neb., Sioux City and Omaha said I had consumption and could not live. Then I began using Dr. King's New Discovery and was wholly cured by six bottles. Positively guaranteed for coughs, colds and all throat and lung troubles by F. P. Green, price 50 cts.

Books, Magazines, Etc.

An intimate and entertaining budget of "Personal Reminiscences of Queen Victoria" will appear in the April Century. It is anonymous, neither the nationality nor the sex of the writer being revealed, the only clue to his or her identity being this statement: "I saw her (the Queen) constantly in the summer of 1886, during my four weeks' sojourn in England court life, while temporarily forming a part of the suite of an illustrious personage, a guest of the Queen's at Osborne House." In this fresh revelation of her character and habits, Her Majesty appears as a very human and very interesting person.

A great advance has been made by engineering skill in the cutting of tunnels. In the construction of the St. Simons tunnel in the Alps," says Everybody's Magazine, "the longest yet started, drills of about the diameter of one's fist are used. With them holes about a yard deep are bored into the rock, which are charged with dynamite cartridges, the cartridges being then exploded by electricity. When the laborers return they find a whited chaos of pulverization, which they set to work to square into the ordered course of a tunnel. Each drill has a solid steel shank or stem, which is turned by powerful machines sending water against it under a pressure of one hundred and fifty atmospheres. The irresistible force of the water, which is projected by an ingenious mechanism behind the drill, gives the steel point a rapid and terrible rotary motion, and very quickly the rock is pierced. To prevent heat from the great friction, a constant stream of water is sent through the tubular drill. Both time and labor are saved by an electric crane at the mouth of the tunnel, which unloads the cars of debris automatically. Nearly three thousand men are employed at each end of the tunnel, and these men are divided into three shifts of eight hours each, so that the work goes on night and day. To overcome the intense subterranean heat, for the temperature increases one degree centigrade for each thirty-three metres (about one hundred feet), there is fortunately the late discovery of liquid air. But even under these improved conditions, the laborers on coming out would suffer from the abrupt change if they were not compelled to take graduated shower-baths along the way to the mouth of the tunnel. At the last station they put on other clothes and leave their working garments behind, to be cleaned and disinfected by steam, and kept ready for them when they return."

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New Advertisements.

NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that I, the undersigned, have this 14th day of March 1901 purchased at Sheriff's Sale all the farm implements, live stock, household and kitchen furniture late belonging to Sinus Stamm, Anna Stamm and William Stamm in Spring Twp., Adams Co., Pa. and have left the same in the possession of said Sinus Stamm, all persons are hereby notified not to purchase or meddle with the same or they will be dealt with according to law, as the same belongs to me. W. H. FRY, Pine Grove Mills, Pa. 46-11-4

PARDON NOTICE. Commonwealth vs. In the Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace in and for the county of Centre, James Cornelius, No. 3, Aug. Sessions, 1897. Charge, Arson. Prosecutor, F. E. Reynolds. Aug. 25th, 1897, defendant convicted of attempt to burn the Armory, etc. Nov. 18th, 1897, defendant sentenced to pay a fine of \$1, the costs of prosecution, and to undergo imprisonment in the western penitentiary for a period of five years and six months.

Notice is hereby given that an application will be made to the Board of Pardons at Harrisburg, on Wednesday the 17th day of April, A. D., 1901, at 10 o'clock, a. m. for the pardon of the said James Cornelius. TAYLOR & JOHNSTON, ORVIS, BOWEN & ORY, Attys. for Applicant.

WRIT IN PARTITION.—To the heirs and legal representatives of David D. Shope late of Boggs township, deceased. Take notice that in pursuance of an order of the Orphans' Court of Centre county, Pennsylvania, a writ in partition has been issued from said court to the Sheriff of said county, returning said writ on Monday the 22nd day of April, 1901, and that an inquest be held for the purpose of making partition of the real estate of said deceased on MONDAY, APRIL 30, 1901, at 9:30 a. m. at the residence of the deceased, at which time and place you can be present if you see proper, Lucinda F. Demell and Wm. Demell, Warren, Pa., W. Shope and Carrie his wife, Warren, Pa., J. B. Shope and Maggie M. his wife, Cato, Pa., T. Shope and Carrie his wife, Grayville, Ohio, H. W. Shope and Turah his wife, Friendsville, Md., U. G. Shope and Rittie his wife, Sistersville, West Va., Mariella Bullock and Edward Bullock, Milesburg, Pa., Mertie E. Hittenger and Chas. Hittenger, Sunbury, Pa., Clementine Murray and Wm. Murray, Sunbury, Pa., Fountain C. Shope and Elizabeth his wife, Sunbury, Pa.

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