

Bellefonte, Pa., August 2, 1901.

FARM NOTES.

-To destroy slugs and earthworms in your garden, water the plants with a solu-tion of carbonate of ammonia, one ounce to gallon of water. The worms will come to the surface and perish. The ammonia will promote the growth of the plants.

-It will pay to take the stock off the pasture next month and run a harrow over the ground to loosen the surface, especially on the bare places, which should receive plenty of seed. Do not then turn stock on until spring is well advanced.

-It is perhaps not the business of the farmer to keep the roadside clean by cut-ting down the weeds that grow on such places, but, as the seeds of werds are car-ried to long distances by the winds, the farmer who keeps the roadside clear of weeds will have fewer weeds on his farm.

-The experiment of sowing crimson -The experiment of sowing crimson clover after the last working of the corn has not proved satisfactory. It is difficult to get a catch crop. The best way to grow crimson clover is to properly prepare the ground and sow the seed about the middle August.

-Train the strawberry runners to grow in the rows, as narrow rows give the best fruit. Keep the ground soft with the hoe as long as it can be done without cutting out the runners in the middle of the row, and do not allow weeds or grass to grow. If the rows are kept clean the first year, there will be but few weeds next spring, which will permit of better harvesting of the berries.

-The crabapple is one of the hardiest of trees, and, as there is nearly always a demand for orabapples in market, they are found profitable by some. The blossoms are beautiful in spring, and the trees are more ornamental than some which are used for shade and ornament. The large and growing demand for pure jellies and preserves should create a larger market in the future for crabapples.

-One way of getting rid of ants is to procure a large sponge, wash it well and press it dry, which will leave the cells quite open; then sprinkle it with fine white sugar and place it near where the ants are troublesome. They will soon collect upon the sponge and make the cells their abode, when it is only necessary to dip it into boiling water to destroy the ants. The sponge can then be set again and thus used repeatedly.

-To get a good lawn there should be no trees or shrubbery to draw upon the land. The fall is the best time to get ready for the lawn. Plow the ground now and apply lime. In September work the land well and apply 100 pounds each per acre of superphosphate and sulphate of potash, harrowing it in. After the first rain sow blue grass and white cloverseed, using plenty of seed, and brush the land over or roll it with a roller. The grass will make considerable growth before winter. Early in the spring apply 100 pounds nitrate of soda per acre.

do with the production of milk. There pimples, Did the infant, with skin like are cows that will give more milk on some the interior of a conch shell, feed on such farms than on others, due to better varie- diet? Shall the adult thrust an indigestities of grass, more grain food and more ble mass upon the astonished stomach and ties of grass, more grain food and more comfortable quarters. An indifferent farm-er may have good cows from which no pro-fit is derived because of poor management. During long periods of drought the pasture may not provide but a fraction of the grass compared with is comparing in the astrony of the grass compared with its capacity early in the season, and it, therefore, becomes more difficult for the animals to supply themselves. The deficiency the farmer should observe The deficiency the farmer should observe and supply. —Listing corn is a quick way of growing a late crop for fodder. A lister is a double plow, or a right and left hand plow set to-methor is the landride set as to those a for gether at the landsides so as to throw a fur- sult. row both ways, thus making a ditch. At the back end of the beam is a subsoiler, which stirs up the bottom of the furrow. ter. The sebaceous or oil glands feed and which stirs up the bottom of the furrow. The one horse drill follows, which plants the seed, though the lister and drill may be combined if preferred. The seed is thus planted deep and somewhat thick, no observing heiner required as the corn is culplanted deep and somewhat thick, ho ohecking being required, as the corn is cul-tivated but one way. Even as late as Au-gust corn may be planted with the lister, If allowed to remain in the pores of the and as the method is a quick one the cost face, this retained sebum, or oily deposit, and as the method is a quick one the cost is not great. If too late to mature the corn it may be cut at any stage of growth and cured, but the proper time is when the ears are in the milky stage. -The question has been discussed as to whether there is a larger profit in eggs in winter than in summer. It is not denied that in winter prices are at times very high, but it may happen that but few of the hens are then laying, while the expense of maintaining the non-layers adds to the cost of the eggs. In the summer season eggs are low, but, as the hens can then largely sustain themselves, the cost is relargely sustain themselves, the cost is re-duced. As the fowls forage and pick up many articles of food that would be other-wise wasted it is really the case that many farmers sell eggs in summer that did not cost anything at all. Another fact is that a larger proportion of the hens lay in sum-mer, and those that are unproductive can be made fat and sent to market at less cost than during any other season of the year. -Hay is perhaps the most important article of food for live stock on the farm, and grass is said to be the "foundation of farming." The grass crop may not be as valuable as corn, but it is an article of food When attending a reception one leaves for which no substitute can be found, as it gives bulk and quality to the rations, both in the green condition and when cured as hay. There are many excellent and nutri-tious grasses known, and which can be used by the farmer, but he confines himself to but two or three. Clover and timothy are the calling except after receiving invitations. If one cannot go to a reception, cards should be enclosed in a small envelope and sent the grasses mostly used for hay (clover not really belonging to the grass family) and with all that may be said in its favor there timether are many grasses superior to timothy. Custom, however, has given timothy a prominent place on the farm, and which it will hold for a long time. But although timothy and clover are grown on the same land, as a mixed crop, yet they do not ritimothy and clover are grown on uncessance the same the same they are consequently not suit-pen together, and are consequently not suit-ed for each other and for producing mixed hay of the highest quality, for if the clover becomes too ripe it will contain a large pro-portion of woody fibre, while if the clover is cut before the timothy is ripe the latter will not be as nutritions as when fully ma-tured. Orchard grass, which is disliked by many because it "stools," comes into blossom at the same time as clover, and will grow on light or heavy soil. It will also stand drought better than timothy and will give successive cuttings. Timothy is also low in nutritions matter compared with some grasses, and its place can be fill-ed by some other grasses without risk of loss.

## FOR AND ABOUT WOMEN.

To clean straw hats, first brush them with soap and water, then with a solution of oxalic acid.

If coffee is spilt on linen, the stains can be removed by soaking the part for twelve hours in clear, cold water, to which a little borax has been added.

Many of the linen gowns are made with three shaped flounces, narrowing in the front and widening considerably at the back, and large sailor collars figure on the bodices; the painted muslins are simply ex-quisite and show the tiniest of tiny roses and marguerites. Most of them are made in shaped flounces

at the hem, and pretty, soft falling fichus, which are often united on the front by straps of black velvet. Broad brinned floral toques frequently accompany these summer toilettes.

Summer suits for the fashionable small man of the household, were never so at-tractive as they are this season. For boys of from three to eight years, there are three leading styles, the blouse, the Russian blouse and the regulation sailor. The blouse and the Russian blouse suits,

come in a large number of variously trimmed washable materials, and too, in serges, cheviots, etc. The regulation sailor suits are also of the last mentioned fabrics.

Many mothers are partial to the Russian Many mothers are partial to the Russian suits of white pique for the very little boy, and there is no denying that he makes a smart appearance, when he dons, for in-stance, a suit of wide ribbed white pique, with a sailor collar and tie, of the pique, knotted around in sailor fashion. In each corner of the collar is embroidered, in white a star, and on the shield, the anchor and

bars. The white pique belt fastens with a white pearl button. His mamma may be able to get along minus a pocket, but whoever heard of a boy who could exist with-out one? Even the tiniest suits are provided with this accessor

Crashes, denims and linens are also made up effectively in summer suits for boys. The regulation sailor suits never lose

their popularity. The Norfolk jacket suits, for boys of from eight to sixteen years, made of karki, have a decidedly nobby air. They are also very good looking in blue serge.

To effect a permanent cure for an unhealthy and unsightly skin, patience and persistence are often necessary. What takes time to come takes time to cure. Purple pimples and hard lumps beneath the skin are of a chronic nature. They require both an internal and external treatment

Ordinary pimples, which arise simply from excess of oil in the glands of the skin, may by cured by local treatment alone.

Chronic or long standing eruptions re-quire a good blood purifier and strict at-tention to diet in addition to local treatment.

Mother Nature is very beneficent. She gives us all clear, beautiful skins in early youth. All that she asks is that we keep them so. But we do not. We baffle, trifle or defy Nature and then punishment. This is contrary to Nature's misdeeds. We clog -While the use of the best cows is a very important matter, yet the management of the farm and the cattle have something to our stomachs with sweets, rich soups and a

#### Washday Wisdom. Where Yankees Beat 'Em.

A very hot iron should never be used for flannels or woolens. Calicoes, ginghams and chintzes should be ironed on the wrong side.

Clotheslines are made much more durable by boiling for ten minutes before they are used.

Table linen should be ironed when quite damp and ironed with a very hot and very heavy iron.

Irons should not be allowed to become redhot, as they will never retain the heat properly afterward. Embroideries should be ironed on a thin, smooth surface over thick flannel and only

on the wrong side. Linen may be made beautifully white by the use of a little refined borax in the water instead of using a washing fluid. Wash fabrics that are inclined to fade should be soaked and rinsed in very salt

water, to set the color, before washing in the suds. Silken fabrics, especially white silk handkerchiefs, should not be dampened,

but ironed with a moderately warm iron when taken from the line.

### The Quagga's Heels.

An amusing story is told by Cleveland Moffett in his paper on "The Wild Beast Tamer" in St. Nicholas for August. Well, it was here that I heard the story. Bonavita, it appears, was standing on the bridge one morning when there arose a fear-ful racket in the runaway, and looking in he saw the quagga tearing along toward him. He concluded that some one had unfastened the door, and was just preparing to check the animal, when around the curve came Rajah in full pursuit. Bonavita stepped back, drew his revolver, and as the tiger rushed past, fired a blank cart-ridge, thinking thus to divert him from the rugge, thinking this to divert that had all quagga. But Rajah paid not the slightest heed, and in long bounds came out in the arena hard after the terrified quadruped, which was galloping now with the speed of despair. A keeper who was sweeping

clambered up the iron sides and anxiously watched the race from the top. Bonavita, powerless to interfere, watched from the

Of all races ever run in a circus this was the most remarkable. It was a race for life, as the quagga knew and the tiger inlife, as the quagga knew and the tiger In-tended. Five times they circled the arena, Rajah gaining always, but never enough for a spring. In the sixth turn, however, he judged the distance right, and straight-way a black and yellow body shot through the air in true aim at the prey. Whereupon the quagga did the only thing a quag-ga could do—let out both hind legs in one tremendous kick ; and they do say a quagga can kick the eyes out of a fly. At any rate, in this case a pair of nervous little heels caught the descending tiger squarely under the lower jaw, and put him to sleep like a nice little lullaby. And that was the end of it. The quagga trotted back to its care. Benerica put up his recolver the its cage, Bonavita put up his revolver, the frightened sweeper climbed down from the bars, and Rajah was hauled back ignominiously to his den.

### Japan's Rapid Rise.

The Wonderful Progress Made in the Last 30

The assassination of Hoshi Toru, the chief of the liberals at Tokyo. is now to be traceable to the organization known as "Soshi," consisting of turbulent patriots who have before now given the Japanese government much cause for anxiety. accordance with the general topsy-tury dom of the country, the "Soshi," inste of being revolutionaries, as the weste world knows them, are ultra-conservative who have bitterly opposed foreign innov tions. With a logic which has commen ed itself to Europeans and Americans li ing in Japan, they have seldom offered t "tojinsan," as the foreigner is popular known in Japan, actual physical violence confining their attention to their or countrymen. This is not the first tim that assassination has played a part in th propaganda. This year, by the way, marks a men orable anniversary in the history of Japa Incredible as it may appear only 30 year have passed since the Empire of the Mika emerged from the system of feudalic which had existed for centuries, and whi in its broad principles was not unlike ancient baronial institutions of Euro In 1871 the diamyates was abolished a prefectures established in their stead. most simultaneously-for events movery quickly-the disestablishment Buddhism began and a mint was oper at Osaka. The following year the line of railway was laid, conscription introduced and an edict prohibiting nuc in cities.

He is from England, and not long from there. He was visiting his friends in Hyde Park, and, of course, he was boasting. "Ark, and, of course, he was poasting. "Oh, yes, me boy, the United States does very well for a new nation," he said kindly. "You are great in some respects, but look at us. We have our navy, that beats the world; our army, never licked; our great steamship lines, our hank, Lom-bard street, the financial centre of the world; our loyal colonies, and all the rest. What can equal them? What can equal them ? "And we have age too. Look at our ab-

beys and our ancient towns and our papers of state. Why, man, in what can you boast of beating us?" His Hyde Park friend studied a mo-ment. Then he replied :

"Down in Texas there is an old chap who was talked to just this way once by a man from your country who went there for his health. And after all the Englishman's boasting was done the man of the cattle country winked at me, rolled his tobacco over in his mouth and spit 14 feet into the eye of a pig standing that far away.

"Kin any bloody Englishman on earth do that?' says he. And I ask you, can

The Englishman suggested brandy and soda in disgust.

The Largest of All Animals. Of all uncanny creatures in the animal kingdom the one whose acquaintance is hardest to make is the blue whales, the largest of all the whales, and, indeed, one of the most colossal animals, living or ex-tinct, known to science. You will look in rain for him in scalarized collicities vain for him in zoological collections in nenageries or even in museums. A brute menageries of even in museums. A state 90 feet in length and weighing just as many tons, does not lend itself to preserva-tion or stuffing, and the few skeletone of him which do exist give no idea of what

he is like. The blue whale is hunted by the Norwegians chiefly for the sake of his oil, and is of considerable value, a full grown specimen being worth \$1,250 to \$1,-500.

-----What is said to be the longest train ever hauled on the Northern Pacific was noved from Jamestown to Fargo on May 17th. The train consisted of 125 box cars 5 of which were loaded. It was 5,530 feet long, or over a mile. The train was hauled by one of the large compound loco-

motives. -Subscribe for the WATCHMAN.

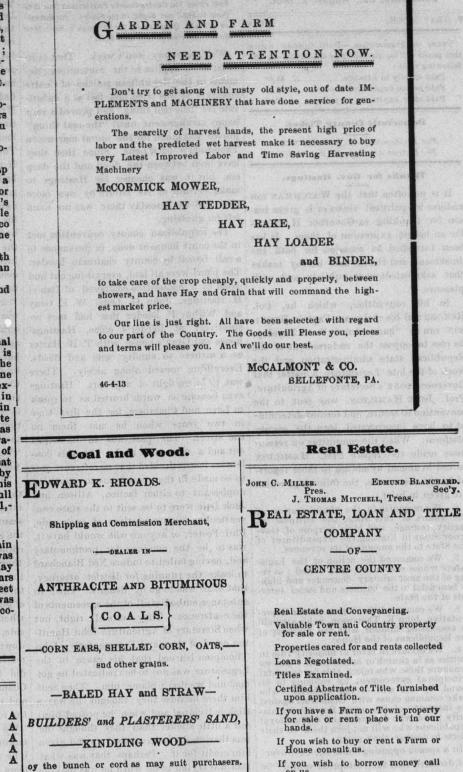
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oversecretion of the oil glands of the face. Especially during the period of youth is there apt to be a surplus of oil in the sebaceous glands of the skin.

The pores of the skin comprise both the

The sudoriferious or sweat glands are so

Let us suppose that a married woman is making a formal call and is told at the door that the hostess is at home. It is then proper for her to give her card to the servant, and as she passes in she may leave two of her husband's cards on the hall table, one of his being for the hostess, one for her husband. This custom is generally understood, as married men do not make visits, but leave these social duties to their wives

If there are other ladies in the family, it is polite to inquire for each, in a formal visit, and to send up one's card. A woman does not leave her husband's card for young girls, but, if the hostess has a married daughter and son-in-law living with her, cards should be left according to the predruggist. scribed rule. It is not necessary to leave one's husband's cards in future calls during the year unless he has been the recipient of invitations which are thus to be acknowl-

cards on the hall table as a reminder to the This counts as a visit, and the hostess is then

It is not proper to write regrets or accep-tances on cards, and it is neither courteous nor correct to write words of thanks for a wift or a second gift on a card. A note must be written under such circumstances.

A personal visit is made after an invitation to a luncheon, dinner or evening party, and, if possible, after a wedding reception.

leave cards

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TO

THE

PUBLIC.

WHITE MAN TURNED YELLOW .- Great consternation was felt by the friends of M. A. Hogarty, of Lexington, Ky., when they saw he was turning yellow. His skin slow-ly changed color, also his eyes, and he suf-fered terribly. His malady was yellow jaundice. He was treated by the best doctors, but without benefit. Then he was advised to try Electric Bitters, the wonderful stomach and liver remedy, and he writes: "After taking two bottles I was wholly cured." A trial proves its match-less merit for all stomach, liver and kidney troubles. Only 25c. Sold by F. P. Green, 45-39-3m

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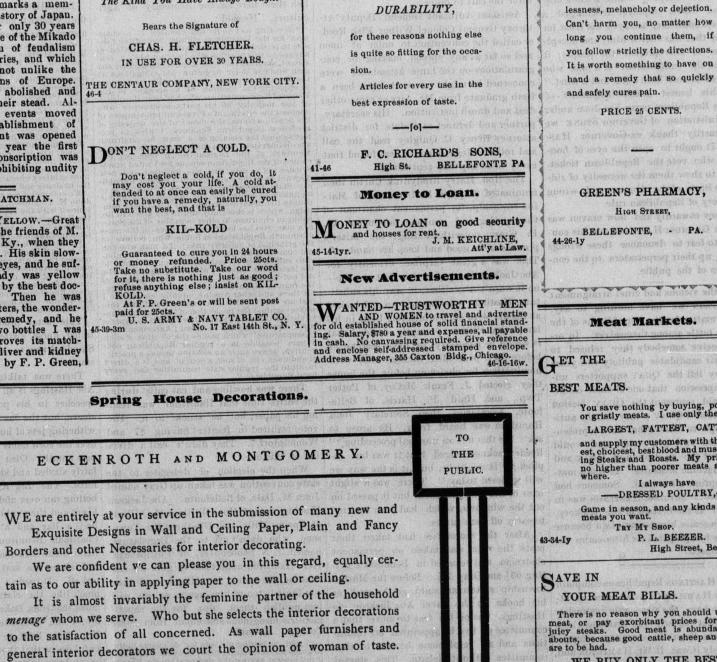
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