Democratic Watchman.

Bellefonte, Pa., August 30, 1901.

FARM NOTES.

—About this time of the year the man, and sometimes it is a woman, who sets out in the spring to grow a fine lawn in front of the house can contemplate the result of his season's work. Unless he is one out of a thousand he sees instead of the green velvet sward of his dream a ragged surface dotted with weeds and disfigured with bare patches. If he is of a hopeful nature he will set himself at work to repair the damage of the summer and begin to dream of what the lawn will look like in the spring. This is the time when fall lawn making operations begin.

His hopefulness and his industry are both praiseworthy. There are in nature few things more beautiful than a perfect lawn. Yet this discretion is not altogether to be commended. While it is true that grass if left to itself will grow within certain limits almost anywhere in the crevices of stone pavements or wherever there is a pinch of earth, it is also a fact that if your object is merely to spread a carpet pleasing to the eye over a certain space of bare earth, you can accomplish it about as easily by growing flowers as by growing a lawn, and about as cheaply, too.

Boastful Englishmen used to tell visiting Americans who admired their lawns that anybody could have one as good merely by cultivating it for several centuries. The same statement is repeated occasionally in the United States. As a matter of fact, the American lawn mower is of vastly greater importance in getting a fine lawn than the cultivation of centuries.

In the first place, a moderately rich soil is essential to a good lawn, because grass needs a great deal of nourishment. If the nourishment is not already in the soil it must be supplied in the form of fertilizers. The proper fertilizer to use is a study by itself, depending upon the deficiencies of the soil and various other conditions. Important as this food question is, it receives in most cases only casual attention. That is one reason why grass does not grow as it is expected to.

In the second place, the topsoil should be broken up so finely that in a handful there are few lumps of any size, and the subsoil should also be broken up. This is chiefly to secure perfect drainage for the grass and is a part of lawnmaking which is almost invaribly slighted. As a rule the subsoil is left undisturbed, so that water may collect there to the detriment of the tender roots. The treatment of the topsoil is usually limited to breaking the earth into lumps by ploughing or spading and then raking or harrowing the surface until it is fine. Until the topsoil is made fine to a depth of one foot or fifteen inches at least, the best results in a lawn are scarcely to be expected. Imperfect treatment of the soil is the second reason why so many lawns are not what their owners would like them to be. With ordinary workmen it is almost impossible to have the ground properly prepared.

The troubles of lawnmakers are caused largely by neglect of these two preliminary operations, and the difficulty of making a good lawn may be judged by the care with which they must be conducted. The ground being thus prepared, the question of supplying the grass is reached. This may be done either with sods or with seeds. Sodding is the quicker method, but it is open to the serious objection that good sods are very difficult to procure, unless the grass has been specially grown, and then the cost is high. Ordinary sod contains a mixture of grasses, whereas the finest lawn effects are obtained by using only a single variety.

A lawn can be grown from seed within a short period, and experts regard the result as more satisfactory than that given by sodding. As for the selection of the seed used, there is little room for choice under ordinary conditions in this part of the country. Experts advise against using the mixtures sold by the seedmen. The best lawns consist of a single variety of grass. The most that can be said for the mixtures is that one of the varieties contained in them will be found to be better suited to the locality than any of the others and will eventually crowd the others out; but the same result could be accomplished in a shorter time by using that special kind of seed.

For general use the choice is practically limited to Kentucky blue grass, Rhode Island bent and creeping bent. The supremacy for color is usually awarded to the deep rich emerald green of the blue grass. The Rhode Island bent is finer in texture and superior in turf-making qualities. It is the grass that the lawns of the millionaires at Newport are generally made. It costs two or three times as much as the blue grass, which make the latter preferred, as a rule, other differences being considerable. It is often the practice to mix with the blue grass some redtop clover or some white Dutch clover.

After the grass has begun to grow there comes an anxious and exciting time for the proprietor in fighting weeds. Eternal vigilance is the price of a fine lawn.

So the weeds have been flourishing all summer long in your lawn, which is scattered with bare patches where you have been pulling them up. This is the time now when you should rescue these bare patches, spreading over them some moderately good earth to encourage the growth of the grass. If the grass gets a good start in the fall before cold weather it will live through the winter and begin growing in the spring before the weeds have a chance to establish themselves. Several years of such constant sustained effort will give you the lawn you want. It will take a lot of patience, but the result will repay the work. Unless the lawn is in very bad shape it will hardly be worth while to attempt to make it over again wholly, even if the ground has not been prepared properly.

Unless the ground is unusually rich it is necessary to give your lawn dressings of fertilizer in the fall and spring. The kind of fertilizer to be used depends upon the needs of the ground. You can generally get as much contrary advice from experts on the subject as you want. As a rule, fall dressing of clear sheep manure and an early spring dressing of unleached hardwood ashes should procure good results. Bone meal, lime and well-rotted manure are also used among other things. It is, of course, understood that the grass should be kept constantly cut and watered whenever necessary.

——John Slater, of Pine Flats, Indiana county, by a peculiar accident, lost a valuable cow last week. In an attempt to knock a fly off her head, a hind hoof caught on one of her horns. The cow was found dead in the field in the evening, having been unable to loosen the hoof.

FOR AND ABOUT WOMEN.

It takes two for a kiss,
Only one for a sigh;
Twain by twain we marry,
One by one we die.

Joy is a partnership,
Grief weeps alone;
Many guests had Cana,
Gethsemane had one.
—Frederick Lawrence Knowles.

When fall comes, outing hats will be very popular. Fashion is particularly partial to those of light colors, and the broad brimmed beavers and felts are trimmed with velvet, wings and breasts of harmonizing tones. All white outing hats, and white with a scarf of delicate hue, will be prominent in the autumnal millinery exhibits.

Women as they grow older are troubled with the deposit of flesh about the neck and chin. This can be prevented, or at least decreased writes Dr. Grace Peckham Murray in Collier's, by exercise with the head, especially with the backward motion, which puts the neck muscles on the stretch. After repeating these a number of times the motions from side to side can be used, and also the rotation of the head. These muscles are seldom put into action by women, so that they become flaccid and the fat is deposited in them. A small amount of exercise daily regularly persisted in will accomplish much more than one would believe. If unable to take as much general exercise as is necessary to keep in good bodily condition have massage twice a week, if not more. It would be better to deny one's self some other things in order to have this great aid to the maintenance of health, not to mention looks.

The most conspicuous part of the belt, now, is the back, on which the slides of large dimensions are revived, and very ornate designs. The pin in front is often much smaller than the slide.

The barette has passed through several developments, until it now consists of a broad band of tortoiseshell, crescent-shaped, three inches long and three-quarters of an inch wide, shaped to correspond with the curve of the head; it conceals a large hairpin underneath, which is intended to keep refractory locks in order.

The girl in the linen gown is everywhere. Sometimes she trims it with linen color lace. More often she tucks it daintily and adds a belt and collar of blue or pink or flaming scarlet, which ever is most becoming. And if she goes in to be severely chic she gives but a touch of black velvet.

To banish fleas spray your room with the following solution: Two ounces of the oil of penny royal, two ounces of the oil of sassafras and four ounces of alcohol.

To preserve eggs, dissolve in a gallon of water one pound of quick lime and allow it to stand for a day. Then pour the water, so as to keep it clear of sediment, into a stone crock. Carefully wash the eggs and put them in it. In taking them out be careful not to crack them, for if one is cracked in the water it will spoil the whole lot.

Sleeves have a generous fullness at the top, sufficient to take away a flat, unbecoming effect; they should stand out a little from the shoulder point, but not above it. Sleeves with a row of small buttons on the outside seams to the elbow, with puffings above it, are becoming to thin people, who should never adopt the style of sleeve that has much flare or bagginess at the bottom. Tuckings around the sleeve, transparent materials or rows of narrow black velvet ribbon around sleeves of net, or malines lace or mousseline give the effect of plumpness of the arm.

Quite an appreciable number of plain soft white muslin sailor collars are being worn, simply hemstitched at the edge and finished by a knotted cravat of the same. These look exceptionally well on a lawn shirt which surmounts a linen skirt en suite, the whole representing an ideal costume for the girl of genuine boating proclivities.

The ruffle is doomed, according to the latest report from Paris. It has been worn by everybody and consequently the "haut monde" has dropped it.

MAYONNAISE DRESSING.—Break an egg, separating the white and the yoke carefully, and to the latter add the juice of a lemon, half a saltspoonful each of white pepper and a saltspoonful of salt. Stir all together and begin adding salad oil—this must always be of the best quality—a drop at a time. After half a dozen drops have been stirred in (use a fork in stirring), increase the quantity cautiously. Put in now from three to six drops at a time, and continue with this until the dressing begins to thicken. When the dressing is so thick that it will not stir easily add a little vinegar, not more than thirty drops at first. Return then to the oil, and add this and the vinegar alternately until the dressing is of the thickness of double cream. The proportion of oil is in the ratio of a pint to a tablespoonful of the vinegar. All the utensils and the ingredients must be ice-cold in order to secure absolute success.

The woman who really considers the art of dress spares no expense in the matter of stays. Just now some of our elegantes are investing in a new style of stay which gives the straight front, rounded hips and small waist which we all desire. Furthermore, it is very low in the back, and in the front it is cut to form corset and petticoat bodice in one, in order that a thin blouse may be worn without a slip bodice.

To my mind, the smartest frocks of all were of linen, and its twin sister pique. The first is worn very much more than the second, although some charming little gowns were to be seen in finely-striped pique, both in white and ciel blue, one bodice in the latter color having rather an elaborate collar of itself, edged with a coarse Maltese lace, and a transparent vest of the same. The skirt of this frock was simply tucked on each hip and fell tight to the knees, where it was met by the inevitable shaped flounce, finished with two strappings. The bodice pouched well over the waistband in the front and a little at the back, after the approved Russian style of the moment.

Try making your own extract of vanilla for home use if you want to be sure you are using a pure article; two vanilla beans, half a pint of alcohol and half a pint of boiled and cooled or distilled water will give you a pint of extract for the cost of half a pint as purchased.

The Man and His Conscience.

I sleep soundly at night, because my conscience is wide awake all day," said the man with a laugh.

The man was strong in body and brain and he had a good heart, but he was poor and ambitious. He wanted money and fame.

In his struggle for these a lie offered its service.

"I cannot go with a lie," said Conscience.

"I like you Conscience," said the man, "but I must get on. I can't kill you, I will just put you to sleep for a time."

Conscience slept.

One day a fraud offered to help the man in his struggle for wealth. Conscience said, "I only go where honor goes."

But the man needed money sorely. "I must have it," he said. "Rest you here awhile with my honor."

And Conscience slept.

Then cruel injustice came and said, "Use me and I will give you this fame you crave."

But Conscience said, "You dare not, for when you rob the widow and the orphan, when you ruin you opponent, then I will cry out."

Still the man said, "I'm getting on now, I will be unjust for this time. Be still my Conscience and sleep a little longer."

And Conscience slept.

The years went by. The man was rich and famous. In a beautiful garden stood his magnificent mansion. Men envied and praised him.

It is midnight, still and dark. Back and forth, back and forth, across the heavy carpet paces the man through the weary hours of darkness.

During the day Conscience slept.

But now through the long night as it walks through the corridors of that mansion, the chambers of his heart, its every footfall is like the tread of an impending doom.—*Ram's Horn.*

Henry T. Scott, Paid $2000 for Board and Lodging for President and Mrs. McKinley.

Bill Was for the Time When Latter was Seriously Ill in San Francisco. Mr. Scott Asked $500 Additional for Chef Services, but Committee Would Not Allow it.

Mr. Henry T. Scott, president of the Union Iron Works, San Francisco millionaire and builder of the bulldog battleship Oregon and the later Ohio, is a thrifty man.

He does not believe that the honor of entertaining President and Mrs. McKinley at his home during the two weeks' serious illness of the lady of the White House is sufficient to balance the expenditure of good money he made in so doing.

This appears in the published report of the finance committee which had the entertainment and reception of the distinguished visitors here to witness the launching of the Ohio in charge.

This report shows that for the two weeks' visit at his home, Mr. Scott presented a bill of $2500 to the committee. After they had audited it they struck off one charge of $500 for a chef and sent a check for $2000 for the shipbuilder. They say they really could not "stand for" such an expensive chef, and Mr. Scott will have to pay him out of his own pocket.

The charge has created no end of talk, mostly humorous. Mr. Scott's income is supposed to be nearly half the amount he charged, each day. The suggestion has been made that the committee reopen the account and, after ascertaining the number of Scotts and their friends who were entertained at the same time, charge them to the head of the house at the rate of 40 or 50 cent a day, thus making another deduction.

Mr. Scott, when asked about the affair declined absolutely to talk.

——The military short coat for men, which early in the summer had just a suggestion of a waist and a slight flare of the skirts, has been so modified by young men who are extremest in clothes that it has become a caricature of a man's coat. A man who was graduated from walking parts on the stage into an income and leisure by matrimony appeared on Broadway yesterday in a suit of black-striped flannel with a coat so military that it suggested the waist of a woman's dress. It was very short, cut in decidedly around the waist and so flaring around the skirt that it suggested a flounce trimming to finish it. The ex-actor's trousers were so loose around the hips that they might easily have encircled two more of his size and at the bottom they narrowed to a size just large enough to permit him to thrust his feet through. It was evidence of the fact that there were others who dressed in this fashion that no one turned around to look at these grotesque clothes as the wearer passed by.

ASTOUNDED THE EDITOR.—Editor S. A. Brown, of Bennettsville, S. C., was once immensely surprised. "Through long suffering from dyspepsia," he writes, "my wife was greatly run down. She had no strength or vigor and suffered great distress from her stomach, but she tried Electric Bitters which helped her at once, and, after using four bottles, she is entirely well. It's a grand tonic, and its gentle laxative qualities are splendid for torpid liver." For indigestion, loss of appetite, stomach and liver troubles it's a positive, guaranteed cure. Only 50c at Green's.

King Edward's Vast Domain.

No Other Earthly Sovereign Ever Ruled So Great an Empire.

The King is to have another high sounding phrase to his name. "King of All the Biritish Dominions Beyond the Seas" is the way in which the empire is to be recognized in the royal title. It is a thought to make men pause. How many of us realize what are the "dominions over the seas?" How many of us know that King Edward reigns over an empire vaster than any over which any man has reigned since the beginning of time? On one continent, on a hundred peninsulas, on 500 promontories, a thousand lakes, 2,000 rivers and 10,000 islands, King Edward is the name which is above all other earthly names.

Queen Victoria ascended the throne of an empire embracing 8,329,000 square miles; she handed it down to King Edward with 3,000,000 miles added to it. Edward VII, rules today over an empire three times as big as Europe, and the English speaking people control one third of the area and population of the globe.

A Little Known Philanthropist.

Henry Dolan, a multi-millionaire and philanthropist of whom New York knew little, died alone last Sunday at his home in New York. He left $8,000,000, but there were no friends at his bedside save the negroes he had befriended all their lives. There was not even any friend to make arrangements for his funeral, and the details were attended to by his old valet, William Lemonia. All his vast fortune, it is understood, is to go to his niece, Mary L. De Forrest, of Irving, Marshall county, Kan.

She is the daughter of his only brother and is an old woman now with several grown sons and daughters. Mr. Dolan was past 80 and eccentric. He was also philanthropic, the negroes being his special favorites when it came to dispensing charity, and he always gave with a free hand.

It is estimated that he gave away hundreds of thousands of dollars, but no one ever heard of it. He never carried a trumpet to announce his good deeds. He was best known and probably will be remembered by many as the man who looked like Bismarck. He was a perfect double of the great German statesman and was more than six feet in height. Up to the time he was stricken last fall he had an upright and commanding figure.

Corn Timbales.—Grate the corn from the ears. To each pint allow three eggs, beaten well, half a teaspoonful of salt, a saltspoonful of white pepper, half a cup of fine cracker crumbs and a pinch of mace or nutmeg. Butter the cups and dust them with finely minced parsley and fill them about two thirds full. Set in a baking pan with enough water in to come as high as the corn mixture, but not enough to boil over inside. Cover with a sheet of buttered paper and bake in a moderate oven for 20 minutes. Turn them out on a heated platter and pour tomato sauce around them. Serve immediately.

——Buttermilk Creams.—Take a quart or two according to quantity required, of freshly churned buttermilk; tie it up in a cloth and hang it over a basin for three or four days till the whey has all run from it, and only the curd remains in the cloth. Beat the curd with a whisk, with either raspberry jam or fresh raspberries. If the latter, a good deal of white pounded sugar should be added; if the former, a little sugar will do. Send to table heaped in jelly glasses.

Castoria.

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The Kind You Have Always Bought has borne the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher, and has been made under his personal supervision for over 30 years. Allow no one to deceive you in this. Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but Experiments, and endanger the health of Children—
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is a complete fertilizer and supplies the plant nourishment and stimulant so much needed in Centre county soil, for all crops.

Some men are governed by the price asked for an article and the discount offered. It is not the price but the actual analysis of the fertilizer which effects the crop.

Conservative men, don't buy from strangers. Don't buy anything they don't know something about. Don't believe they are getting something for nothing. Everything worth anything, has a value and brings a fair price. Buy from responsible dealers with whom you are acquainted and in whom you have confidence. They will do better for you and you can do better by them.

McCALMONT & CO.
BELLEFONTE, PA.
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——A Philosopher.—Wife—There is a burglar down in the cellar, Henry.

Husband—Well, my dear, we ought to be thankful that we are upstairs.

Wife—But he'll come up here.

Husband—Then we'll go down in the cellar my dear. Surely a ten room house ought to be big enough to hold three persons without crowding.

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You save nothing by buying, poor, thin or gristly meats. I use only the
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I always have
——DRESSED POULTRY,——
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TRY MY SHOP.
P. L. BEEZER.
43-34-1y High Street, Bellefonte.

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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——

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