FARM NOTES.

—The California privet has demonstrated for itself that it is hardy, evergreen for the greater portion of the year, can be produc-ed from outtings, has few insect enemies, if any, and is a desirable hedge for any farm.

-All vegetables keep better at a low temperature and, excepting in the severest weather, the cellar window may be kept open during the day, at least, if it is on the south side. It also helps to keep the cellar sweet and fresh. We know there is no need of an ill smelling cellar. Vegetables properly buried and an open window in all suitable weather will prevent unsavory odors. Have a regular time for closing the window, as you do for any other "chore," and all will be well.

-Farmers who plant their trees and vegetable seeds seldom consider the fact that in order to bear perfect fruits all blossoms must be pollenized. The bees largely perform this service, but unless the bees come in contact with pollen their work will not be perfect. With strawberries it is necessary to have both staminate and pistillate varieties, and growers of plums have found great advantage in the use of two or more varieties of plum trees in an orchard, the pollen from one variety being necessary for

-It will soon be the time to make this season of the year one of the considerations of the hotbed. The hotbed is something that is old, so far as its use is concerned, and there has been but little improvement in that direction compared with progress in general on the farm. This is due, probably to the fact that the hotbed costs but little, can be made of waste material and is frequently but a small affair. But the hot bed is an essential on farms where early vegetables are desired. It gives young plants an early start, protects from frost and prolongs the growing season. The hot bed may be of any size desired, but many persons make the bed to fit some kind of sash that can be used for the purpose, usually about three feet by six. A pit is dug, and a frame set in, enough of the frame being above ground to shed water and admit the sunlight. If the pit is two feet deep, and the lower side of the frame 10 inches above the ground with the upper side 14 inches high, the open or lower space facing the south or southeast, it should answer; but some gardeners do not adhere strictly to this depth, being governed by conditions and circumstances, the exposure, protection of buildings, dryness of soil, etc., being considered.

Heat must be general in the hotbed and the heat must be uniform in temperature, derived at the lowest cost and with the least care. This is done by saving horse manure, free from straw or other litter, and using it for providing heat. If the manure is fresh it will sooner or later decompose. and in so doing heat is generated. Put the manure in the pit and trample it firmly, so as to exclude as much air as possible, for the more air the more heat, and too much heat may not be desirable. Over the manure place rich dirt, sifted, to the depth of six inches, the top of the dirt to come to about six inches of the top of the lower side of the frame. Next bank around the outside of the frame with earth to the depth of the boards, trampling well, so as to protect against frost, and also to permit water from rains to flow away from the bothed. If some well rotted manure is mixed with the

dirt.

The handling of the manure requires judgment, as success or failure depends upon a regular or irregular temperature in the hotbed. When saving the manure for the hotbed place it in a heap in the stable, allow it to heat, turning it over frequently, and observe its condition. If it heats too rapidly tread it down. It should not be allowed to heat too much. When the manure is then put into the hotbed and the sash is in place the heat will begin. Let it remain for two or three days until the heat begins to subside, and when the temperature of the hotbed is about 80 to 90 degrees the seed may be sown. The object in allowing the manure to heat before it is put into the hotbed is to reduce the lumps and permit of better packing in the pit. Should the manure be so firmly trampled as to give off insufficient heat before the seed is sown moisten it with an ounce of stone lime, slaked, to which a quart of warm water is added. The lime will soon induce chemical action in the manure. After observing the hotbed for a few days, before sowing the seeds, the operator will have little or no difficulty in regulating the temperature.

On warm days the sash may be raised a little at first to cool the botbed, giving more air as warm weather approaches and the condition of the young plants will per-mit. Cold water may also be used if the manure creates too much heat. An old carpet or any other covering may be placed over the sash at night to prevent loss of warmth. If water begins to collect on the ander side of the sash it indicates that the temperature is too high, and fresh air should be admitted. Use tepid water for watering, and do not use too much, so as to saturate the bed. Sow the seeds in straight rows, labeling each variety, and pull out all young weeds or grass that may appear, as they often make more rapid growth than the desired plants and seriously interfere with their progress. As warmer weather comes the manure will be more or less exhausted or decomposed, and will then give off less warmth, but will be in excellent on less warmth, but will be in excellent condition for supplying the plants, which will send their roots down into it for procuring food. The larger the plants the more water may be supplied, but this will depend somewhat on the temperature of the hotbed and the condition of the weather.

To not cover the seeds more than helf an

Do not cover the seeds more than half an inch, and if the plants are too thick do not hesitate to remove the surplus. Take advantage of every warm day to expose the plants to the outer air, so as to "harden" them as much as possible. Early cabbages and lettuce are hardy and can endure more exposure than tomatoes, egg plants or pep-pers. Transplant the hardy kinds as soon as it can be done. Tomatoes may be trans-planted to cold frames as the weather becomes milder. After the plants are removed from the hotbed spade it, mixing the manure and earth; add more rich earth, so as to fill it, and put a few tomato plants in the bed to grow or sow a few melon seeds, if preferred, as the rich hotbed will give a good return if used in that manner after supplying early plants.

along the tracks of the Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburg railroad at a point between Mt. Jewett and Binghams. The child was dead when found but apparently had been born alive but a few hours before. The born alive but a few hours before. The child was are investigating.

FOR AND ABOUT WOMEN

"All merit ceases the moment we perform an act for the sake of the conse-

You cannot go far wrong in ordering a two piece suit of dark blue serge for a knockabout spring suit or traveling dress. Many of these have Eton jackets, and an additional piece or pieces set on in the middle of the back and coming below. These are called Eton tabs. They are always short. There may be two visible, but quite as often a single piece. Eton tabs take away from the broad, flattened line, which is the aspect women present in a near view.

The neat little turn-over collar of lace or hemstitched linen that has added such a pretty finish to the well dressed woman's neck fixings, has appeared in a new guise, it is made of heavy linen which may be white or colored and is stamped with a pretty scroll pattern in which numerous French knots are to be worked-the floss used for working these designs is called Helios. It is made in Germany, and like all recent productions, is mercerized, which gives it a very glossy appearance. The colored collars are embroidered in pretty contrasting colors and the white ones are especially effective when worked in pink, blue or any of the lighter shades, with a line of black introduced. Those of the dainty, thin materials are much deeper than formerly and have cuffs to match.

long winter evenings is sometimes a trou-blesome problem for the modern mother. The only-boy problem is probably even more difficult, as there is sometimes a pos-sibility of the "houseful" helping one another in the nature of making the time pass pleasantly and profitably.

The hammer and nail suggestion is the one usually offered for the Saturday and evening boy entertainment. But the complete box of tools is even more desirable; then, with smooth boards and blocks and a little fancy moulding there is chance for the full play of the inventive possibilities of

the youngster. The most satisfactory carpenter work will not seem complete to the ambitious boy unless he is allowed a free use of paints and varnish. What if he does get more paint on his clothes than on the object intended to be decorated? Let him don an old blouse-or he will probably not object to a generous kitchen apron-then let him dabble in artistic (?) decorations to his heart's content; it is a fascinating pursuit to decorate objects of one's own manufacture and the rainy Saturday will fly like magic.

Take a stormy day, a "gun punch" some restless boys and a lot of old felt hats, felt shoes and remnants of heavy overcoats, mix them carefully in a cosy corner of the play room and note the possibilities of rug making. The thick material of the felt and heavy cloth, when cut into little rounds with the punch, will make ideal rugs for the back porch, in front of the kitchen or side doors, or wherever heavy, long endur-ing rugs or mats are needed. String the little rounds of felt and cloth on strong twine with a large darning needle-some of the boys can take turns at this work while the others attend to the punching-then sew these strings of cloth round and round and line on the under side with stout cloth or sacking to make the rug firm and dura-

prettiest dresses that we have seen are made of tucks, and one which surpasses all the earth in the hotbed it will be of advantage but such manure should be as fine as the exquisite white embroidery. All of the waists fit in the back, and all of them blouse in front. Some have yokes (under revers) of heavy and rich laces. Some are made entirely of lace squares, or lace squares next squares of embroidered lawn. Others are made of tucks running in a thousand different ways, yet fitting the form and blousing in front.

The skirts are as a rule plain. They may have flources or may be without flounces; but something, either embroidery or lace or incrustations of some sort, breaks the length of the skirt just below the knee; once, twice and three times. Some of the skirts are finished at the bottom with old-

fashioned quillings. The prettiest sleeves are fancy-all the sleeves are fancy, nearly. One is tucked the offense charged. It is not to be sup about three inches from the shoulder in the posed that the payment of the \$1000 involves. back and then slashed, opening over pleat-ed chiffon which is appliqued with exquis-ite lace, and falls in a puff to the cuff, which is deep and rather close fitting. The outer

Where lace is used on the bodice finished at the waist with a sash (the sash being not wider than five inches and of very soft, crushable, satin faced ribbon), the ends of the sash are finished with the lace used on

the gown. Box pleats are very much used indeed, particularly on the lower flounce of skirts; but the rippling flounce is lighter and, perhaps, prettier. All of the dress goods have in them an adaptability necessary for such dresses. Voiles, veilings and camel's hair grenadines are very much seen in the prettiest models, and in the cotton dress goods everything, that is soft and heartiful is everything that is soft and beautiful is

The old fashioned striped taffetas are back, and the prettiest little gowns in the world are made of them. They are not tailor made suits, but dresses incrusted with lace, and with straps of broadcloth—just the reverse of last year's styles.

Blouse waists are going to be a tremendous feature this spring, and are made of either silks, such as those with white centers and plaid borders, or of lace and silk quisite. Many of them are wonders of tucks.

A remedy for a hoarse cold that is highly indersed in a bit of porous plaster. The plaster is cut into three pieces; one of them applied at a time, lengthwise, just below where the collar fastens, letting it extend down on the chest. After a day or two replace this piece with a second, and so on till all three are used. In the case of chiltill all three are used. In the case of children who become hoarse without fever, this whose editor seemed to know whereof he treatment is often useful.

Very red hands are often caused by tight stays, snug sleeves or pinching shoes. Choking collars will occasionally be the cause. The body must be comfortably dressed. No matter how trivial the discomfort, the effect will show in the facial expression. A hairpin that has gone into the scalp an inch or two will make the most angelic face wear a weary and worried look. Strange isn't it? There is many a beauty ill that can be traced to some silly, Monday afternoon the body of a fully developed male infant was found along the tracks of the Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburg railroad at a point between distance in the body of a fully developed male infant was found along the tracks of the Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburg railroad at a point between distance in the body of a fully developed male infant was found along the tracks of the Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburg railroad at a point between distance in the body of a successful property of the body of a fully developed male infant was found along the tracks of the Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburg railroad at a point between distance in the body of a successful property in that can be traced to some stify, a man in charge of the state's finances.

OUR EXCHANGES ON THE VERDICT.

(Concluded from page 2.)

Startling Evidence

From the Pittsburg Dispatch. The testimony which was somehow got into the Harris-Meek trial from Bertrand Busch, legislative reporter at the last session of the Pennsylvania Legislature, cannot pass without its due comment. The fol-lowing statement on the witness stand is

"Many times marked roll-calls were handed to me before the roll-call was made, and I often recorded the names of members as voting whom I knew at the time were ot present. I knew it was not right, but I couldn't help it. I had to do as I was told or get out."

Assertions to this effect were made during the session and commented upon as amazing if true. Now we have the evidence of the official reporter that it was done not once or twice, but "many times." There could hardly be a more indisputable proof of the subversion of popular government by unscrupalous and reckless politi-

Laws are supposed to be passed by the vote of the representatives of the people. The entire frame-work of popular govern-ment rests on the integrity and honesty of the records of the votes of representatives. But here is a plain statement of the fact that the people of Pennsylvania are ruled by laws that were not passed by the repre-sentatives of the people at all. They were A houseful of boys to be entertained and occupied on rainy Saturdays and during long winter evenings is sometimes a trouand did not vote-all at the dictation of unscrupulous manipulators who care nothing

for republican government. What more complete demonstration of the destruction of true popular government by machine politics can be needed before the people will resolve to restore their right to rule themselves?

Guilty Beyond Doubt.

State Treasurer-elect Harris may have a law suit of his own growing out of the Meek trial. The Philadelphia North American is very persistent in its calls on At-torney General Elkin to prosecute Harris by virtue of his office, for violation of the constitutional provision relating to bribery. He declared in writing over his undisputed signature that while a member of the Legislature he committed the offense defined by the constitution as bribery. That he used his official influence to further the legislative measure before the House of which he was a member is asserted by him in the plainest terms. That for this use of his official influence in four days of active exercise of his official power at sessions of the Legislature he demanded compensation and remuneration in money is as clear as the English language can make it. This in connection with the appropriation for the Philipsburg hospital for which he sent a bill for a hundred dollars to the trustees.

Failure to Prosecute a Willful Disregard of Duty.

It was proven in court of Clearfield county, Pa., during the recent Harris-Meek li-bel suit, by a letter over his own signature, that State Treasurer-elect Frank G. Harris, while a member of the last Legislature, Hints of the New Styles.—Some of the bribe, of \$100, for his "influence" or efforts to obtain an increased appropriation from the state for an incorporated hospital. This conviction, would disqualify Harris from holding public office. That the attorney general of the state has knowledge of the fact, cannot be questioned, as it is a part of the judicial proceedings in the Clearfield county court, and the failure of Attorney General Elkin to proceed against Harris, in the Dauphin county court, is certainly a manifest and willful disregard of duty, if not a violation of his oath of office.

Its End Brought Ease to Many

From the Easton Sentinel. As the outcome of the suit for libel against Editor Meek, of the Bellefonte WATCHMAN, he will be required to pay the costs although he was found not guilty of posed that the payment of the \$1000 involv ed will prove much of a hardship as the advertisement that the editor and the paper received was not to be succeed at. There is a lingering suspicion that a number of those who stood in with the machine during the session of the last Legislature, felt very much easier when the trial had been brought to an end without the presentation of a very large amount of evidence that the the jury.

A Deplorable Fact.

From the Philadelphia Times. The most deplorable thing about the libel trial of last week is the fact that the verdict of not guilty makes no difference whatever in the political standing of the chief fiduciary officer of the State. Twelve men found the editor who questioned his honesty innocent, and yet this man will take charge of the finances of the second take charge of the finances of the second State of the Union, not only without objection, but with the actual congratulations of the chief officers. It is this depressing condition of public sentiment which makes so many good Pennsylvanians hopeless; and yet there must come a change some day.

Wasn't as Sly as He Thought.

From the Bellefonte Republican. (Rep) It is safe to say that when State Treasurer-elect Frank Harris, as a legislator from Clearfield county, made the demand and collected \$100 from the Philipsburg State Cottage Hospital for saving for it \$2,000 from Governor Stone's veto axe, he did not expect the incident to confront him as evi dence to prove the justification for his having been called a "king of crooks" and spoke.

Tough on the State.

From the Meadville Democrat. The jury in the Harris-Meek libel suit returned a verdict of not guilty at Clear-field last week. Harris was accused in the Bellefonte WATCHMAN of being the "king of crooks" and an "unblushing bribe-taker" while a member of the last legislature. And this is the man this commonwealth elected state treasurer last fall Pretty hard on Pennsylvania to have such

Buy Your Harness at Home.

Buy at home; save money and see what you are getting. Don't buy a cat in a bag nor from pictures; come and see the goods. Low prices on reliable Harness. We fit the harness to the horse.

The habit of sending away for your harss wants is not justified, either in the advantage of prices or better quality. All we ask is that you compare our goods at the same prices, and let the man with the best goods and prices get your orders. We do not expect that you patronize us because we are neighbors and friends, but we would be glad to have you at least call in and give us a fair opportunity to convince you that it is to your best interest to give us your harness business. We want your harness business, and if we can sell you better harness for less money we think we ought

to have it. We are here to do business and, as we buy for cash, we can supply your harness wants for less money then any other con-cern in the county—big or small. Come in and let us figure with you on your

wants. Its not assuming too much to say, that having an experience of forty years in the business we are better qualified to know your wants and to manufacture what you want than you are likely to find in seed stores or hardware stores. Is not the local harnessmaker entitled to all of your trade You never think, when your harness breaks or your collars need repairs, of taking them feed stores or hardware men. not take care of the harnessmaker at home, who is obliged to do your repair work? Practice what you have taught—protect your local dealers.

SPECIAL OFFER.

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We carry a fine line of men's working

gloves and mittens. Every purchaser of \$5 is entitled to a present of a useful piece of merchandise Thirty-two years in business in Belle-

fonte is a safe guarantee. We are here to Respt. yours,
JAMES SCHOFIELD,

--- "Down in South Carolina," says Representative Talbert, in a Washington Post interview. "I once attended a colored church. The preacher, one of those negroes with an oily face and big spectacles, was talking about the prophets. He had taken an hour to discourse upon the major prophets, and then he took up the minor ones. In course of time he reached Hosea. 'My breddren," he exclaimed, 'we come now to Hosea. Let us consider him Where shall we put Hosea?' At that moment an old negro who had been peacefully slumbering in one of the back pews woke up and looked at the pastor. 'Hosea can take my seat,' he said. 'I'm so d—r tired that I am going home.''

-A Boston man has entered suit for \$50,000 against a Western patent medicine firm for having used his photograph in "before taking" and "after taking" advertisements. He alleges that the use of the photo was unauthorized, and that while the "after taking" picture is a good likeness, he has never been sick and never looked like the "before taking" cut.

BUCKLEN'S ARNICA SALVE.—The best and most famous compound in the world to conquer aches and kill pains. Cures Cuts, heals Burns and Bruises, subdues Inflammation, masters Piles. Millions of Boxes sold yearly. Works wonders in Boils, Ulcers, Felons, Skin Eruptions. It

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Can a Sportsman have if he does not try to secure the best goods with which to get

OUR LINE OF

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DOUBLE AND SINGLE BARREL SHOT GUNS AND RIFLES, BLACK AND SMOKELESS POWDER SHELLS FOR ALL GUNS : : : : : :

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Will start with a clean, new stock of Wall Paper and Paints and an experienced corps of workmen and many new ideas for picture framing and wall decora-

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E. J. ECKENROTH, print of hear rush sends a BELLEFONTE, PA.

Wall Papering and Painting.

Feb. 24. Prince Henry I re-appearing the Mag-

TO THE PUBLIC:

Just a few words to let you know that I am still in business and better prepared than ever to serve you. I will be found at the old stand, with the same old methods and fine workmen that have been so satisfactory to you in the past.

Remember, that Robert H. Montgomery is the successor to Eckenroth & Montgomery and is in business and solicits your patronage. upied the time daring the lovil's army s all in its ease to Washington in dem-

ROBERT H. MONTGOMERY.

him as well, he thought it from while the ambassadors were being

ould be best to use open earliages in ceived meeting them separately and alone

Crider's Stone Building. BELLEFONTE, Pa. eible the places through added brilliancy in the s18-14 knavel and that as there the imperial receiving party.

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DURE MILK AND BUTTER THE YEAR ROUND FROM ROCK FARMS.

The Pure Milk and Cream from the Rock Farms is delivered to customers in Bellefonte daily. Fresh Gilt Edge Butter is delivered three times a week. You can make yearly contracts for milk, cream or butter by calling on or address-J. HARRIS HOY, Manager, Office, No. 8 So. Allegheny St. Bellefonte, Pa.

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WHITE STAR. OUR BEST. HIGH GRADE, VICTORY PATENT,

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All kinds of Grain bought at office. Exchanges Flour for Wheat. OFFICE and STORE, - Bishop Street,

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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 fresh-est, choicest, best blood and muscle mak-ing Steaks and Roasts. My prices are no higher than poorer meats are eise-where

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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.

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