

FARM NOTES.

-Every tree and vine planted is subject to disease and attacks of insects. If all the varieties of fruit trees were diseased alike some remedy for prevention could be devis-ed that would be safe and serviceable, but the climate and soil sometimes affect the conditions and render the methods unsuccessful in another, thus calling for different managements in different localities. The peach, which formerly flourished well in Pennsylvania and New Jersey as in Dela-ware, has proved unprofitable of late years ware, has proved unprofitable of late years in some sections, owing to the "yellows." The borer has done great damage, but the work of the borer can be prevented if the trees are carefully watched. It has been supposed that the yellows is the result of exhaustion of the soil—not that the soil becomes necessarily sterile, but that the elements essential to the healthy growth of tree and production of fruit have not been As a proof of this fact it may be supplied mentioned that in some sections of New Jersey the fruit-growers are again giving their attention to peach growing, as time has enabled the soil to accumulate and store up the elements best adapted for that purpose, but yet there seems to be no sure remedy for the yellows, except to destroy all infested trees. The success of the Dela-ware peach-growers is due to their adoption of all the advantages necessary to success and the avoidance of the mistakes committed elsewhere. Artificial fertilizers have done much to

prevent diseases of fruit trees, as , by their use the growers can supply the needed re-quirements in any form and quantity desired of the essential elements, which is not the case when reliance is placed exclusively upon barnyard manure which by its decomposition in the soil, sometimes in-duces the disease which it is sought to prevent. The yellows attack peach trees in any climate, but singles out those that are impoverished and of feeble growth, though it is contagious when brought in contact

The blight is a great enemy of pear trees. The blight is a great enemy of pear trees. It has been found that the disease attacks those trees that have been forced too rapidly in growth, and that it will not do to heavily manure and cultivate the trees before they begin to bear, the best condition being a light grass crop in the orchard, assisted by artificial fertilizers composed largely of potash. Potash is also beneficial to the peach, and, in fact, to all fruits, increasing the amount of sacoharine matter, al-though but little potash really enters into the composition of the fruit. During the period of fruiting, ground bone, or super-phosphate, has proved beneficial, the straw-berry heing an example. While it is essen-tial that the trees be kept in a strong, healthy, vigorous growth, more damage has been done by forcing them than in any oth-er manner. Exposing the surface soil to the heat of the sun's rays in summer is detrimental, and hence the value of a grass crop in the pear orchard, which shades the trees. but such crop must be supplied with plantfood to prevent robbery of the orchard. A cheap and excellent fertilizer is made by Ing the mass to reach a fine condition be-fore applying to the orchard, while stable manure, though combining all the elements of plant-food, should never be used until thoroughly decomposed, the fresh material being too heating, as well as containing bacterial life detrimental to success. The peach orchard is cultivated differently composing marl, lime and old sod, allow-

FOR AND ABOUT WOMEN. Take any old carpet that is whole, but

too shabby for use, clean thoroughly, and tack it down smoothly on the kitchen floor. Then make a good, thick boiled starch of flour and water. Rub a coat of this starch into the carpet with a whitethis starch into the carpet with a white-wash brush, and in about 24 hours, or when the starch is thoroughly dry, give it a coat of paint—any color desired. Dark red is a desirable color for a kitchen. When the paint is dry give a second coat, and you will have a cheap and durable floor cover-ing, equal to linoleum, and about one-fourth the cost Br giving it a coat of paint fourth the cost. By giving it a coat of paint once a year it will last for years. One great thing to recommend this carpet is that it is so easily kept clean .- Woman's Home Com-

panion

cooked. We, most of us, in these days, err on the side of eating too much animal and not enough fruit and vegetable food. If we wish to avoid wrinkles and keep the bright eyes of youth, we must make up our minds to practice abstinence, and above all avoid stimulants as rank poison, and only drink tea and coffee in great modera-

It is a good plan to sometimes substitute boiled fish or eggs for meat, and to eat raw apples, grapes and figs regularly. The raw juice of a lemon taken every other day has often been known to clear the complexion when all other means fail.

Many of us, again, will persist in over-clothing ourselves, putting on layers of woolen undergarments, both summer and winter, and preventing the fresh air from penetrating to the pores of the skin. Not only is the weight of unnecessary clothes exceedingly weakening, but it prevents us from taking the amount of physical exer-oise that is necessary for health.

We can't call the shirtwaist for the coming season sweet. But we can call it

wagger. Heavy laces, such as Yak and Torchon and old Cluny, are the new touch in their makeup. But the lace-trimmed waist will not be

so popular as the embroidered waist which the summer girl will have, if she has to perform her Lenton devotions with the em proidery needle in her fingers.

Heavy linens, coarse orash, duck, and all such materials are the favorite fabrics and the embroidery is of the heavy blind kind, only the designs run to large effects.

Bind, only the designs run to large enterts. Big pearl buttons are another feature, and straps on the shoulder seam are also noted. Sometimes these run in tabs down over the top of the arm, held by a button; again,

they curve down into big, broad tabe in front, again held by a button. Never miss putting a button on wher-ever there is the shadow of an excuse for it this coming season. Put buttons on every-thing you own. But to return to the shirt-waist—these tabs each side the front give the effect somewhat of a little fancy yoke, and are very pretty.

Taking Cold.

At this season of the year people should be very careful to avoid taking cold, as it is often hard to break up a cold contracted in the winter. There are different ways of avoiding a cold aud different ways

of breaking one up after it has been con-tracted. By sitting in a room which is not properly heated, riding out in the open air without sufficient clothing, or standing in the streets talking on a cold or windy day most any person is liable to contract a severe cold

Now, to avoid this you should take very long deep breaths, which will increase the heart's action and improve the circulation, forcing blood into the capillaries, which keeps the surface of the skin from assuming a congested and abnormal condition. A person would never freeze as long as he could maintain and equalize the circula Diet, as we all know, plays a great part in preserving health, and, therefore, has a great influence on the complexion. All rich and greasy foods tend to make the skin greasy; therefore the simpler our food the better, provided it is nourishing and well include the state of the system to its normal condition. A cold is like fire—the longer it is allowed to run the more stubborn it becomes and the more difficult it is to conquer. The more effectual way of breaking up a cold is to drink plenty of hot peppermint or ginger tea, bathe the feet in hot water, and take a

good sweat bath. If the cold is severe the patient should be wrapped in hot blankets, put to bed, and allowed to sweat at least an hour. Then the body should be sponged off with witch hazel and alcohol until dry, and then followed up with a cocoa oil rub. If the system is susceptible to colds it would be well to repeat the bathing in witch hazel and alcohol in the morning, and give the body a good rub in cocoa oil. This will close the pores of the skin and prevent persons from taking cold as they go out inpersons from taking cont as they go out in-to the open air. If a person is away from home, where it is impossible for him to take this treatment, he can stop the prog-ress of the cold very materially by rubbing the chest briskly after he retires: this brings the blood to the surface and relieves to a great extent the congestion of the

lungs A remedy which is quite effectual and especially pleasing to your friends is a raw onion. Hold a piece in the mouth and breathe through the mouth, which will bring the fumes of the onion directly in contact with the affected parts of the lungs or bronchial tubes. It is better to slice the onion, sprinkle salt over it, and let it stand ten or fifteen

minutes before using. Thousands of people die annually from

the effects of a severe cold. They neglect the cold in its earlier stages, thinking that it will be better shortly; but in place of its getting better it constantly grows worse, until the whole system is past recovery. A great many people have the erroneous idea that a cold is always confined to the lungs. A cold often attacks the bowels and kidneys, and is liable to attack any of

the emunctory organs. It is an old saying that "a stitch in time saves nine." It is surely true of a cold. An untold amount of sickness may be An untold amount of sickness may be avoided by observing and carrying out the treatment which we have here suggested. A cold is not only annoying to the person who suffers from it, but to a large per cent of the people coming in contact with a person who is constantly coughing. This is very annoying in all public gatherings, and it can easily be avoided by timely and heroic treatment.—By C. M. Robinson in Health Health.

Soap in Shaving.

Two Points About it not Generally Known.

"Soap in shaving," said a chemist, "has

Drowned in River. Driver and Team Yield to Force of Current at Shoenberger Fording

Friday Samuel Sprankle, who was employed as a farm hand by Mrs. Archie Hutchinson about two miles distance from Warriors-mark on the Huntingdon Furnace road, went to Tyrone with a calf for a butcher. He remained in town some time and indulged freely at the bar. When he left town for home about 2 o'clock in the afternoon he was in an almost helpless condition, but it was supposed by these who saw him that the horses would pilot

themselves and driver safely to the Hutch-inson home. Instead of taking the road leading to Warriors-mark just below Tyrone or pass-ing through Birmingham, the team kept the river road as far as Shoenberger, where they were possibly guided into the river by the intoxicated driver at what is known on the tamber fording. At that point the as the Isenberg fording. At that point the little Juniata is narrow and only fordable when the water is normal. The recent rains and melting snow had considerably swollen the stream, and the water just now is not only quite deep, but the current is swift at the fording. The team had not gone far into the stream until it was lifted by the current and swept rapidly away. The hitchings of the horses to the sled were almost immediately torn loose and the box

with the man in it and the horses floated down the stream while the sled lodged against something only a short distance beow the fording. Marshall Isenberg lives in the stone house near the fording. As the horses and man passed his place they were floundering in the water, making every effort to escap from their perilous position. Sprankle had on a pair of heavy rubbers and felt boots and a heavy storm overcoat, which weighted him down, and he soon sank out of sight. The horses floated and rolled on down the river to a small island just above No. 7 bridge, perhaps a mile below the fording, where one of them gained footing and dragged the other, then dead, to the edge of the water. The horse that sur-

edge of the water. The norse that suf-vived the ordeal was later rescued from the island. The sled box floated further down the stream and lodged at the breast of the dam at Union Furnace about a mile and a half below the fording. Spraukle had worked for George Briden-baugh in Sinking Valley for more than a year before going to the Hutchinson place in September last. It is thought that in his dazed condition he imagined himself still living there and had guided his horses

to the fording, which is the nearest route to the Bridenbaugh home from that vicini-ty. He was an industrious man and an excellent farm hand, his only serious fault being his disposition to drink to excess. He was aged about forty years, and leaves a wife and five children, the eldest being about 18 years old. Search was at once instituted for the body of the drowned man, and shortly after noon it was discovered by Charles

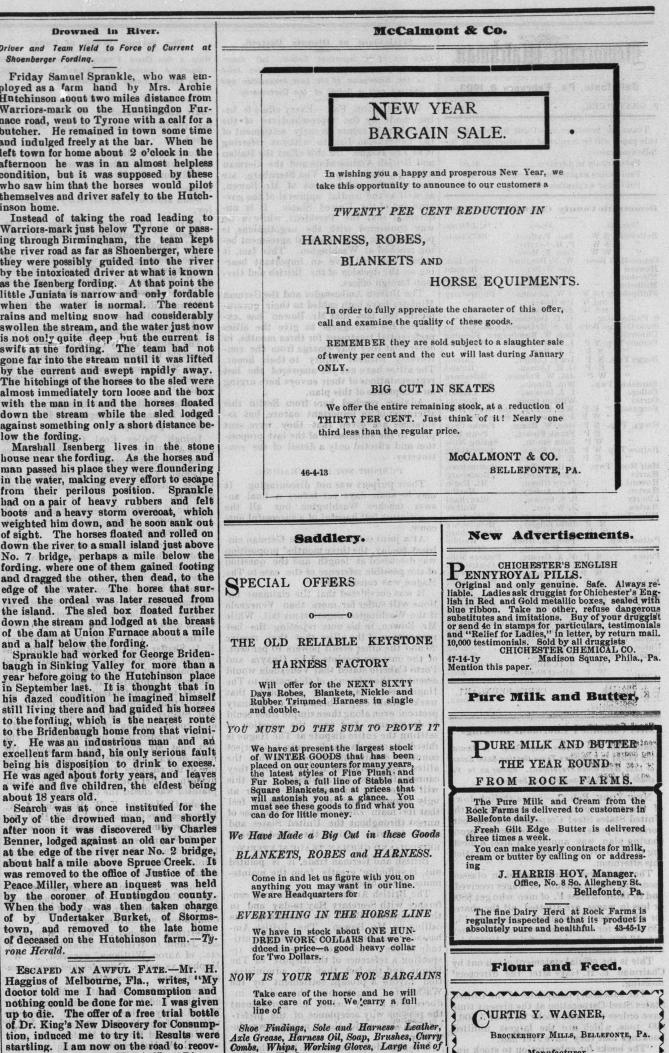
Benner, lodged against an old car bumper at the edge of the river near No. 2 bridge, about half a mile above Spruce Creek. It was removed to the office of Justice of the Peace Miller, where an inquest was held by the coroner of Huntingdon county. When the body was then taken charge of by Undertaker Burket, of Storms-town, and removed to the late home of deceased on the Hutchinson farm.--Ty-

ESCAPED AN AWFUL FATE.-Mr. H. Haggins of Melbourne, Fla., writes, "My doctor told me I had Comsumption and nothing could be done for me. I was given up to die. The offer of a free trial bottle of Dr. King's New Discovery for Consump-

rone Herald.

An a

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that the same culture given corn answers for the peach, but nothing will avail to win success unless the trees are carefully pruned, and the borer prevented. Many of the obstacles hereafter encountered are due rather to improper management than to other influence

-Marie Aiken, in the Agricultural Epito--Marie Aiken, in the Agriculture mist, has much to say in favor of beekeeping, and regrets that fewer farmers keep She says. "I them than in former times. She says. know that it is claimed by some writers that the honey crop is on the increase. Perhaps it may be in one way. On a large scale here and there private enterprise may Perhaps it may be in one way. On a large scale here and there private enterprise may be furnishing much honey for the city mar-kets, but that which I speak of relates to the keeping of enough bees for our own home use. Almost every farmer in the old days provided his own table with this days provided his own table with this healthiest of sweet foods, but in these days he does without. And yet what is raised on the farm which so amply pays for itself, with so little labor and outlay of feed, as bees? I can remember hearing old ladies say that the eating of much honey was a preventive of cancer. I cannot say as to its medicinal qualities in this line, but it will allay inflammation and thus may keep down disease of an inflammatory character along the digestive tract.

"Why do not more people keep bees? There was a time when oldfashioned hives and cross bees might have frightened some people away from the industry, but now bees are progressing along the line of civ-ilization and education. They seem to understand that the sting, and the poison it conducts, was not given them to go to bat-tle with, but to add the drop to the honey which keeps it from spoiling. Italian bees are singularly docile in this line; the Syrian bee still more so. There are types of honey bees in South America that do not sting at all, but as yet they will not live in this country. It is very likely that some time, by crossing, we can get them acclimated. The Italian bee, take it all around, is our favorite bee. Its tongue is long enough to dip even into the red clover for honey. It will crawl into flowers that other bees, especially the black bees. shun. It will work on days so cold that other bees would

not think of venturing out. "While there seems to be natural born bee workers and persons born immune from bee poison, yet anyone if he would only make up his mind could hive bees. The boxes should be set facing low trees. Here the bees, will make a first stof. and a very young person, either girl or boy, can read-ily learn how to get them into an empty hive which should always be ready for suc cases in swarming time. A good bee veil and calmness are the main requisites. A bee soon scents a nervous person and resists being handled in a shaky way. Another thing, a bee on business intent seldom stings. After they swarm there is little danger of stings, just as there is little dan-ger when the bee is loaded with honey." -Dry ground is the best floor for a poultry house

Meat in the rations stimulates the hens to lay freely.

Hens that are good at laying are seldom good at sitting.

The hen that is made or let to become too fat will lay no eggs. Without occasional infusion of new

blood the flock tends rapidly to scrubdom. and pullets are better off separate from the in a most atmosphere.

from the pear trees. It is now claimed drooping brims and waving lines, and the colors affected should be those that experience shows are suited to her complex-

Yellow and red gowns go ill with black which some gold lights are hidden will to offer a good resistance to the razor. For make a beauty of a woman with a pale complexion and chestnot hair who in a complexion and chestnut hair who in a black frock would be a sight.

The too slender girl must wear her clothes fitted in shapely fashion indeed, ""

The double chin is a hard thing to remove by home treatment, but it can cer-tainly be modified by persistent daily application of the following treatment: Grasp as much of the chin as can be held between the thumb and forefinger and twist until it slips out. Do this many times on both sides of the chin. One can form the habit of doing it when reading. Placing the hands on the cheeks, let the thumbs meet under the chin, and draw them backward, pressing hard and flattening the chin. One must not press against the windpipe, but only against the under part of the jaw. Last of all, clasp the hands upon the foreber's chair." head and bend the head slowly forward, resisting it all the time with the hands. Bend till the chin rests on the chest. When

this motion is first used, a painful sensa tion will be felt in the cords of the neck. This is only because unused muscles are being exercised and will soon pass away. Relax thoroughly after each motion. Do it four or five times, then go to some thing else, and come back to it. Five minutes daily given to these three motions will begin to show results in six weeks. The flesh will leave the lower edges of the cheeks first, removing the old, heavy look which it always gives the face. Though the obstinate double chin may not be removed entirely, it will be modified and kept down.

Collarless blouses are very much in evi-dence, and in both walking and dress suits the blouses are much more elaborate than last year.

Almost all of the new suits are made with the quaint, old-time postilion backs

Eyen the widow's cap, that somewhat oo-ostentations rim of white about the face, is now so to speak upon the shelf. Elderly women may wear them if they wish, but for the bereaved one whose years suggest the possibility of future consolation they are severely tabooed. "A young widow should wear nothing which makes her conspicuous," explain the fashion mongers in defense of this restriction. Nevertheless, little collars and cuffs of

sheer white lawn are allowed, and those who run may read this meaning.

To render feathers white, immerse them

for a short time in naptha or henzine. Rinse in a second dish of the same and dry lood the flock tends rapidly to scrubdom. Except in the mating season, the hens in a box to the vapor of burning sulphur made the nominating speech for Henry M. Teller for the United States Senator in Den-

two uses that many persons are not awar startling of. The first use is its effect on the beard. ery and o It does not soften the beard, as most of us ery. Its are at first inclined to think; it stiffens it cure is gu and makes it brittle. You know soap's efhair and eyes, yet a light tan may be worn by the dusky eyed girl with fine effect un-less her skin is sallow. An ivory white gown with reliefs of oriental embroidery in bid the sallow is allow. An ivory white gown with reliefs of oriental embroidery in bid the sallow is allow it with fine effect un-the sallow. An ivory white gown with reliefs of oriental embroidery in bid the sallow is allow it with the sallow is allow it with the sallow is allow it with fine effect un-the sallow it with fine effe diseases & \$1.00. each hair stand up, stiff and brittle, so as WHE and stiff, but anything soft it will pass

"The other use of soap in shaving is as an antiseptic. Shaving, as we in America conduct it, looks like a pretty perilous ousiness. It seems to offer to the germs of many diseases a chance to get their work in. I, for instance, have some disease or other in my blood. My barber cuts me. Blood gets on his razor. The blade isn't sterilized, and germs from my veins pass into your system when the barber cuts you.

You, then, contract my disease. "That, I say, is the evil that shaving seems to cause, but as a matter of fact it does nothing of the kind. It's on account of the soap that the process is practically harmless. The lather that shaving soap and hot water make is an antiseptic solution, quite as good as solutions used in hopitals during operations. His lather kills the bacillus of typhoid and of the various skin and blood ailments. It keeps you from contracting disease in the bar

The Happy Man.

The happiest man in the world is the common every day chap who makes his own living, pays his own bills and has the respect of his neighbors. He saves a little money as he goes along, but he doesn't try to get a corner on the local out-put, and he is a slave to neither ambition or society. He never expects to wear out the seat of his pants in the Senate, and when he slides into his clothes in the morning he never wastes anytime trying to pick out the right tint of socks, suspenders, and neck ties that will blend with the general effect. He

wears a "biled" shirt when he feels like it, and when his pet corn begins to jump he whips out his jack knife and cuts a four inch gash in the side of his boot and nothing is said about it in the papers. He has an appetite like a cyclone and he never has to sit up nights to poultice his conscience. He believes in the doctrine live and let live, and when he encounters one of the needy doesn't statter with his pocket book. The plain plug of a man is happy because he is satisfied and doesn't spend the best part of his life in yearning for something about four sizes to large for him. -Ex.

-Two children of a farmer named Lesher, who lives three miles from Greencastle, Franklin county, were last Thurs-day evening left at home by their parents for company for their aged grandfather. While playing upstairs with a rope, in some way not known, a little girl, Ethel, was hanged to the bedpost. The parents found her dead when they returned, the other little one standing over her weep-

Mrs Alice M Ruble, member of the lower house of the Colorado Legislature, ver at his recent election.

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