Bellefonte, Pa., October 30, 1903

FARM NOTES.

-Scours in calves is the great drawback in raising them. It is due mostly to indi-gestion, too much food being given, or food not suitable. When a calf is taken from its dam when very young care should be used in having the milk of the temperature of that which is fresh from the cow, and if the milk is skimmed a tablepoonful of flaxseed meal should be cooked as gruel and added to every quart of milk allowed. At no time should the calf be exposed to cold or dampness.

scales and insects in general. On washday the soapsude may be utilized to "douse" the leaves. With a common sprayer one can wet the under sides of the leaves thoroughly with the suds. Where it is possible to reach the leaves the treatment may be easily done. Make a soap lather and apply it to all vines and bushes not hot enough to color the paper. An within reach by dipping them into the vessel. Or take one handful of lather and with pulverized French chalk, dry, or with the other hand draw the infessed leaves through it, so that the under sides

-The longer a field has been in cultivation the more compacted has the subsoil necessarily become, and the greater is the necessity for subsoiling- The greater the proportion of clay in the soil, the sooner will this condition be brought about, and the more frequently should subsoiling be done. The above statement is particularly true of the south, where in addition to the usual conditions, the unprotected state of the soil during winter months, neither snow nor sod interfering, the heavy rains denude the bare fields, impact the clayey soils and leach them of their more soluble constituents. Fall plowing, however, and the breaking up of the hard, impervious stratum, prevents surface washing, admits waters to the lower and previously inaccessible depths where the enormously increased absorptive power is able to hold waters in check till natural drainage, surface evaporation and the demands of the spring crops for moisture can utilize the

-After raising chickens many years, and taking an interest in all that my neighbors raised, I have found that not all the socalled chicken cholera is cholera at all. Whenvour birds have the genuine cholera, then in deed you have something to contend with. There are diseases among chickens that simulate cholera. Lice will kill off chickens, and the last symptoms resemble those of cholera. I went over to see a pile of dead chickens owned by a neighbor the into place. Six inches further up place a other day. "Cholera among my chickens similar pole. This should have the fixtures other day. "Cholera among my chickens again," she wailed. They were young chickens, roosting together under an old wagon bed. "They drooped around a week or more, and were white about the gills, but wanted to eat until they were so weak they could not stand up to eat," she went on. Now, it isn't often that chicken lice will remain on a dead chicken, but they were on these chickens. I picked up one and showed her the kind of cholera that killed her chickens. Then I repaired to the old wagon bed and showed her the rest of that cholera. It is a case of sheer laziness to let chickens die from lice. If you can't afford kerosene, you can afford hot water, and if you don't let chickens roost on or about trees or valuable shrubs, plenty of hot water will finish that kind of chol-

Then there is a form of indigestion often mistaken for cholera. Old, overfat hens, fed on an exclusive corn diet, will get it, especially in the spring. The droopings are profuse and green. The hen lingers for weeks before death overtakes her. I have, after experience with the disease, concluded that it is best to kill off hens concluded that it is best to kill off hens afflicted in this way, as it becomes contagious, and after a while other hens take it.

It is certainly true that the underlying sometimes it can be cured, but if one or two hens only are first taken, get them out of the way of the others as soon as possible, and throw lime around where they come to drink, and clean away all the droppings

immediately.

Chicken cholera proper, it is claimed, was an unheard of disease in this land before 1845. First had come the Assaile. cholera, attacking the human family; closely behind this came the cattle plague, not only in this country, but in the Old World; then followed the swine plague or cholera, and next came chicken cholera. The symptoms were the same in all, and the examination after death revealed the same conditions in the liver, the main seat of the disease, and the greenish, putrid

condition of the intestines.

The chicken cholera, which is now such a rare disease among chickens, but which along in the 50's and for years after made its way into almost every State, carries strange phases with it even yet. It will enter a yard of chickens and make its way among one particular breed, leaving the rest safe. Again, it will attack every chicken, of every kind and not leave one alive, and for several years after will kill off every chicken brought on to the place. Again, one will have it on the place one year and never have it again. It once kill-ed off all the sparrows, crows and birds in places, but turkeys, geese and ducks seemed then to be immune from its ravages. But of late years, in our country, the turkey crop has been shortened up by it. Wherever the swine cholera is bad, there we find the turkey also dying of the cholera, although chickens feeding among these same affected hogs come off clear.

As the chicken cholera is primarily a liver disease, all medicines must be given

with that fact in view. A chicken with the cholera is very thirsty. It will sit around the water pan until it drops over dead; and other chickens coming to drink get the disease in quick order. Kill and burn all afflicted chickens. Don't wait for them to die, which is usually not over these days and converimes not that menny three days, and sometimes not that many hours. Shut the well chickens in a dry place and give for every dozen chickens, in one pint of dough, ten grains of calomel and one dram of Spauish brown. There may be better remedies than this oldtime remedy to follow with, but there is nothing better to give as a first dose and there is nothing better to give as twice a week dose, when cholera is in the neighborhood, than Spanish brown and cayenne pepper. Allow no chickens from infected places with your chickens, and keep the houses and grounds clean and well strewn with lime.-Ida M. Shepler, in New York Tribune Farmer.

Near Boston.

He-"Are you sure you saw a snake? Was it a rattler? "No, it was a-oh, a hose-supporter snake."—Life. FOR AND ABOUT WOMEN

Dangling ornaments are to be the height of vogue for garniture this winter, so fashion arbiters says.

A number of the smartest autumn blouse of heavy white vesting are effectively embellished on the collar, cuffs and box-pleat with Chinese hieroglyphics worked in green, red, dull blue and yellow.

Brown as the relief note is quite to su persede the universal and long-used black, so if you desire the latest vogue have your French knots, fancy stitches and fogoting done in brown.

To clean dust or grime from light cloths first brush thoroughly, then rub with corn-meal, using a piece of light cloth for the -Common soapsuds will go far towards keeping plants, vines and bushes free of worn now, may be entirely freshened and

cleaned. Grease spots must be removed by solvents or absorbents. If the spot be fresh and the color of the fabric will not be changed by heat, the easiest method of removal is to place white blotting paper above and under Another effective measure is to cover the spot with the same chalk or fuller's earth moistened in benzine, to remain 24 hours, and then be renewed if necessary, always brushing it off, however, with a soft brush.

A little ammonia slightly diluted makes a capital cleanser for a greasy coat collar. Velvet collars may be treated in the same way, and the pile raised by holding close to a hot iron as soon as the cleansing opera. tion is completed.

If you want to shut off the view from my window, you can do it very cheaply by dissolving in a little hot water as muc epsom salts as the water will absorb.
Paint this over the windows while hot, and when dry you will have a very fair imitation of ground glass.

A home-made plate rack that costs not more than half a dollar, while smaller one sell for two or three dollars in the department stores, is bound to be a veritable boon to the woman who cannot afford a china closet, and who could not spare the money to buy the china with which to fill it, even if she could get the closet. For the foundation of the rack, choose a common pine board four feet long and three inches wide. This may be supported by the common iron brackets that cost about three cents apiece at toy or hardware stores. the board brown and fasten firmly in place. About two inches above the shelf place a common curtain pole about half an inch in diameter. The pole should be put up exactly as for a curtain by screwing the fixtures to the wall and slipping the pole cut down to bring it nearer to the wall.

If you would be healthy and happy don't anticipate trouble.

Don't gossip; have faith in God, in humanity and in yourself. Don't imagine every dark cloud you see e going to bring up a cyclone.

Fill every day brimful of sunshine for someone else, and much of it will be rereflected on you. Make the best of what you possess; en-

joy it; be happy to-day; don't put it off Take a sponge bath every morning in cold water, and rub briskly with a crash

towel for ten minutes; take moderate exercise and plenty of fresh air.

Cleanliness, purity, fresh air, faith and calm consideration are the best of life pre-

servers. - Woman's Home Companion. "It is said the healthy body belps to make a healthy brain; it is also true that a cause of many ailments that attack the present generation is nervelessness, or a deficiency of vital force. A noted writer up-on insanity says that whereas diseases used to attack the circulatory system, it is now almost invariably carried over into the nerves. Weak nerves and weak muscles go together. The time to take in hand the nerve training of a child is, really, as soon as it is born. All intellectual culture, all moral education rests upon this basis. A child is the natural companion of a child. Grown people unconsciously excite the young nerves and overcharge the im-pressions. An "only" child especially should have a generous supply of animal pets as well as associates of his own age and be as much as possible out of doors. Such a word as "hurry" should be left wholly out of the vocabulary of the young. "How" and "why" should come gradually, as nature suggests. For special sense training, with a view to reflex action upon the nerves, a well-known authority in the case of children says that few things excel archery. "In the days of Cyrus of Macedon," she urges, "almost the whole education of the Persian lad consisted in learning to draw the bow and speak the truth, and it is not by accident that the two are wed in thought." The reflex action in accuracy of thought and speech is clearness of judgment and steadiness of nerve.—New York Tribune.

CLUB SANDWICHES .- These are extreme ly popular for the set outs forgirls. Remove the crust from white bread and oast it, cut iuto triangles, spread each slice with mayonnaise dressing, add a lettuce leaf, onthis a slice of cold chicken, then a slice of boiled bacon, cover with other triangles of toast, garnish with lettuce and hard-boiled eggs. If the oil mayonnaise is not liked, the boiled cream dressing can be substituted. This is made by boiling one cupful vinegar, one teaspoonful mustard, one tablespoonful butter; remove from fire and add cupful of cream, two well-beaten eggs, one teaspoonful salt.

To be well dressed children nowadays must be simply dressed, and their fashions are far more sensible than they were when their mothers were little girls. piece frock for the girl can be just as smart and smarter than the one made with skirt and blouse waist or false front jacket, while for small boys the Russian blouse and the sailor suits take them along until the time comes for the little cheviot knee breeches and short sack coats that are sold for so little at all the shops.

A coat which looks exceedingly smart and is exceedingly comfortable for a young girl is a military coat of navy blue cloth, or perhaps it is really a navy coat. It has the deep cape, lined with red flannel, and the double row of brass buttons. It is a fine garment for school wear, so comfort- THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY. able and so practicable.

Valuable Invention.

Edison's Charging Machine Works Wonders and Cheapens Light.

At a selling price of not more than \$450, which he is sure will be lessened. Thomas E. Edison will within a reasonably short time be prepared to place on the market a "charging machine," to use his own name for it, by means of which the possessor of a moderate income will be able to procure power to run an automobile, light his house and provide means of accomplishing numerous other things for which electricity is available.

Mr. Edison pointed toward a shed which stands in the laboratory house. It was, approximately, 15 feet in length by 8 feet wide and sufficiently high to permit a man to stand upright in it.

"If you owned a little house," he said, with a little shed like that one in the yard, you could, at a trifling cost, keep a runabout automobile, supply it with power light your house and furnish your own electricity all from beneath the roof of that little shed. You would be absolutely independent of the electric companies.

The batteries can be stored and restored as often as necessary with the little ma-chine at the farther end of the shed. A child or a maid servant can operate the charging machine.

"The expense for charging them, after you are supplied with the batteries and the machine for generating the electricity, will be less than running the same number of lights with kerosene oil. The batteries are practically indestructible. I am convinced from their action during a period of one and a half years that they are three times better than any automobile that has been made. I mean by that that they will wear out a half dozen automobiles, besides lighting the house while they are doing

The cells of the batteries are oblong shape, are 14 inches high, 5 inches wide and 3½ inches thick. They weigh a fraction over 14 pounds each, and are counted as three cells to a horse power. These cells fit the body of a vehicle, side by side, snugly, and are connected with each other by insular wires. They may be removed from the vehicle at will. Ever since the first battery was made and subjected to the tests already described the inventor has been steadily at work in the effort to diminish the weight and space occupied and

increase the power per cell.

Mr. Edison has not yet chosen a name for the machine. He is positive that it will not take as long to bring down the price below \$450 as it did to reduce the the cost of sewing machines, bicycles and similar articles. There is no leakage or deterioration in his batteries. They are made of nickel and iron oxides immersed in an alkali liquid."

Fudge.

Boil together a cup, each. of sugar and grated chocolate, a half cup of milk and a quarter cupful of molasses. Stir often, until a little dropped in cold water hardens. Take from the fire, beat in a teaspoonful of vanila, stir for a minute, turn into a buttered pan and mark into squares.

FRENCH CRULLERS. Put one cupful of water and one-half of a cupful of butter into a saucepan and heat to the boiling point. Turn in quickly and all at once one-half of a cupful of flour and stir rapidly until the mixture become very thick and draws away from the sides of the saucepan. Take from the fire, beat hard, cover closely and set aside for half an hour. Drop into it an unbeaten erg and stir until thoroughly incorporated with the paste; add a second one and beat again long and hard. Add a third egg, and when that is beaten in add part of a fourth one. Sometimes the whole of the fourth egg is needed, the exact amount being determined by the paste, which should be of such istency as to hold its shape when dropped from a spoon. When all the eggs are in, beat steadily for five minutes, then cover and set aside in a warm place for an hour or more. Have ready a deep kettle partly filled with smoking-hot fat. Brush the inside of the lid of a large saucepan with a little soft butter—a plate or a sheet of heavy paper may also be used. Put the paste in a pastry bag having a plain half-inch tube in the end, and with it press out three or four circules of paste on the greased cover or plate. Invert this over the kettle, and in a moment the cakes will drop into the hot fat. If this method is considered impracticable, flour the board very lightly, roll and cut out the dough with a cruller cutter. This requires care in handling, as the dough is very soft and the addition of much flour will spoil the erullers. In a moment they will rise to the surface and begin to expand. Keep them turned until golden brown all over, then skim out. Drain for a moment on unglazed paper and roll in a mixture of powdered sugar and ground cinnamon.

These crullers are also called queen fritters and belle fritters, and it is possible that they may be known by other names as well. When baked instead of fried they make the well-known cream puff and eclair.—Table Talk.

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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The Kind You Have Always Bought

Children's Panacea--The Mother's Friend.

Bears the Signature of CHAS. H. FLETCHER.

IN USE FOR OVER 30 YEARS.

Church Relations of Governors.

The collection of a \$20,000,000 thank offering is not the only thing in which the Methodists of the United States are ahead. According to a table compiled by the Chicago "Tribune" the Methodists have "landmore men in gubernatorial chairs in this country during the last few years than any other denomination, there being no less than eight states with Methodiscare, ernors at the present time. off with Governor "Dick" Yates, and Jahr nois, and closes up with Governor Sayres, of Texas, all of the eight being Republicans except Sayres and Governor Dockery, of souri. The Presbyterians come next with a score of seven governors to their credit two Democrats and five Republicans. this number including Governor Odell. The Baptist come in third with six executives,

all Democrats, which would indicate that water and the Democratic party are better friends than some have been led to suppose But perhaps a better explanation would be found in the fact that all the states with Baptist governors are in the extreme South. The Quakers are credited with one governor, John Hunn, of Delaware; the Episcopalians with four and the Unitarians with one. Twelve governors are entered in the list as men with no professed church

Troops for the Philippines.

connections.

The general staff on last Thursday issued the following: "Orders have just been given for the movement of the Second cavalry from the United States to the Philippines to relieve the Eleventh cavalry. In accordance with the policy recently announced in the case of the new infantry regiments ordered home from the Philippines, the Eleventh will be returned to this country to be recruited, instead of sending out a large

draft of recruits to the Philippines."

Upon the completion of this movement the cavalry force in the Philippine islands will consist of the Second, Twelfth, Thirteenth and Fourteenth. All of these regiments having been recently ordered to the Philippines, no further change of stations of cavalry regiments is contemplated for some time to come.

As soon as quarters are completed in the United States for their accommodation, it is not unlikely that the number of in fantry regiments in the Philippines will be correspondingly reduced, making the infantry garrison in that division consist of eight regiments.

CONFESSIONS OF A PRIEST.-Rev. Jno. S. Cox, of Wake, Ark., writes, "For 12 years I suffered from Yellow Jaundice. I consulted a number of physicians and tried all sorts of medicines, but got no relief. Then I began the use of Electric Bitters and feel that I am cured of a disease that had me in its grasp for twelve years." If you want a reliable medicine for Liver and Kidney trouble, stomach disorder or general debility, get Electric Bitters. guaranteed by Green's Pharmacy. Only

Medical.

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Take cold easily? Throat tender? Lungs weak? Any relatives have means a great

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deal to you. Follow your doctors advice and take Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. It heals, strengthens, prevents.

"For 40 years I have depended on Ayer's Cherry Pectoral for coughs and colds. I know it greatly strengthens weak flungs." MRS. P. A. ROBINSON, Saline, Mich.

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WEAK LUNGS

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Fine Florals and Tapestry effects. They are the Finest

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to examine my stock and prices before going elsewhere.

First class mechanics to put the paper on the wall and

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Grows in popular favor every iday Easy to take—tastless, and does the work-12 konseals in a box for 25cts-SENT EVERYWHERE BY

MAIL ON RECEIPT OF PRICE -The following is an extract from a letter from D. W. Howard, leader of the Boston Ladies Orchestra -being the third one he has written us on the subject, when ordering under date of April 24th, he says: \* \* \* "They are the best things I have ever used and as I have had head ache for nearly 50 years you may know what it means when I say this to you. I have tried many things but yours is far away from them for quick

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BEST MEATS. You save nothing by buying, poor, thin or gristly meats. I use only the LARGEST, FATTEST, CATTLE, and supply my customers with the freshest, choicest, best blood and muscle making Steaks and Roasts. My prices are no higher than poorer meats are elsewhere.

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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 catele 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-

and see if you don't save in the long run and have better Meats, Poultry and Game (in season) han have been furnished you.

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