try-house floor, not only because they afford scratching material, in which the fowls can exercise, but also because they prevent draughts of air on the floor and assist in keeping the house warm.

-It is useless to attempt to keep winter squash that has been injured by frost. Those that are uninjured are best kept on shelves in layers, in a location where the temperature does not fall below 40 degrees. Be careful that they are not kept too

-Parsnips are best stored in mounds in the open air. Lay them on boards slightly raised above danger from water, cover with straw after heaping them, and then cover the straw with earth well pressed to the straw. Leave a wisp in the top to allow gases to escape. They are excellent in winter for the table and for stock, and are usually but slightly injured by frost.

-One of the safest and best ways to send a few choice cut flowers to a distance send a rew choice cut flowers to a distance is to cut slips in potatoes and insert the flower stems, taking care that they are firmly fastened in and supported by a little cotton or paper. An ordinary potato will keep most flowers fresh for two weeks or more in a moderate temperature. Potatoes cau also be used in floral decorations, being disguised by leaves and flowers.

-There is no rule governing the feeding of linseed meal. Where an animal is unaccustomed to it, the proper mode is to begin with a gill at each meal and gradually increase the quantity until as much as a pint is given. Too much linseed meal has a cathartic effect, and should such be noticed the quantity should be reduced. The best results from its use is when it is fed in connection with other foods.

-The richest milk is the last drawn from the udder, and for that reason alone the dairyman should strip closely. Changes of food, when made suddenly, will also cause the cows to fall off in yield, but in the winter the cause may also be due to ex-treme cold and insufficient shelter; while in summer the use of netting in the windows, to protect the stables against the entrance of flies and other insects, will serve to prolong the milking period.

-Give calves a comfortable yard or pen, whether raised by hand or by the cow. Confined in close quarters the floor beneath should be cleaned often and littered abundantly. It is as cruel as unprofitable to keep them tied in cold, filthy places. Two calves may often be profitably raised on one cow. Always scald or cook the meal for young calves before mingling it with any kind of milk or feed, as raw meal is very liable to produce scours. Wheat flour boiled in milk is a wholesome food.

-Although milk is, on the average, about 87½ per cent. water, it really does not satisfy thirst when used as a drink. It may at first seem satisfactory, but as the milk coagulates and digestion begins the heat of the stomach is raised and a foreview thirst common in the stomach is raised. feverish thirst comes on. A noted scientist claims that the temperature in the calf's stomach often rises to 104 degrees. The young of all animals, as well as children, crave pure, cold water. It will

cause the quality of either largely depends der, shredded or cut fine is superior to im-properly-cured hay; while good hay is far superior to corn fodder that was not cut down until the leaves turned yellow. If fodder is tender and juicy the animals will prefer the stalks to the leaves, as the stalks are rich in sugar, but much depends upon the stage of growth at which the stalks were harvested.

—All animals on the farm prefer foods that may not be relished by some others. The farmer should take advantage of this fact and utilize all the materials that might be wasted if there were some animals that would not accept them. A judicious use of the feed cutter, mixing a little bran or meal with the cut food, and tempting the animals with a variety, will render serviceable even such foods as wheat straw. There are several modes of serving corn fodder that will make it acceptable to dainty animals.

-There is no safe method of determining the butter qualities of a herd except by churning the milk of each cow separately. The bulk of the milk is not a sure indication. Very often the cow that gives but a moderate quantity of milk may yield the larger amount of butter. In breeding up a berd a knowledge of the characteristics of each cow will enable the dairyman to breed for the best results, as the superior cows may be used for breeding to thorough-bred bulls. It does not pay to keep the calves unless the merits of their sires and dams are well known.

-The lambs that come in February are the ones that give large profits. The earlier they come the better, as the difference of two or three weeks in reaching the market may affect the value a hundred per cent. The young lamb must have warm quarters and be forced in growth. It is easily chilled if the weather is severely cold, and should such happen it will re-ceive a check from which it will not soon recover. Warmth is more essential at first than feed, but after the lamb gets a start it will grow rapidly if the ewe gives an abundance of milk.

-When the nights are extremely cold, instead of leading the horse to the trough, breaking the crust of ice, and filling the trough with water which is near the freezing point, get a pail and add a little warm water to that which is cold, letting the animal drink from the pail. The feeling of comfort will be made apparent by the action of the horse, which will drink satisfactarily and not satisfactured. factorily and not as if chilled through when drinking with his nose in the ice.
If a few haudfuls of meal are added to the tepid water it will be still more palatable

tepid water it will be still more palatable and refreshing.

—Do not wait until spring opens to procure seeds, but attend to that matter as early as possible. It is always better to depend upon those grown on the place, for the reason that unless the greatest care be exercised in keeping all varieties separate no reliance can be placed on the homegrown seed. Seedsmen are compelled to pay attention to such matters, and are always enabled, by their attention to selecting and growing seeds, to have in stock a better quality of seeds than can the farmer. Purity is absolutely essential as a quality in seeds, and by overlooking this fact farmers and gardeners often lose more than they gain by not purchasing from the seedsmen.

FOR AND ABOUT WOMEN

A DAILY THOUGHT. 'True worth is in being not seeming-In doing each day that goes by Some little good, not in dreaming, Of great things to do by and by-For whatever men say in their blindness, And despite all the fancies of youth There's nothing so kingly as kindness,

And nothing so royal as truth."

Bathroom Rugs .- The latest craze, even among women of means, is to make their own bathroom rugs. Many of these rugs are made on frames which come for the purpose. They are made of tin with knobs on which the warp can be stretched and through these linen threads stripes of cot-ton cloth are woven back and forth as tightly as possible. If made in a symmetrical manner the rug is pretty as well as serviceable. The chief charm about the rug is that it is washable and will stand water, which is apt to be spilled on a bathroom floor. The cloth strips are made of cotton, in various colors, cut and sewed together like old-fashioned carpet rags. A fringe is netted in of linen warp. Blue and white rugs of this variety are popular,

warm and do not fade. Another rug that is largely made for bathrooms is the result of cotton strips sewed together and knitted on large nee-dles. As a rule one color is used for the body and a border of a contrasting shade is knitted in about two inches from the end. The rug when finished is three-quarters of a yard wide and a yard and a half long. A fringe is knotted in the ends of carpet warp the shade of the principal material used in the rug. These same rugs are used for porch rugs, as if left out in the rain they are not injured. Many women have already started this for winter work and several rugs will be used on one porch next summer. Yellow and white is particularly pretty for a porch rug and the work is pretty pick-up work for a fall and winter afternoon. White cotton cloth can be cut into strips and partly dyed the desired shade. The rugs that are made hit and miss do not soil as easily as the plain ones, but lack a certain style that a plain center with a colored border gives. In particular the yellow center with a white border is effective and goes well with near-ly all furniture and the nickel and enamel fitting of a bathroon.

TEN COMMANDMENTS. Make your household one harmonwhole, no matter how small the scale.

2. Use only what you can comfortably afford in good quality and ample quantity. 3. Let your home appear bright and sunny. It is not easy to be unpleasant in a cheerful room.

4. Treat your servants wisely and kindly, and it will be impossible for them to either impose or oppose. 5. Have time for everything and be

never in a hurry. 6. A certain formality is necessary to save everyday life from triviality, and freedom from looseness.

7. Do not forget that "society" is the death of home life-hospitality its flower. 8. Know how to talk and how to listen, how to entertain and how to amuse. 9. Have many interests and no stud-

10. Do not forget—your home should not only be a well-conducted dormitory often stop the crying of a child.

—It is difficult to make a proper comparison between corn fodder and hay, be
—It is difficult to make a proper comparison between corn fodder and hay, be
with it.—Harper's Bazar.

> Rub all rusty places on iron with kerosene oil. Wicker seats and backs of chairs are

easily cleaned with salt and water. Varnished woodwork can be easily cleaned and brightened with crude oil. Any brickwork rinsed off with ammonia and water and then carefully dried will be

wonderfully brightened by the process. A few drops of alcohol rubbed on the inside of lamp chimneys will remove all trace of greasy smoke when water alone is

Dots are not dead. nothing so large as a dime. They look to be a half-inoh in diameter and occur at intervals of about three inches. This fabric costs \$1.25 a yard, and while it is shown with the suitings, it is as suitable for dresses. For immediate wear in the South it is desirable,

It takes the most beautiful colors. There's an exquisitely soft light blue and a faintly rosy lilac that is altogether bewitching, not to mention the colors which have already been mentioned in reference to other materials.

A Word About Hats.

Paris will push the colored hat differing from the color scheme of the gown, a fashion quite diverse to the present mode here. Where the hat is of the same hue of the gown it will be either much lighter or or much darker, so that a certain amount of contrast may be secured. Colored hats will be distinctly the mode and even now and here black hats are not worn save with black or white costumes or to emphasize a very light or brilliant gown; they are relegated to the use of the masses.

The amazon hats now being shown in Paris are of the hairy or smooth felt, the former being more appropriate for rough-surfaced costumes or will the former being more appropriate for rough-surfaced costumes or will a the visit you at last, did you? Mrs. Highmus—Yes. I found one vesterday morning.

former being more appropriate for rough-surfaced costumes, while the smooth go properly with broadcloths and other smooth-surfaced materials. Nearly all are light, some are white, and more brown ish than gray are tones shown in them. Yellows and greens or trimmings the same color as the hat are used in trimming

Stiff felt bats with wide brimsare often-trimmed with quilled ribbon rnu in at the lower edge, the upper being spread in tiny organ plaits. This ribbon is usually of the double-faced variety with the diverse colorings, one on the inside and the other

center of the back there is none left.

Limit of Human Brain.

It Has Been Reached, Says a Noted Professor.

Professor W. I. Thomas is inclined to think that the limit of the human brain has been reached. The human race, brain and all, he regards as a sort of tour de force of Nature, not at all likely to be re-peated or further evolved. As to brain development in the past, which may be supposed to indicate further development in the future, Professor Thomas is skeptical regarding it. According to him, the savage's brain is intrinsically quite as good as the white man's. The latter's superiority he regards as due to the "more dominance." he regards as due to the "mere dominance of incident." What this means will, perhaps, appear from the following paragraph, quoted from Professor Thomas' article on the subject in The Forum:

He says: "In making the human species Nature apparently exhausted her resources. The development of hands freed from locomotion and a brain out of proportion to bodily weight are tours de force, and, so to speak, an after thought which put the heaviest strain possible on the materialss employed, and even diverted some organt from their original design. A number o ailments, like hernia, appendicitis and ut erine displacement, are due to the fac that the erect posture assumed when th hands were diverted from locomotion to prehensile uses put a strain not originally contemplated on certain tissues and organs. Similarly, the proportion of idiocy and in-sanity in the human species shows that Nature had reached the limit of elasticity in her materials and began to take great risks. The brain is a delicate and elaborate organ on the structural side, and in

BRAIN WEIGHT NO TEST. In brain weight, Professor Thomas goes on to say, all races are, broadly speaking, in the same class, and there is apparently no superiority in modern over ancient times. "Brain weight is no very good test of intelligence and gray for brains like of intelligence, any way, for brains, like timepieces, may be very small if they work well. But it does show that Nature has pushed the evolutionary process on the structural side to the limit of safety in all races alike; that differences between races and historical times in this respect are slight at best, and that we must turn to the show of intelligence-the work which the brain will do -among different races if we are to find any difference in intelligence at

An Angel's Footprints.

The following article published in the last issue of the *Popular Science Monthly* by David Starr Jordan: In the years from 1814 to 1825 Johann Rapp was leader and prophet of the religious sect of Harmonists located on the Wabash river, at New Harmony, Ind. In 1825 the property of this community was purchased by the colony founded by Robert Owen and William Maclure, and the Harmonists under Rapp removed to their new home, at Economy

Rapp had a way of miraculously appear ing in the barvest field and in similar places, seemingly springing out of the ground. This he did literally, for it is said his successors found a number of tunnels leading from his house outward and opening in unsuspected places. Among other forms of divine guidance Rapp had a visit each morning from an angel, who came bare-footed and stood before him on a large stone, giving him directions for the affairs of the day. This stone is still preserved. It was presented to the Museum of the University of Indiana by the late Professor Richard Owen, son of Robert Owen, of Lanark, the founder of the second colony of New Harmony. This stone in Panels of New Harmony. This stone in Rapp's time showed clearly the prints of the angel's feet, and these, a little worn, are represented on the stone as it is preserved today.

Money Cost of Russia's War.

That Russia's total expenditure for the war in the East totals \$364,000,000 is shown by a statement of Russian finances furnished in connection with the approaching Russian war loans in Paris and Berlin.

ing Russian war loans in Paris and Berlin.

The expenses of the war up to November 23rd amounted to \$238,000,000, of which \$161,500,000 was for the army, \$41,000,000 for the navy and \$35,500,000 for various military requirements, making about \$22,500,000 per month. The outstanding credits up to the same time were \$126,000,000, of which \$83,000,000 was for the army, \$31,000,000 for the navy and \$12,000,000 for miscellaneous expenses. That makes the total war expenditures for the year \$364,000,000. year \$364,000,000.

The statement then shows that the Treasury possesses \$149,000,000 and that there is a stock of gold amounting to \$620,000,000 to secure the note circula-

A Nation Without Rheumatism.

A writer in France de Demain, Paris, says

Mrs. Upmore—You found a house to suit you at last, did you? Mrs. Highmus—Yes. I found one yesterday morning, and I amused myself the rest of the day by going around among the real estate agents and asking them if they had an eligible flat to rent to a family with fourteen children. You don't know here manned. teen children. You don't know how much fun it was to watch them go into conniption fits .- Chicago Tribune.

The White Elephant in Japan. formerly the Man Who Discovered One Was Made

The day was in Siam when the lucky man who discovered a white elephant was raised to the rank of nobility, and in case of capture, very likely was given one of the king's gross of daughters in marriage. In the old days the catching of such an elephant was a signal for a general holiday-making and feasting; nobles were sent to the jungle to guard it, and ropes of silk were considered the only suitable tether for an animal entitled to such deferential treatment.

the event. But the white elephants continue to stand unemployed in the royal stables at Bangkok, where western ideas are becoming evident in electric lighting and trolley cars. There were four in the royal stables at the time of my visit, leading these cases it is not put together properly or it gets hopelessly out of order." in it being to Siam what the eagle is to America, the lion is to England—the national emblem. On a scarlet background it forms the Siamese imperial flag, and gives name to one of the highest orders of

Statistics gathered during the year 1903 show that the loss of life in the United States from violent causes was as follows: States from violent causes was as follows:
In railroad accidents, 4,090; in marine disasters, 1,935; from fires, 1,792; by drowning, 2,471; from explosions, 736; from falling buildings, etc., 474; from electricity, 156; from accidents in mines, 788; from cyclopes and storms, 487; by lightning, 139. Altogether no less than 13,068 persons met with a violent death by accident. Among those enumerated as having been burned to death were the 576 victims of the fire in the Ironneis. 576 victims of the fire in the Iroquois

a total of 274.

-So you told Mrs. Cunningham that she looked as young as her daughter. I suppose that caught the old lady? B.—Yes, but it lost me the daughter.—Stray

use in advertisin' is th' same man that don't believe in sending his little ones to school.—Judge.

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When My Lord the elephant had rested at the end of his silken tether sufficiently to have become reconciled to his encompassed condition and respectful man, he was taken in much glory to Bangkok, where, after being paraded and saluted, he was lodged in a specially prepared palace; he was sung to and danced before, given exalted titles, shaded by golden umbrellas and decorated with trappings of great value. In fact the white elephant of great value. In fact the white elephant was once made a great deal of, but never really worshipped, as some writers have declared. It is still very highly prized by the king because of its rarity, and though capture is unusual enough to create ex-citement, yet popular rejoicing and honors for the catcher do not nowadays attend

merit in the gift of the king.

Deaths From Violence.

theatre, Chicago.

This by no means completes the list of casualties. During the same peroid there were 8,970 cases of murder and homicide; 4,952 persons were killed during quarrels; highwaymen killed 406, and fifty-three of the robbers were killed themselves; strikes led to the death of thirty-five, and riots to thirty-eight. thirty-eight; seventy-eight were killed while resisting arrest; self-defense led to thirty-three deaths; jealousy was the cause in 228 cases, and 254 infants were killed because not wanted in this world; 302 persons committed homicide while in a state of intoxication, and insane persons killed 140; in 3,451 instances the circumstances which led to the homicide are not known. Of the murderers, 123 were legally execut-

of the murderers, 123 were legally executed and forty-seven were lynched.

In the city of Newark, N. J., during 1903, the deaths from other than natural causes were: Asphyxia, twenty-three; burns, thirty-one; casualties, 128; drowned, nineteen; accidental poisoning, five; wounds, one; suicide, sixty-seven, making a total of 274.

-The feller that thinks there ain't no

Castoria.

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