

FARM NOTES.

Pure water and a variety of wholesome food regularly given, with comfortable shelter and kind treatment, are the best preventives of disease.

What is said about keeping animals warm during the winter, does not apply to manure. Smoking is more injurious to the compost than to boys.

Working animals should be treated very carefully when first put to work; that collars, yokes and all other rubbing parts do not chafe or bruise. Give a long rest at noon time.

Hogs, like sheep, will get along with a comparatively small amount of water, but it must be clean and arranged so they cannot wallow in it. Some of the patent hog watering troughs are excellent.

Bone is one of the best substances that can be fed to the hens. Ground or broken bone is highly relished. It not only contains lime for shells, but also nitrogen and phosphates. It should be kept before the hens in boxes all the time.

Brood Mares.—Provide roomy stalls, and, with all other breeding animals guard against costiveness. An occasional feed of carrots, or of other roots, or a quart of linseed-meal, will tend to keep their bowels in proper condition.

Incoming cows should have roomy stalls. Milk fever and garget, the troubles most to be dreaded, especially with the first calf, may be in good measure avoided by keeping the bowels in proper condition by giving bran mash, oil-cake and an occasional feed of roots.

No animal should be guarded more carefully than the cow. She daily provides milk as an article of food, and should she be attacked by disease or suffer ailment of any kind the whole family may incur danger. It is more important to look after the health of the cow than the health of the horse.

Sows and Pigs.—If pigs come in a cold snap, many are apt to be lost. Be prepared with blankets and means of warming them, and bags of hot chaff. Cover the sow with a warm blanket and place bags of warm chaff along her back. Keep all quiet, and as fast as the little ones appear place them under the blanket, where they will soon find a source of nourishment.

It is not always the best and most elaborate poultry houses that shelter the choicest stock. Success, however, mainly depends on warm, dry coops, with proper care and management, and freedom from overcrowding. The latter trouble is often the cause of ill-success. If you wish a healthy flock of fowls keep only a few in a pen.

A barn or stable should be kept at from 50 to 60 degrees temperature in order to derive the best results. In some cases this cannot be conveniently done, but as the animal heat varies in the neighborhood of 90 degrees the temperature of the stable will have more or less influence on the quantity of food required and hence the warmer it can be made in the stable in winter the better.

Good cows can only be secured by keeping the good calves that are from the animals which are known to be meritorious, but the farmers who buy their fresh cows and sell their calves when they are but a few days old, destroy all opportunities for selection. A good calf is one that is bred for a special purpose, and the farmer, therefore, knows in advance what it should be when matured, and the calf will, if it is from good stock, probably not disappoint him.

In the foreign markets lean pork is preferred, and there is a growing demand for more lean pork at home. Lean pork can be produced at less cost than may be supposed, and the hogs will grow faster and give heavier weight than when the pork is produced solely from corn. It is done by feeding, in addition to corn, skim milk, bran, shorts, linseed, beans, peas, clover and other nutritious foods, which not only promote growth but also increase the weight.

The next night feed them a warm mash, but mix the bran with milk instead of water. This is an excellent way to use the sour milk or milk that is too thick to feed alone. Another time cook a lot of small potatoes, chop them fine and mix with the corn milk, then feed warm creamed potatoes in a way. One has no idea how laying hens enjoy sweet variety and what a decided difference it makes in the egg production.

The time to determine what sheep to keep is during shearing; then the owner, by directing and overseeing operations, can cause to be marked such as are light shearers, aged sheep, in poor condition, without lambs, etc., and in the ordinary flock, allowing that one-third be sold, it is more than probable that the value of the two-thirds remaining, the flock to be kept, will bring as good an income and be, in reality, worth as much as if the inferior sheep remained to lower the standard of the lot.

Farmers who have more or less skim milk and a generous supply of sour milk can feed both profitably to laying hens during the winter. Milk should be given as other things are fed, with a view to having as much variety as possible. While the fowls rarely tire of the milk, it generally brings the best results if it is constantly of it is somewhat varied. For example, when the weather is cold, give the birds a lot of warm milk in the morning, putting it in a trough.

Breeding in-and-in may tend to fix the characteristics of certain strains of families, but sooner or later the results will be lack of constitutional vigor. Those who adhere strictly to pedigree are better able to avoid in-breeding of the stock than those who do not. While pedigree of itself adds nothing to an animal as an individual, yet it distinctly points to the family to which the individual belongs, and enables the owner to arrive at a partial knowledge of its capacity as a future performer.

But few farmers weigh the hay given to stock. It is true that to weigh hay for each cow every time a herd is fed is tedious, but by weighing a few times one will be able to come close enough to estimate the quantity of feeding. The object should be not to overfeed. A great many non-producing animals receive more than they require, although they may consume it. Ten pounds of hay a day should be sufficient for an ordinary horse that is well supplied with grain. The amount allowed cattle should depend upon circumstances. Cows giving milk will consume and utilize more than steers.

Continued from Page 2.

HISTORY OF THE POTTER FAMILY.

wards settled upon a farm about a mile above New Columbia, now in Union county, Pa., where he resided until the spring of 1774, when he removed to Penn's Valley, now in Centre county, Pa.

According to a statement of Hero Wade, his army servant, who died in 1842, Gen. Potter made his first improvement at the spring a little north of where the "Old Fort Hotel" now stands on the turnpike in Potter township. Here he built a log house, which was fortified in 1777, and was known as the Upper Fort in Penn's Valley. During the summer of 1778, he was in Penn's Valley assisting in repelling the incursions of the Indians. He remained there as late as July, 1779, when he retired with the inhabitants, on account of the depredations and atrocities of the Indians, and took his family to Middle Creek, now in Snyder county, Pa., November 16, 1780, when he became a member of the State Council, he still resided in Middle Creek. On the 14th day of November, 1781, he was elected Vice President of the State, and May 23, 1782, he was unanimously elected major-general.

In 1784 he was elected a member of the Council of Censors, taking his seat July 7, 1784. Meanwhile he had resumed his residence on his farm above New Columbia. We now return to the military career of Gen. Potter: January 24, 1776, he was elected Colonel of the Upper Battalion, and in July a member of the Constitutional Convention. He was in command of a battalion at the battle of Trenton, December 26, 1776, and at Princeton, January 3, 1777. On the 5th of April, 1777, he was appointed third brigadier-general of the militia of the State. He was in command of his brigade at Brandywine and Germantown, and also served with great ability on the outposts of Gen. Washington's army while encamped at Valley Forge. On account of the illness of his wife he obtained leave of absence January 9, 1778. Gen. Washington wrote him from Valley Forge in the Spring of 1778: "If the state of Gen. Potter's affairs will permit of his returning to the army, I shall be exceedingly glad to see him, as his activity and vigilance have been much wanted during the winter."

In 1786 and 1787 he was largely interested with the Hon. Timothy Pickering in lands of the purchase of 1784, and in 1788 he turned his attention to improvements in Penn's Valley, erecting the first house at Potter's Mills, and the mills there.

He was injured in raising a barn on what was lately the Foster farm, east of the Old Fort, in the fall of 1789. In order to be under the care and treatment of Dr. McClelland, his former family physician, he was hauled in a Dearborn wagon all the way from Penn's Valley to the residence of his son-in-law, Capt. James Poe, on the banks of the Conococheague creek, near Greencastle, now in Franklin county, Pa. He died there the last of November or early in December, 1789. He was buried by the side of his first wife in Brown's graveyard, about four miles from Greencastle, and, sad to relate, no stone marks this resting place of this wealthy, distinguished and patriotic citizen.

Potter was about sixty years of age at the time of his death. According to a statement by his servant, Hero Wade, Gen. Potter was a stout, broad-shouldered, active, plucky man, five feet nine inches high, and of dark complexion. The will of Gen. Potter as it is recorded in Lewistown, Pa., bears the date of October 27, 1789. A few items from it may not be devoid of general interest. He appoints as his executors, his son (Judge) James Potter, and his three sons-in-law, James Poe, Andrew Gregg, and George Riddles.

He left an extensive and valuable estate. He divides lands amounting to about twenty-five thousand acres. He also bequeaths to certain members of his family a number of negro slaves, both male and female, giving their money value in each case. He also directs certain moneys to be appropriated by his executors to the following purposes, viz:—"Defraying my funeral charges, bringing the bones of my mother and son John from Middle Creek, where they are now interred, and burying them in Stanford's burying ground in Potter township, erecting tombstones over their graves, and also over the graves of my father, my former wife, Elizabeth, and my latter wife Mary, and my own."

There is reason to fear that but few, if any, of these requests were complied with. The ministers who visited Penn's Valley as missionaries at an early day always met with a cordial reception at the home of Gen. Potter. Previous to his death he gave two acres of land for a church and burial purposes to the Cedar Creek or West Penn's Valley Presbyterian church, half a mile southeast of Linden Hall, Centre county, Pa. In his will he says: "I order and direct, and it is my will that my subscription for the support of a clergyman in West Penn's Valley congregation be continued and paid yearly and every year for six years after my decease."

From these facts we learn that he was decidedly in favor of the Christian religion. He was also a member of the Presbyterian church.

I shall enter into no eulogium upon the life and character of Major-General James Potter. He needs none. His record for patriotism and valor is peerless and unpeached. As a statesman he filled with honor and distinction nearly every official position within the gift of the State. And whether we form an estimate of his character from his statesmanship, or when engaged in defending his friends and neighbors from the aggressions and depredations of ruthless savages, or when fighting for American freedom upon the battlefields of Trenton, of Princeton, of Brandywine, and of Germantown and Valley Forge, he will ever stand forth in the very front rank of that long list of patriots whose names adorn the annals of Pennsylvania.

THE CHILDREN OF GEN. POTTER.
The names of the children by his first wife have been given. His son John died at Middle Creek, when about eighteen years of age. His children by his second wife were as follows: viz:—

(1) Judge James Potter, born July 4, 1767. He was the only son by the second wife. On December 15, 1788, he married Mary, daughter of William Brown, who was the first settler at Brown's Mills, (Reidsville), Mifflin county, Pa., and in 1788 he established himself at Potter's Mills. On the death of his father, he acquired large land interests, and carried on a store, mills and a distillery at that place, and succeeded his father as Deputy Surveyor of the Sixth District in the purchase of 1784. In common with Capt. Samuel Montgomery, of Carlisle, he owned the site of Lewistown, Pa., and laid out that village in 1790. He was commissioned one of the judges of the several courts of Centre county, which office he held during life. In 1807, he was appointed major-general of the Tenth Military District. Judge Potter died November 2, 1815, at the age of fifty-

one years. He was buried in the family burying ground at Potter's Mills. His widow, Mary Brown Potter, was born June 15, 1770, and died January 6, 1823.

(2) Martha, daughter of Gen. Potter, was born April 4, 1769, and was married to Hon. Andrew Gregg in 1797. (See Gregg history.)

(3) Mary, married George Riddles, a merchant of Middletown, Dauphin county, Pa. Their daughter, Mary H., married William H. Patterson, and Eliza married Dr. Joseph B. Ard, of Lewistown, Pa. William H. Patterson's daughter Mary was the second wife of Gen. George Buchanan, of Spring Mills, Centre county, Pa.

After the death of Mr. Riddles, his widow married William McClelland, of Northumberland county, Pa. Their son, Robert McClelland, resided in Penn's Valley, east of the Old Fort, more than fifty years ago. His wife was a sister of Gen. William H. Irwin, of Lewistown, Pa.

(4) Margaret, the youngest daughter, married Edward Crouch, of Walnut Hills, Dauphin county, Pa. She died at the age of twenty-six, leaving one daughter, Mary, who married Benjamin Jordan, father of Edward C. and Gen. Thomas J. Jordan, who was Colonel of the 9th Pennsylvania cavalry during the war of the Rebellion.

Edward Crouch afterwards married Rachel Bailey, an aunt of the late Edward Crouch Humes, of Bellefonte.

The children of Judge James Potter and his wife, were as follows: viz:—James, William W., George Latimer, Mary, married to Dr. William Irvine Wilson, John, Margaret Crouch (Peggy), married to Dr. Charles Coburn; Martha Gregg, married to Abraham Valentine, and Andrew Gregg.

(1) James, eldest son of Judge Potter, was born at Potter's Mills, December 1, 1789. December 29, 1814, he married Maria Wilson, daughter of Gen. William Wilson, of Chillicothe, and sister of Judge Abraham Wilson, of Lewistown, Pa. Their children were James, Susan, married to O. Perry Duncan; William Wilson, John, Dr. George Latimer, and Andrew Gregg.

James Potter's second wife was Susan Duncan, widow of Thomas Duncan, and daughter of John Irwin, of Linden Hall, Pa. Their children were Thomas D., Irvin W., Maria, married to Dr. Hendricks; Annie A., married to Dr. W. C. Spaulding; Jacob Lex, Charles H. and Mary Ellen, married to Simon C. Crane.

James Potter was extensively engaged in business at Potter's Mills for many years. He was the senior partner of the firm of J. & J. Potter. Mr. Potter was a most genial and hospitable man—an old time gentleman. No sacrifice was too great for him to make for a friend.

(2) William W. Potter, son of Judge James Potter, was a prominent lawyer of Bellefonte. He was an able advocate and eloquent orator. Mr. Potter was elected to Congress in 1836, and re-elected in 1838. He died October 29, 1839, aged 47 years, while in office, and was buried in the family burying ground at Potter's Mills. He married Lucy Winters, an aunt of the late Mrs. Edward C. Humes, with whom she made her home after the death of her husband. A few years ago the remains of Mr. Potter were removed to the Bellefonte cemetery and buried by the side of his wife. They left no children.

(3) The children of Mary Potter and Dr. William I. Wilson, were: Katharine Irvine, wife of Hon. Andrew G. Curtin; Dr. James P., Mary Amelia, Lucy P., wife of Dr. F. H. Moyer; Elizabeth, wife of Rev. John Elliott; William P., Laura, wife of Rev. George Elliott; Francis Hugh, and Alice.

(4) George Latimer, son of Judge Potter, died when yet a young man.

(5) John Potter, son of Judge Potter, was a prominent business man in partnership with his brother James, at Potter's Mills, thirty years ago. The firm of J. & J. Potter did an immense business in those days. John Potter was also president of the Lewistown bank at the time of its failure in 1847. He married Amelia Burnsides. Their children were James and William, who removed to Wisconsin and died there, and Dr. Thomas B., who has been for many years a prominent business man of Philadelphia, Pa.

His father and mother also removed to Wisconsin and died there several years ago. The other members of Judge Potter's family left no children.

In compiling this narrative the writer has aimed to gather together, as far as possible, all the important facts in the early history of the Potter family. It will not be strange if, in arranging and classifying them, some errors and omissions have occurred. Macaulay, in the opening sentence of his History of England, says he proposes to write the history of England "down to and including the memory of man living." This is all that the writer proposes to do in reference to the Potter family. He hopes that some able pen will some day resume the narrative.

Big Presidential Plums.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 31.—When President Roosevelt begins "shaking the plum tree" after March 4, there will be many thousand positions at his disposal, with salaries ranging from \$17,500 a year to nothing but glory as compensation and with expenses attached to accepting the places. "Presidential" offices are those excepted by the Civil Service Commission, and for which no examinations are held. In addition to this great number of places which the President can bestow, there are innumerable commissions in the army, navy, marine corps and judiciary. There is greater chance of reward for the office-seeker in the Post Office Department than in any other branch of the Government for 5082 of the places at the

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President's disposal are there. A majority of these are postmasterships of the first, second and third classes, which pay salaries ranging from \$8000 in New York to \$1000 in small offices. More than 50 of the Presidential postmasters receive more than \$3500 in salary.

STATE DEPARTMENT PLUMS.
The State Department will furnish the highest salaried positions. There are five Ambassadorships which pay \$17,500 each; two which pay \$12,000; \$4500 each; Rome—and 30 Ministers abroad who receive salaries ranging from \$12,000 to \$4000 a year, five of whom receive the maximum and 10 of them \$10,000. In all the State Department will furnish 1169 appointments, which includes the diplomatic and consular service, ranging with Ambassador and consular from \$15,000 to \$20,000 of the Consul General at London to an office where only fees are allowed. The President is expected also to be able to bestow the Chief Justiceship of the Supreme Court on Secretary of War Taft. This place pays \$13,000 a year for life and on retirement the Chief Justice draws retired pay. An Associate Justice may also retire during the term of President Roosevelt. This pays \$12,500 and is for life, with retired pay.

There are 123 collectorships of customs or collectors of the port which pay from \$12,000 a year to \$1000.

The Treasury Department is a rich field, for there are 702 officers, including those named. The Assistant Treasurer of the United States at New York gets \$5000 a year, as much as the Secretary of the Treasury himself, and there are eight Assistant Treasurers of the United States. Two receive from \$5000 to \$4500.

OVER 60 FAT COLLECTORSHIPS.
In the Mint and Assay Offices there are 28 offices paying from \$2500 to \$4500 a year. There are also 67 collectors of internal revenue, who receive \$4500 each; 45 surveyors of customs and six naval officers of customs all receiving high salaries.

In the Interior Department there are 31 Presidential berths paying from \$4500 to \$1000 a year; in the Department of Commerce there are 41 places; in the War Department there are nine Presidential positions, and in the Navy Department but three of these places. The Department of Agriculture has but three places which the President can fill. These include the Cabinet officer at the head of the Department and the assistant Cabinet officers.

Under the Department of Justice there is a large batch of Presidential offices. As the head of the list is a solicitor general, receiving \$7500; an assistant to the Attorney General, receiving \$7000; six assistant attorney generals, drawing from \$4500 to \$5000, and two solicitors, at \$4500 and \$4000. Then there are 86 United States district attorneys, one assigned to each Federal judicial district. The pay of these attorneys ranges anywhere from a fat salary of \$1000 to fees. It has been stated that the fees of the attorney for the district including New York city have at times amounted to \$100,000.

Hon. Andrew Kaul Dead.

Hon. Andrew Kaul, of St. Mary's, well known throughout the State, died in Philadelphia at the Hotel Walton, at 4.45 o'clock Tuesday afternoon of a complication of diseases. Mr. Kaul was aged 80 years, and was born in St. Mary's of German parentage. He started life as an ordinary workman; but by thrift, energy and unimpeachable business integrity, amassed himself a fortune of several millions of dollars. Thirty-five years ago Mr. Kaul associated himself with Hon. J. K. P. Hall under the firm name Hall & Kaul, and by the combining of their interests the relations of the two men have been of a nature seldom known in business associations.

Although prominent in the affairs of Democracy, Mr. Kaul was never a seeker for political preferment, and it was only after the strongest persuasion that he was induced to accept the nomination for Associate Judge of Elk county, to which office he was elected. The remains were taken to St. Mary's, where the funeral was held yesterday.

Castoria.

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