

# Democratic Watchman

Bellefonte, Pa., November 16, 1906.

## PAINT NOTES.

If some genius could invent a way to feed fowls so that every part of their anatomy will produce white meat, he will have made his fortune and at the same time lift a great weight from the shoulders of restaurant men. A prominent restaurateur declares that nine out of every ten of his customers call for white meat when ordering chicken or turkey.

The grub worm goes down into the ground on the approach of winter, where it lives three years, feeding on the roots of grass and other vegetation. In the third autumn it forms a cocoon of earth, and comes out a beetle in May or June. It not only does considerable damage as a grub, but the beetle forages at night and attacks buds and tender plants.

In pruning the trees all stems half an inch or more in diameter should be covered with some water-proof substance, like grafting wax or shellac, of the consistency of cream. The bark and outer wood will thus be preserved, and the wound will in a season or so be covered with new bark. If this precaution be not taken the end of the branch may decay from exposure to wind, rain, heat and cold.

A farmer who once secures a supply of ice for summer use will never afterward be without it. Ice is indispensable for dairies, either for butter or cheese, and is valuable in any cellar for keeping fresh meat in warm weather. A good ice house of moderate size can be built for \$30 or \$40, and the interest on the cost, with the trouble of filling it, are trifles compared with the convenience of having ice during the summer.

The ground for strawberries should be selected a year in advance. It should be planted to some crop that requires liberal manuring and frequent hoeing, so as to destroy all weeds. It is grass and weeds that cause the strawberry beds to become worthless after the first year, and after the rows are matted there is no way to get rid of them in the rows except to pull them out by hand. If the ground is kept clean the previous year but few weeds will appear.

It is very common on some farms to keep the grinning worms of trees, sheltered only by the foliage of some tree in summer, but in winter it is exposed to all kinds of storms. These worms are always more or less porous. If they were not they would not make good material to sharpen metal cuttings. When a grinning worm gets wet and the moisture in it freezes, pieces of the stone chip off and the stone wears and runs evenly, thus soon becoming of very little value.

Lice on cattle indicate lack of attention and poor feed. Greasy of any kind will destroy lice on cattle, but grease should not be used if it can be avoided. First wash the animal with kerosene emulsion, and follow with clear water. When the skin is dry dust every portion of the body with a mixture of a peck of carbonate of lime and a bushel of clean, dry dirt. If a single animal is infested with lice, the others will soon be in the same condition unless remedies are used as preventives.

Some of the weeds can be used for food if prejudice against them does not exist. The dandelion is cultivated in France, but it is regarded as a pest here. Chicory is raised in European gardens. Pigweed is a delicacy to the Chinese, and young poke weed has long been known in the Southern States as edible. The common nettle, milkweed and mallow are used in Europe. Purslane (pursley), one of the most persistent and despised pests in this country, is cultivated in Europe, being regarded as a very valuable plant.

Fowls are subject to colds as much as human beings and when they are sick they don't feel any more like working than we do. That is one reason hens refuse to lay in the winter. Even if provided with a warm house they are liable to contract a cold in the head, lung diseases and throat troubles, if subject to drafts. For that reason care should be taken to protect them from dampness, chilling winds and sudden changes in temperature. The house should be freely ventilated during the day, but when the birds are roosting, they should be kept snug and warm.

The suggestion that makes a good winter food for poultry would have been ridiculed a few years ago, but experiments have proved that clover hay is now almost a necessary portion of a hen's cold weather diet. Clover hay for fowls should be cut very fine, not over half an inch in length, steamed and sealed and fed once a day. A small quantity of corn meal and bran sprinkled over the hay will improve it. One reason clover is such an excellent food for hens is that it is rich in lime, a substance the hens require in providing the shells for eggs. It is about equal to corn as a flesh producer and contains nearly thirty times as much lime. It is plentiful on all farms and requires but little time in preparation. After the green food is gone it will keep the hens in laying condition and increase the production of eggs.

While some poultry raisers regard guineas as almost useless, there are others who consider them among the most profitable fowls that can be raised. There are very few raised in the northern states, but the southerners keep them in large numbers. Their quarrelsome natures and shrill cries seem to be the chief objections most people have to them. Their breeding season commences in April or May, and they usually continue laying throughout the summer. Breeders consider about 100 eggs a season the average for a guinea hen. They are poor sitters and frequently will leave their nests after three or four eggs have hatched. The little chicks are very susceptible to cold and must be carefully watched in the winter. The fact that guineas are free from disease and will eat any kind of weed seeds adds to their value.

The onion maggot and cabbage maggot can only be distinguished by an expert, as they are very nearly alike. The maggot is the larva of a small fly. There is no known "sure" remedy that can be applied. Sprinkling a powdered sulphur around the plants is a partial remedy, but it does not always bring relief. Making a small hole near each onion and pouring into each hole half a teaspoonful of sulphide of carbon, covering the holes with earth, is claimed to be a remedy, but such method is expensive and laborious. Liquid manure applied to the plants is claimed to be a remedy. The best preventive is to grow the onions on land that has not before produced a crop, but of course such cannot be done until next season. This change of location of the onion patch is the only partial solution of the maggot problem.

## FOR AND ABOUT WOMEN.

### DAILY THOUGHT.

He who comes up to his own idea of greatness must always have had a very low standard of it in his mind.—Haitit.

Picture weddings are the order of the day, both brides and bridesmaids' gowns and hats showing the particular features which were supposed to attach themselves to the portraits of the famous old masters. In the matter of material, too, the brides of to-day no longer adhere exclusively to the conventional Duchesse satin, and chiffon, gauze, crepe de chine and lace are frequently employed in the construction of the bridal robe.

A very charming scheme which has been adopted is that of soft satin Empire gown, veiled with a lace overdress, a bolero effect being produced by means of a latticework of orange blossoms.

A certain dignity is given to the lace overdress and the lace train as well by a deep hem of soft satin, velvet, silk or silver tulle, and this is almost an invariable accompaniment to a gown in any of the light fabrics.

The attention given to hairdressing nowadays invests the coiffure with an added importance.

In some cases the hair is dressed in a cluster of curls on the top of the head, a coronal of orange blossoms being wreathed around it.

Another still more favorite method is that of adopting the Russian tiara of massed orange blossoms, which has the effect of raising the veil in a most becoming manner off the hair. The substantial bridal wreath which invariably was a feature of the mid-nineteenth century coiffure is also popular, the hair being braided on either side and supplemented with a shower of ringlets in a manner, however, which is only becoming to the few.

Bridesmaids' attire has seen almost more changes than that of the bride of late, and even when the latter adheres to the materials and styles which have been in vogue for many years, the bridesmaids, as a rule, are more fancifully gowned.

Veils and Empire wreaths have to a certain extent superseded hats, the wreaths being either designed of gold berries and leaves, with a veil of gold or silver gauze floating behind, or are carried out in tiny button roses and forget-me-nots tied at the side with a true-lovers' knot or bow of velvet.

In cases where the bride possesses a "flower" name the wreaths are designed in her name-flower with capital effect.

Of all the fancies in the realm of bridesmaids' dresses, the "period" costume is the most popular.

Everything, even to the shoes and gloves, must be strictly in accordance, and a train of some eight or ten Empire files d'houneur, in the daintiest of white and gold frocks with gold grilles, their hair dressed in fantastic loops and curls encircled with an Empire wreath of gold leaves—or, in lieu of that elaborate coiffure, with immense Empire hats—their feet shod with gold sandals, and carrying tiny Empire flower fans instead of bouquets—make a picture which it would be very hard to improve upon.

Equally popular with the "period" gowns are those which carry out some idea of the season, and during the early Spring some of the prettiest bridesmaids' dresses were those which were carried out in white or pale Spring colors, the hats being trimmed with apple or pear blossoms, while gold baskets overflowing with the same accompanied the toilettes.

During the last two months of the year berries and evergreens and chrysanthemums—as a natural sequence—promise to be much to the fore in the scheme of bridal attire, and at a marriage fixed for December the bridesmaids' dresses will be of white with large white beaver hats adorned with clusters of red berries and white plumes, while immense muffs will be carried, which will likewise be decorated with scarlet berries and glossy green leaves.

In many a drawer and box there are bits of ribbon tucked away, left over from this and that, and though quite forgotten still fresh and bright.

Find a piece of pink, or blue, or lavender, or white—and it need not be ribbon; it may be a piece of silk. Sew it together to make a bag for opera glasses.

Mark on the surface of the wrong side dots in pencil. Let the points be like this:—

o o o o o o o  
o o o o o o o  
o o o o o o o  
o o o o o o o

And covering the material at not less than one inch apart.

Over each dot, marked in regular distance, place a tiny wad of cotton.

Turn to the right side and sew the material around it, thus making a little lump on the surface about an eighth of an inch across.

These small bunches of material, with the pretty puckering they make, and placed in the positions indicated, form a charming decoration to an otherwise plain bag.

Tie it with plain white China silk, and draw it up with ribbon, silk cord, or gilt clasps.

A most useful gift is the little traveling bag made to carry one's wet washrag and toothbrush.

It is more or less expensive if purchased already made.

Make it yourself, then. Buy a quarter of a yard of ribbon cloth, say at 50 cents a yard.

This will make one bag about thirty inches long (according to the width of the cloth), and three about seven inches long.

The former can be made with several compartments of various sizes, and will fold into three or four laps.

The others will just about hold one wash rag or sponge. The lap is about three inches wide.

But all these dimensions and pockets may be varied to suit one's own fancy.

The rubber is covered on the cloth side by a bright bit of cretonne or silk, bound with silk or cotton tape of harmonious color, and the flaps fastened with pearl or with bows of ribbon.

Caramels—Are always popular. Here is a recipe equal to Lowney's best: One pint of grated chocolate, one pint of New Orleans molasses, two pints of brown sugar, one-half cupful of milk, a piece of butter the size of a walnut, and vanilla to flavor.

Mix all the ingredients well together before putting on to cook. Let cook slowly 25 minutes, stirring all the time; pour into buttered tins, and when partially cool, mark off in squares.

For candies where a fondant is used, take two cupfuls of granulated sugar, wet thoroughly with one-half cupful of cold water, and place on the stove. Add one-quarter of a teaspoonful of cream of tartar. Let boil four minutes after reaching the boiling point. Take from the stove, and after cooking a few minutes, beat with a wooden spoon till quite still.

## 45 BODIES WERE CREMATED

Chicago, Nov. 13.—More than one-half the passengers on an immigrant train on the Baltimore and Ohio road were killed and injured in a collision between the passenger train and a freight near Woodville, Ind.

One hundred and sixty-five passengers were on the train. Of these 47 were either killed outright or were burned to death in a fire that broke out in the wreckage immediately after the collision. The names of all of the dead will probably never be known, as 45 of the bodies were consumed in the flames or were so badly burned that identification will be out of the question.

Thirty-eight people were injured, and several of these will die. Eighty others escaped unhurt, but lost nearly all their baggage and clothing.

The disaster was caused by a blunder of some employe of the railroad company, but just where the blame lies has not as yet been determined.

The passenger train, which was loaded with Russian Jews, Serbians and Poles, all of them recent arrivals in this country, and bound for Chicago or places in the northwest, was the second section of a through train from Baltimore.

A light snow was falling, and as the freight was rounding a sharp curve just west of Woodville the second section of the immigrant train came in sight a short distance away, tearing toward Chicago at the rate of 40 miles an hour. The two trains came together with unslackened speed, and in the crash six passenger coaches and several freight cars were knocked into kindling wood, and together with the locomotives, went rolling down the 10-foot embankment.

Fire broke out almost immediately in the wreckage, and although a number of the injured were saved by the desperate efforts of the train crew and surviving passengers, the greater part of those who were pinned down in the debris were burned to death.

The flames spread through the wreckage so rapidly that it was impossible to save a number of people who were only slightly hurt, but were held fast by timbers that weighted them down. These were burned in plain sight of the throng that stood around the scene of the disaster, utterly unable to lend assistance in any way. The fire continued until all of the shattered cars were entirely consumed, and of the 47 people whose death followed the collision, 45 were burned to ashes. All of the six cars of the immigrant train were burned, as were three freight cars.

The depot in Chicago was crowded with men and women who had come to this country to escape the massacres in Russia, and who, after months of hard work, had saved enough to pay the passage of members of their families, and their grief, when they became aware that possibly all their sacrifice and effort had resulted only in the death of those whom they had sought to bring to them, was pitiful.

Crowds of Russians and Poles waited around the depot all day for news from Woodville, and when a train came in bearing the 38 injured persons, all of whom were taken to Mercy hospital for treatment, it was with the greatest difficulty that the police were able to open a passageway for the wounded.

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## Three Per Cent. Raise For Miners.

Hazleton, Pa., Nov. 12.—The wages of the anthracite miners for the current month will be 7 per cent. above the \$4.50 basis. This is 3 per cent. higher than the October wages and as high as the rate ever was under the sliding scale. Notice of the increase was received from United States Commissioner of Labor Charles P. Nell, who, under the agreement between the operators and miners, computes the rate every month.

Shot Little Sister Dead.  
Burlington, N. J., Nov. 13.—Henry Prisco, 10 years old, shot and instantly killed his 13-year-old sister, Mamie, in their home in the Italian quarter at West Palmyra. The shooting was done with a muzzle loading shotgun to repel burglars. The boy got the weapon from a closet and intended to frighten his sister, who was still in bed. He did not know the gun was loaded and pulled the trigger. Part of the little girl's head was blown off.

"Robbing Peter to Pay Paul."  
This saying had its origin in the rivalry between St. Peter's cathedral, now Westminster abbey, and St. Paul's, when, in 1550, an appropriation was made from St. Peter's to make good a deficiency in the accounts of St. Paul's. Much opposition was shown to this, and it was for the time a popular outcry, "Why rob Peter to pay Paul?" The saying was revived as a proverb upon the death of William Pitt, earl of Chatham, in 1778. The city of London argued that so illustrious a statesman should be buried at St. Paul's, while parliament held that the remains of so great a leader should be placed with the dust of kings and that to bury him away from the Abbey of Westminster would be again a robbing of Peter to pay Paul.

He Made Sure.  
A story is told of the Sudan railway which shows patient literalness. To an official there came the telegram from an outlying station: "Station master has died. Shall I bury him?" The reply was sent: "Yes; bury station master, but please make sure he is really dead before you do so." In due time back came the message: "Have buried station master. Made sure he was dead by hitting him twice on the head with a fish plate." There was perfect assurance that there had been no premature burial.

Medical.  
Their Increasing Work Keeps Us Strong and Healthy.

All the blood in the body passes through the kidneys once every three minutes. The kidneys filter the blood. They work night and day. When healthy they remove about 500 grains of impure matter daily, when unhealthily some part of this impure matter is left in the blood. This brings on many diseases and symptoms—pain in the back, headache, nervousness, hot, dry skin, rheumatism, gout, gravel, disorders of the eyesight and hearing, dizziness, irregular heart, debility, drowsiness, dropsy, deposits in the urine etc. But if you keep the filters right you will have no trouble with your kidneys.

W. R. Camp, of the firm of Kirk-Camp Furniture Co., Logan Ave., and 14th St., Tyone, Pa., says: "Experience has taught me that Doan's Kidney Pills is an excellent remedy and one that strictly fulfills its promise. In the fall of 1897 I gave for publication in our local papers a statement covering my experience with this remedy and recommending it to others. I just as enthusiastically recommend it now as I did at that time. Doan's Kidney Pills completely relieved me of an aching in the small of my back and lameness through the loins due to kidney trouble. We always keep this preparation in the house for use in case of need, and it has never failed to give splendid satisfaction. I heartily recommend it. Plenty more proof like this from Bellefonte people. Call at F. Potts Green's Drug store and ask what customers report. For sale by all dealers. Price 10 cents. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, New York, sole agents for the United States. Remember the name—Doan's—and take no other.

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THEIR INCREASING WORK KEEPS US STRONG AND HEALTHY.

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W. R. Camp, of the firm of Kirk-Camp Furniture Co., Logan Ave., and 14th St., Tyone, Pa., says: "Experience has taught me that Doan's Kidney Pills is an excellent remedy and one that strictly fulfills its promise. In the fall of 1897 I gave for publication in our local papers a statement covering my experience with this remedy and recommending it to others. I just as enthusiastically recommend it now as I did at that time. Doan's Kidney Pills completely relieved me of an aching in the small of my back and lameness through the loins due to kidney trouble. We always keep this preparation in the house for use in case of need, and it has never failed to give splendid satisfaction. I heartily recommend it. Plenty more proof like this from Bellefonte people. Call at F. Potts Green's Drug store and ask what customers report. For sale by all dealers. Price 10 cents. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, New York, sole agents for the United States. Remember the name—Doan's—and take no other.

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