

The greatest prayer is patience.—Buddha.

Bellefonte, Pa., May 31, 1907.

FARM NOTES.

—All soft food should be kept clean at all times.

—Fowls should be provided with troughs for feeding, and these should be kept clean at all times.

—Children will play in the mud, but we do not think mothers care to encourage such habits.

—Fowls will eat in filth, and apparently not object to it, but that is no reason why we should permit it.

—All soft food should be fed in this way. Grain, of course, should be fed in the scratching shed where the hens must scratch.

—The claim that salt should be applied to asparagus beds is not supported by experiments. It destroys a number of weeds and performs mechanical service in the soil, but it is not a necessary fertilizer.

—Get some eggplants from your dealer and set them out. Do not try to grow them from seed, nor attempt to grow them unless you are willing to carefully attend to them. A few plants will furnish an ample supply.

—Okra is not extensively cultivated, but it is one of the best and most nourishing vegetables grown. For soups it cannot be excelled, and now is the time to put in the seed. Once started the crop is almost a sure one.

—If the ground should become filthy, remove the trough to where there is gravel or clean soil, and do not, for even one day, let the fowls gather up disease germs which propagate in the bare spots around the kitchen door.

—Horns on a bull cause trouble; never any good. Now the most sensible thing and every cattle breeder's association can do, is to put a premium on a bull with horns off! Let such revision be made to every "scale of points."

—Asparagus in this section should now be plentiful. After the cutting season is over apply ground bone liberally before the plants are allowed to shoot up for seeding, and late in the summer cut down the stalks and burn them in order to destroy insect pests.

—Every farmer should have a few grape vines. They serve as arbors or shade, and can be grown where they will not take up much space. All poultry yards will be improved if grape vines are grown along the fences, and fowls will find shade under the overhanging branches in summer.

—Potato beetles will attack the tomato vines if potatoes are not up, and it will be necessary to carefully look over tomato plants every day. Egg plants should be protected with wire gauze, or they will be eaten out almost before they injury may be noticed, as the beetles prefer them even to the potato, feeding on every portion of the plant.

—Plant the cabbage on land that has not grown cabbage for one or two years, and the crop will be less liable to disease. After the plants are well under way apply fertilizer around each plant two or three times during the season. Early cabbage may be treated in the same manner, but should be hoed often if they are to be forced in growth.

—The gooseberry yields a large crop, if given care, and it should be more extensively grown, as there is a large demand and good prices for gooseberries every year. It should be grown in the sun (not in shady places), on rich soil, being mulched late in the fall. One point is to cut out some of the wood from the centre, to admit air and sunlight, which will partially serve as a preventive of mildew.

—Young turkeys are difficult to rear, but the causes of loss may be traced to allowing them to go on damp grass, and by the attacks of the large gray lice on the heads, for which a drop or two of olive oil is an excellent remedy. These lice come from the hens to the chicks, and will not be noticed unless by careful searching on the skin of the head and neck. Rub the oil on the skin with the finger.

—Gluten meal is that portion of the corn left over after the starch has been removed, and it is, therefore, a highly nitrogenous food. It should be fed in connection with other articles. When middlings are used it is best to mix such foods with cut hay that has been sprinkled, as the unadulterated middlings are liable to cause indigestion. B an and mixed meal form an excellent combination at all seasons, and promote digestion.

—Shearing the sheep should not be done while the nights are cold, unless they are put up at night in a warm place, nor should shearing be delayed too late, as the wool will begin to come out. The sheep is a very tender animal, and a sudden change being during damp or inclement weather, by removing a heavy coat of wool, may cause them to take cold. With a little care in housing them until they are accustomed to the change they will not be injured by shearing.

—No vegetable grows quicker than the radish, and a few rows only are necessary to supply quite a large family. Radishes are unfit unless grown quickly and pulled at the proper time. As they are ordinarily grown the family is kept supplied from the same bed until the radishes are hard and woody. Instead of so doing sow only part of a row at a time. The way to have them as they should be, until late in the season, is to procure quite a number of packages, putting in the seed from a package every week until so late to sow them. By pursuing this method they may be had in a crisp, tender state long after the usual first crop is hard or gone to seed.

—Lima beans are very profitable, if picked green and sold in the general market, or by commission merchants. They are then sold in the bulk, though some shell them. They require considerable labor, as the daily picking and shelling are items of heavy expense, while the cost of poles and cultivation adds largely to the outlay. There are "poleless" or dwarf varieties, however. If sold dry they are dried, the yield being from 15 to 40 bushels per acre, according to the variety and fertility of the soil. They are greatly reduced in yield should dry weather occur. The most profit is made by selling them in the green condition. Under favorable conditions as much as \$200 an acre can be cleared, but \$100 is above the average for an acre of green beans. Potash fertilizers are preferred. A mixture of 150 pounds nitrate of soda, 200 pounds acidulated phosphate rock and 350 pounds sulphate of potash per acre would be proper application on any soils.

A cross, ill-natured servant should never be retained after having once exhibited her temper.

It is better to have a peaceful atmosphere in the home and to do one's own scrubbing and cooking than to be at sword's point with some tyrant of the kitchen.

When employing a housemaid or cook, explain the work exactly as it is.

Don't make it appear too easy.

If there are inconveniences, tell about them beforehand. If the man of the family is likely to be late for dinner three times a week, put that unpleasantness before the applicant, so she will know what to expect.

Explain that such annoyances are part of the work for which she is paid.

The woman who permits a servant to loiter around and slam dishes and look like an angry pirate ought to be bully-ragged by her maid.

The woman who is mistress of her home will stand that sort of thing just about half a minute, or time in which to get her breath for a fine burst of oratory.

Treat your servant with extreme kindness, but don't permit her to run the house.

That's your privilege and your pleasure, and sometimes your despair.

The bath bags can be used very nicely for face and body. Following is the recipe: Take two pounds of fine oatmeal, two quarts of clean bran, one and one-half pounds of the best powdered orris root, one and one-half pounds of almond meal, one pound of best white castile soap (powdered) and three ounces of primrose sachet. Mix and keep in a glass jar. Bring little cheesecloth bags as needed. They make a delightful cleansing lather, giving a soft velvety skin and whitening to the surface.

Cleveland, May 18.—Members of the Cloak Manufacturers' Association to-day determined what the style in woman's suit and cloak-wear for the next year should be.

The biggest question was length. The makers determined that the loose fitting cloaks should be 52 inches long next year. The tight-fits shall be from 50 to 55 inches, depending upon the size of the figure. Short jackets will be from 25 to 30 inches long in the rough goods. Fine goods are passe.

Skirts shall no longer be designed to attract the eye to other factors in feminine beauty, but will be loose-fitting, long and of beauty themselves. Chicago and Pittsburgh stood out for short skirts, fitting every curve of the figure. They were overruled, however.

There are no longer hard and fast rules for mourning.

The old idea of black bordered handkerchiefs, black enamel jewelry and sundry other small details once considered indispensable to the modish woman's garb of grief, has been entirely dispelled.

"I met Adelia on the street this morning," said a fashionable matron, "looking oceans of unwept tears and done up in the longest crepe veil her milliner could possibly pin on to her hat."

Although she has been a widow only a little over six months, she wore immense pearl earrings, white ones, mark you, that fell from tiny diamond studs, and her handkerchief was of sheer cambric, elaborately embroidered in white.

Her cloth gown was tailor made, but fussee with black shiny Hercules braid, and around her neck she wore an elaborate ruche of black chiffon.

Quite different, wasn't it, from the widow's weeds of a generation ago?"

Apple Dumplings—Rub a teaspoonful of shortening into a pint of flour; add a teaspoonful of baking powder and sufficient milk to make a rather soft dough. Roll the crust out; cut into squares; put a parcel of apple in the center, fold over the corners. Stand in a greased pan; bake in a quick oven a half hour. Plain pie crust may also be used.

Baked Apples—Wash and core the apples; cut the skin around near the top; this will keep the apple in shape; fill the core place with sugar; add a little water; bake in a moderately quick oven, basting once or twice.

Cranberry Jelly—Wash a quart of cranberries; put them into a porcelain or granite kettle with a pint of water; boil until the cranberries pop; press through a calander; reheat, add a pound of sugar; boil about five minutes and turn into a mold.

Cranberry Pancake—Make a crust precisely the same as for apple dumplings; roll thin; line a pie dish or a jellycake tin; fill with the uncooked cranberries; pour over a half cup of molasses, or add a half cup of brown sugar and a little water. Bake thirty minutes in a quick oven.

Mrs. Rorer lectured on "Cheap Meat Dishes," giving these recipes:—

Rollad Flank Steak—Select a large flank steak; score it; cover it with chopped parsley; dust it with salt and pepper; roll it with the grain; tie it; put this in a baking pan, cover the bottom of the pan with hot water, add a slice of onion, a little chopped parsley and a bayleaf. Stand the pan in a very hot oven and bake one hour, basting frequently. Serve with tomato sauce.

Goulash—Cut pieces of lean beef into cubes of an inch; to each pound allow a tablespoonful of butter, and have ready a finely chopped onion. Put the butter and onion in a saucepan and shake until slightly browned; then add the meat; shake until the meat is well seared; then add two tablespoonfuls of flour; mix a pint of stock; add a chopped onion, a tablespoonful of paprika, a teaspoonful of salt and a teaspoonful of chicken bouquet; stew until the meat is tender; serve with spaghetti.

Cannelon—Chop one pound of lean meat; mix with it a half cup of finely chopped nuts, a cup of bread crumbs, a teaspoonful of salt, a tablespoonful of grated onion, a dash of pepper and a raw egg. Form into a roll; wrap in a sheet of writing paper; bake in a quick oven one-half hour. Serve with brown or tomato sauce.

The best method of keeping the skin clean and healthy is, everybody knows, by ablation and baths, using soft water and an emollient soap. But in addition, friction is a most valuable agent.

HE HAD HIS DOSE.

An Incident of the Terrible Battle of Montmirail.

In February, 1814, the French army made a heroic stand against the allied forces of Europe, and in one week retrieved for a short but glorious period its lost prestige. Though composed largely of half raw recruits, it escaped from the very center of 270,000 foes, attacked an army of 70,000 men, won 4 battles and captured 68 cannon, 5 generals and 28,000 prisoners!

After the terrible fight at Montmirail Major Bancel, chief surgeon to the guard, was attending the wounded as well as he could, close behind the columns still engaged. Looking up from one unfortunate man whose wounds he was dressing, he perceived within a short distance an old mounted chasseur of the guard, who was tranquilly smoking his pipe and watching the surgeon.

Bancel did not at first pay any attention to him. By and by he noticed the man again, still in the same posture, tranquilly smoking his pipe.

"What are you doing there?" cried the surgeon.

"Smoking," answered the man. "Does the major forbid me to smoke?"

"What!" returned the officer. "Aren't you ashamed to be loafing around here while your comrades are covering themselves with glory?"

The chasseur blew out a cloud of smoke and, driving his right spur into his steed, made him execute a half turn. Then he said, taking his pipe out of his mouth:

"Look, major. Don't you think I have got my dose as it is? Can I do anything more?"

The major looked. The chasseur's leg was shot off half way between the knee and the ankle, so that his left foot was hanging and dangling against his horse. The veteran's question required no answer. But it may be surmised what care and attention the surgeon lavished on the imperturbable chasseur.

LINCOLN'S GROCERY.

Result of One Partner's Hunger and the Other Partner's Thirst.

A giant in stature, he was as awkward as he was strong. His rustic appearance was enhanced by an ill fitting suit of homespun. Thus at the head of the ox team he made his debut in the outer world, without means, without education, without influence. This may seem a sorry beginning, but let it be remembered that if on that day he had graduated from Harvard in a fashionable coat the gates of history would probably have been closed against him.

Mr. Lincoln's first business venture resulted in downright failure. He formed a partnership with one Berry, under the firm name of Berry & Lincoln, to carry on a grocery, for the purchase price of which the firm note was given. Berry was a jolly, irresponsible soul, who was born thirsty and who gave his undivided attention to that part of the stock known as "wet groceries."

Mr. Lincoln, on the other hand, having a keen appetite, devoted himself to the crackers and cheese, smoked herrings and other edibles at the dry end of the shop. This happy adjustment rivaled the familiar case of Jack Sprat and his congenial spouse, but the merger stock could not long withstand the inroads of hunger at the one end and thirst at the other, and a crisis came which required the sale of the remnant of stock. The purchaser defaulted, and Mr. Lincoln was left to pay all the liabilities—a task which plagued him for several years. Thereby he had impressed upon him a legal proposition that a partner is liable in solid.

It is related that Mr. Lincoln bought a barrel of a customer. In the bottom of which, among other rubbish, was found a copy of "Blackstone's Commentaries." This was a great find for the law student, but as the book thereafter engrossed his attention the grocery business collapsed. Thus ended the first lesson.—J. V. Quarles in Putnam's.

A "Jumbie Bird."

In the West Indies is found a bird called the sunset bird, because half an hour before sunset and half an hour after sunrise it utters its peculiar cry of "Soleil coucher!" The natives call it a "jumbie bird" (a bird possessed of the devil) and say that to kill it would bring death to its slayer. Another bird found in the same region is the "Soufriere bird," which makes its home near the volcano of Soufriere, and among the natives there is a strong belief that the first individual to see this bird will die, while the most horrible torture by evil spirits awaits the man who kills it.—Minneapolis Journal.

Call Early For Good Ones.

At the end of a big ball one of the guests went into the cloakroom at 3 in the morning to put on his things, and the attendant came forward with a coat.

"That isn't my coat," said the guest. "Mine is a perfectly new one."

"A new one? Oh, I haven't any new coats left after half-past 12."—Source.

The Human Brain.

The human brain has not steadily increased since paleolithic times, and as Professor Lankester tells us, by way of concrete illustration, the brain of Isaac Newton was not much larger than that of an Australian black.—London Outlook.

Wonderful Effect.

Mrs. Money Bags—I hear you have spent a great deal of your time in Italy? Mrs. Parvenu—Oh, yes, my dear; we're quite italicized.—Princeton Tiger.

The tears of the night equal the smiles of the day.—Rousseau.

BLEEDING A KING.

Louis XIV., a Greedy Physician and an Unscrupulous Surgeon.

In 1693, when Louis XIV. began to feel the first touches of age, his physicians ordered him to be bled once a month. That duty was of course entrusted to Marechal, his Irish surgeon.

There was at the time in Paris, says the British Medical Journal, a young brother of the craft who conceived the idea of making his fortune by bleeding the king. The enterprise was difficult, but he knew that the most solid doors can often be opened with a golden key.

Following the advice of Iago, he put money in his purse and sought an introduction to Antoine Daquin, the king's chief physician. The negotiation was conducted on a strict business footing. Daquin, who was known to love money, was told that 10,000 crowns were deposited with a notary who had instructions to transfer the sum to him as soon as the surgeon had got the job.

It was not an easy thing to manage, as Marechal never left the king. One day, however, he asked permission to leave Versailles for three days. Daquin seized the opportunity to introduce his protegee, whom he had ready at hand for the purpose.

Feeling the king's pulse one morning, as usual, he pretended to be alarmed at its strength and volume and ordered the illustrious patient to be bled forthwith. As Marechal was away, the king hesitated, but fear soon made him yield to his physician's proposal. The young surgeon bled the king, and Daquin got his money.

In the meantime a message had been dispatched for Marechal, who was not far off. He returned to Versailles in haste and was much surprised to find that the king, whom he had left in the best of health, had been bled. He was not on friendly terms with Daquin, and he quickly grasped the situation. He went to see the young surgeon and forced him to disclose the whole plot.

When the king learned the truth, he flew into a terrible rage, ordered Daquin to be arrested and placed the matter in the hands of the council of state. That obsequious body, after a very short deliberation, unanimously decided that the physician who had trafficked in the blood of the king deserved death. The royal wrath, however, subsided to some extent, and he graciously spared Daquin's life, but deprived him of his office and exiled him from the court to Quimper-Corentin. The too greedy physician did not long survive his disgrace.—London Standard.

POINTED PARAGRAPHS.

Cheerfulness is a great aggravation to an angry man.

Nearly every one thinks he is a good judge of human nature.

You can't do anything very well if you don't want to do it.

It is not difficult to prove you are right from your own point of view.

How people economized in the old days! But not many people do it now.

Some men would do wonderful things if some little thing were not in the way.

When a boy wants a favor from his parents he asks his father's permission and tells his mother he is going to do it.

The average friendship is wrecked upon the fact that the average person's idea of a friend is some one he can impose upon.—Atchison Globe.

Burro Drivers Carry Candles.

In Mexico all vehicles, be they hand-cart, automobile or anything between, must carry a light at night. This rule or law is rigidly enforced. Even the drivers of the poor little burro or mule carts, on their two wheels, must carry a light. So, rather than buy lanterns, which cost money, they take a dip candle, and wrapping it in a bit of newspaper to shield it from the wind carry it in their left hand as they drive along homeward from work after evening has fallen. The effect is striking, as the light falling strongly on the Indian driver throws the face of the man into strong relief against the darkness.—Modern Mexico.

English Jurors' Remuneration.

The scale of remuneration of English common jurors is absurd. In a civil case in England a common jurymen is allowed 5 shillings (\$1.25) a day for a "view"—that is, for inspecting any property or thing in dispute—but otherwise he is, in law, not entitled to any remuneration. It is usual, however, in the high court to give him a fee of 1 shilling and in the counties 8 pence. Special jurymen receive much higher remuneration. The fee in the county court is 1 shilling a case, in the mayor's court 2 pence and in the London sheriff's court 4 pence.—Chambers' Journal.

Not Hopeful.

"Tis a fine, elegant husband you have, ma'am," said Maggie. "Him and me was talkin' about Ireland this mornin'! He's traveled as far as many a gentleman. And there ain't many husbands as good to their wives, ma'am. Look how he brings you lettuces and things from the market. But dear, dear! That kind never lives long!"—Newark News.

Independent Criticism.

A little girl sat gazing fixedly at the new bonnet of one of her mother's visitors until the caller smilingly asked, "Do you like it, my dear?"

The child innocently replied: "Yes, I do. Mamma and Aunt Milly said it was a perfect fright, but it doesn't frighten me a bit."

He who commits an injustice is ever made more wretched than he who suffers it.—Plato.

Reckless Travelers.

Imagine two people starting off for a journey of years, in an entirely unknown country, full of perils and of pitfalls, and having no map to guide them, no knowledge to guard them in their travels. That is the condition of most young married people. Their courage is magnificent, but it avails nothing. Like the path of some desert caravan marked by bleaching bones, the path of life is covered with the memorials of human failure. Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser is designed for such people. It garners in its thousand and odd pages, the wisdom of centuries. It treats of the vital questions that affect parents and offspring. It treats plain truth in plain words. This book is sent free on receipt of stamps to pay expense only. Send 21 one-cent stamps for paper-covered book, or 31 stamps for handsome cloth covered. Address Dr. K. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

—Many a man who has his price gives himself away.

Medical.

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