### FARM NOTES.

-The flavor of butter largely depends on the food the cows eat.

-Regularity in feeding and milking

makes cows give more milk -Young chickens on pasture need feed three time a day until a month old, then

twice a day. -It is a useless waste of time and mon ey to have more poultry than can be taken care of well.

-In selecting cantaloupes do not aim to secure a large size for family use. The best flavored and sweetest varieties are the small kinds, and they are also the earliest. Watermelons, however, should be large, as the larger the melon the less waste, while they are also fully equal in quality to the

-Keep the blossoms picked off the pansy soil around each plant occasionally, and at | vents slipping. the end of the year trim them mulch with straw, and the old plants can then be used

-It is not necessary for a cow to give only a small quantity of milk in order to give rich milk. One can use a breed that is famous for large yields of rich milk rather then to get rich milk and low yields. Every farmer should look around him before purchasing a cow, and he should make it a point to know the characteristics of the

-When currents and gooseberries have been injured by the borer as soon as the leaves start the defective caues are easily discovered and should be cut out as far down as the pith is eaten out and burned at once. The egg is laid about June 1st, and as soon as hatched the young borer eats its way into the cane, there remaining until the following season.

-Hemp can be easily grown in all sections of this country, but the obstacle to its successful cultivation is the labor of preparing it for market. There is a wide field for inventive genius in devising appropriate machinery for specially treating hemp and other fibrous plants which demand more labor in some sections than can be profitably bestowed on them.

-One of the safest and best ways to send a few 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 can also be used in floral decorations, being disguised by leaves and flowers.

-Muriate of potash is a product of the Stassfort mines in Germany, and its sale is once adopted at court and for a century controlled by a German syndicate. Both composed a large part of the decoration of acid phosphate and tankage are fine, dry both men and women. It was afterward established and seems to have been meals, in perfect condition to be used in a proved that there were certain qualities in managed in the same way that municifertilizer drill, and mixing them does not the water of the streams around Versailles pallties control public markets, the alter their condition. Muriate of potash that had the result of giving a rich shade resembles common salt in appearance, except that it is usually somewhat yellowish in color. In its commercial condition it is about half actual potash.

-Weighing the milk is the best means of registering the capabilities and peculiari-ties of a cow and her yield. If done one day each week, and noted down, the table so constructed will be a most efficient guide to the total quantity yielded, the rate of increase, the average or season's yield, the time of calving, the time of going dry, the effects of a particular food, etc., while a sudden decrease may indicate the first symptom of any disease or trouble.

—The effort to produce the seeds of ap-ples exhausts the tree more than to produce the much larger quantity of meat, because seeds contain a much larger proportion of the mineral elements. As much meat for pulp can be grown on 500 fine large apple trees as upon 1000 small, inferior ones, but the production of seeds will only be onehalf as great. Thus "thinning" not only adds to the value of the present crop, but economizes the energies of the tree for fu-

-Stock should be fed a variety of food. Many flocks and herds have to subsist almost entirely upon grain foods the entire year, which is an injudicious mode of feeding. Vegetables, either raw or cooked, or mixed with ground grain, are excellent, but there is nothing equaling a liberal sup-ply of grain morning and night, with plenty of grass during the day, and if the pasture is supplied with a mixed herbage so much the better. Variety conduces to health and promotes thrift

—Sometimes we see trees which dry up the grass under them, while in the same neighborhood will be trees under which the neighborhood will be trees under which the grass will grow greener than where it is not thus shaded. An orchard that has long been plowed deep has most of its feeding roots below those of the grass. On the other hand, under the trees where grass has long grown, the true feeding roots come near the surface, and when a dry time arrives the grass under it lacks moisture and is very soon killed out.

—In order to get good melons select a light, sandy soil. Dig spaces two feet square and eigeteen inches deep. Fill the holes with good, well rotted compost, and hill up over the holes. Before putting in the compost lay a few chips at the bottom, in order to assist the moisture to pass down and admit the air. Plant five seeds and thin down to two plants. Do not work among the to two plants. Do not work among the vines, as they should never be disturbed, but keep the soil clean where there are no vines. Place hills ten feet apart, and remove all weeds and grass by hand.

keep the soil clean where there are no vines. Place hills ten feet apart, and remove all weeds and grass by hand.

—Growers of peaches are using cow peas as cover crops in the orchard. The vines shade the land, and may be turned under when the pods are nearly ripe, or may remain as a mulch in winter. It is more profitable to use the vines for food for cattle, but at the same time, if a mulch is required, it is well to grow the mulch, especially when a leguminous plant answers so well. One advantage in growing the cow pea is that it is almost a sure crop, and lime or wood ashes may be used as a fertile whole, especially when a leguminous plant answers so well. The peach orchard will in no manner be injured by growing the cow pea as long as the land is given the benefit of the grow has a long as the land is given the benefit of the grow has a construction of the grow has a cover or ops in the orchard. The vines been even more impassioned.

As a rule, oranges are served whole in a fruit dish or basket, the deep orange tints bringing out the paler colors of less strong. It dish or basket, the deep orange tints bringing out the paler colors of less strong. It dish or basket, the deep orange tints bringing out the paler colors of less strong. It dish or basket, the deep orange tints bringing out the paler colors of less strong. It dish or basket, the deep orange tints bringing out the paler colors of less strong. It dish or basket, the deep orange tints bringing out the paler colors of preparing oranges or the paler color

FOR AND ABOUT WOMEN DAILY THOUGHT.

It is easier to prevent ill habits than to break

Some of the most exclusive dressmakers have this year borrowed ideas from pictures by old masters, of course with modifica-

Nothing is prettier than the Gainsborough frock in white muslin, with its tucker of white net run through with Romney blue ribbon, which, by the way, is not the fashionable blue. The long, high-waisted freeks, quaintly carried out in Liberty satins, are extremely pretty, always provided the band is placed in a manner

ecoming to the wearer.

The trend of fashion is toward the shortwaisted effect, but this can no longer be care of well.

—Gilt-edge butter is not due wholly to the excellence of the cow, but also to the intelligence and management of the farmer who attends to the stock and looks after all the details necessary in order to produce a superior article, in order to get the highest in the days of the old Empire frocks was conspicuous by its absence. Although people talk about beautiful Old World fashions, and the days of the old Empire frocks was conspicuous by its absence. Although people talk about beautiful Old World fashions, and the days of the old Empire frocks was conspicuous by its absence. ns, nothing hitherto has reached the height of perfection attained by more modern productions. The clothes we buy ready-made to day have many claims to

elegance, grace and beauty. Now that bandeaux have almost disap-peared from the back of the hat a new comb has been devised in order to keep the hat properly in place. It is an ordinary shaped long comb with wavy teeth-in order to better hold-with five outstanding pearplants or they will cease to bloom, as the production of seed is an end to flowering. Work a small quantity of fertilizer into the or the bandean, sets on these and thus pre-

> "Khaki" was some few years ago carrying all before it as a fashionable shade, and has once more made its appearance under two or three different names, which give a fictitious suggestion of novelty to the famil-

> iar color. In Tussore silk it loses much of its characteristic crudeness, and in combination with a certain tone of Japanese blue, introduced in the form of embroideries all round the skirt, it is full of modistic possibilities. One of the prettiest creations seen lately at a leading conturiere consisted of a dress of this description in khaki colored Shantung, embroidered in Chinese roses in soft shades of blue with a blouse of "spider's web" net dyed to correspond, and crossed with bretelles of Tussore embroidered in the same design and color as the skirt.

> With this was worn a tiny Tussore wrap in kimono form outlined with a little boxpleated ruche of satin ribbon in the same khaki shade, the belt and mitred stole front being likewise worked in Chinese

Up to a very short time ago milliners else, except aigrettes or plumes. When flowers are employed they are used by themselves and are put on in great loose bunches. The violets garnishing a large black hat are most beautiful. They are posed at the front and almost on the top of the crown.

A shade of bine that has many followers is that known as blen de Jony. It is beau-tiful in toile and linen and fashious many of the vests of tailor-mades. It is an imitation of the old de Jony made centuries ago near Versailles, which could not be duplicated anywhere else in the world, and when this fact became known it was at to dyes manufactured in the vicinity

Time was when the orange was a luxury; now it has become a necessity even to fami-lies of very moderate means. We have come to realize that this fruit is more than palatable-it is health bringing, except where overacidity of the blood exists, and even then the orange may often be taken when all other fruit is forbidden.

Fortunately, with California's competi-tion, and the rivalry between the spicy, seedless navel varieties of the Pacific coast and the sweeter but uncomfortably seeded fruit of the India river and other parts of Florida, the orange has become so cheap that it can form part of our daily menu. If cost is at all a question, then dispense with mean constitution.

with meat occasionally.

About the only drawback to the orange is the eating of it. Juiciness is delicious; but juiciness on face, fingers or front of a fresh white blouse has its disadvantages. The proper method of serving is therefore a somewhat important subject.

There are two distinct ways in which the orange is used: one as a fruit, pure and simple; the other as a part or accompaniment of salad or dessert.

ment of salad or dessert.

When eaten for itself alone, the orange usually forms a first course at breakfast or a last at dinner and luncheon. Now, opin-ions differ very much as to the best way in which to treat it for this meal. Nine out of every ten people cut it in half and use a spoon. While this method is undoubtedly spoon. While this method is undoubtedly more sightly than many others, it, to my mind, quite destroys the real flavor of the fruit. It also has the uncomfortable habit of spattering juices. This may be somewhat overcome if an orange-spoon with a narrow bowl is used, but the best way is to remove the core- and loosen the pulp from the skin, so each section may be lifted out intact.

from the skin, so each section may be lifted out intact.

Probably the neatest method of orange eating is to remove the skin entirely, get off all the pith with a sharp knife, then separate into sections. If the fruit has many seeds, they should be removed before they reach the mouth. An orange knife with jagged teeth and two small prongs at the top is useful for this purpose.

The fashion in tropical countries of paring an orange whole and then eating it suspended on a fork is, to say the least, unsightly. Scarcely less so is the somewhat prevalent habit of cutting the fruit in length wise nupseled sections, holding an end in each hand and eating from the skin. If Burns had ever seen a woman in the process of thus disposing of an orange, his appeal to "some power" for the gift of seeing ourselves as others see us would have been even more impassioned.

As a rule oranges were a wowld have been even more impassioned.

As a rule oranges were a wowld have been even more impassioned.

As a rule oranges are several large tables which there are several large tables which he calls "sideboard. In his book there is no reference to sideboards, though there are several large tables which he calls "sideboard tables." Though the word sideboard was used long before his day, it is probable that the early English sideboards were merely tables.

The Samian Letter.

The letter Y is called the Samian letter. It is so called because its Greek original was referred to by Pythagoras, the philosopher of Samos, to illustrate how deviation from the straight path of virtue becomes constantly wider as the lines are extended. The poet Pope refers to this idea in the lines:

When reason, doubtful, like the Samian letter.

### AN ASSIZE OF BREAD.

Mobile's Regulation of Bakeries Early In the Last Century.

In the latter half of the seventeenth and the early part of the eighteenth centuries the regulation of the price of bread by public authority was a familiar principle in the English colonies of America. In New Haven, for instance, the weight of the penny loaf was regulated by law about 1660, and in 1696 the Massachusetts general court also provided a regular assize, fixing the weight of the loat according to the price of flour. At various times during the first quarter of the eighteenth century the selectmen of Boston likewise performed this duty. It is interesting, however, to note a

survival or perhaps a revival of this principle as late as the nineteenth century in the town of Mobile, a place whose economic history is marked by many peculiar features. After fiftytwo years of French, seventeen years of English and thirty-three years of Spanish rule Mobile came under the control of the United States government in April, 1813, and was included in the Mississippi territory. On Jan. 20, 1814, by an act of the territorial legislature the town received a charter of incorporation, and at two meetings of the inhabitants, on March 11 and 14, the municipal government was organized and the charter publicly read in English and in French. The population at this time was composed of French, English and Irish elements. On April 4 following, three weeks after the organization of the municipal government, a "tariff for bakers," or assize of bread, was drawn up by the commissioners (the governing body of the town) and proclaimed in English and in French. This fixed the weight of the loaf for the ensuing month in accordance with the price of flour, Instead of changing the price of bread it was more convenient to make the loaves lighter or heavier as the price of flour rose or fell. On May 2, 1814, the weight of the bit loaf (the bit being a coin worth 121/2 cents) was fixed at twenty-eight ounces, and the weight of the half bit loaf was fixed at fourteen

On July 8, 1815, Mr. Martin, the baker, appeared before the board and paid the sum of \$10, a fine inflicted on him vowed flowers would not be seen on the best hats. Now we see little of anything of which sum was paid to the police officer. On Jan. 24, 1817, a regular scale of weights for the bit loaf was adopted.

> Beginning May 3, 1817, the assize of bread was proclaimed weekly instead of monthly, as before, and this system was continued for a little more than two years. The records do not show that the assize was proclaimed after 1819, but the town continued to exercise a control over the business of baking. Every baker was required to procure a license and to register his trademark, which was stamped on his loaves. A public bakehouse was also established and seems to have been kers renting the stalls from the town and being subject to inspection. As late as 1826 in the annual statement of the city clerk the following entry occurs in the statement of receipts during the year: "Sales of condemned bread, \$1.87."—Quarterly Journal of

## Working the Minister.

"Don't imagine ministers have an easy time," remarked the Brooklyn preacher. "If I gave to every one applying for alms, I would be bankrupt. Then there are agents who always want a minister to purchase their wares so that they may use his name when going to other houses in the neighborhood. Last week a dapper fellow called with an oil painting. He was a good talker, and, although I did not buy the picture, he did persuade me to give him one of my photographs. The next day several of my church people told me that he had visited them, showed them the photograph and succeeded in making sales. A minister's life may seem like a path of roses when viewed from the pew on a Sunday, but there are certainly thorns in it during the week."-New York Post.

Chippendale. Chippendale not only made chairs, but almost everything in the furniture line, except the one article with which his name has been most frequently associated in later days. We refer to sideboards. It is doubtful if he ever made a sideboard. In his book there

## THE GREAT "WAR COMET."

Its Fiery, Spreading Tail Was Fifty

Million Miles Long. The wonderful "war comet" of 1861 sprang so suddenly into view and blazed with such unexampled brilliancy as to astonish the astronomers and frighten those unlearned in cometary lore half out of their wits. The unlearned declared that the civil war, which was just getting well under headway, must have something to do with it. However this may be, it burst forth, unheralded and uninvited, thining with greater brilliancy and magnitude than any phenomena of a similar nature which that generation had ever seen.

On the night of July 3 of that year it exhibited a most wonderful spectacle. In the evening the nucleus did not appear to be larger than a star in the first or second magnitude. As the small hours of the morning approached, however, the nucleus visibly increased in both magnitude and brilliancy. The tail waved back and forth over our little world in a most threatening manner, at times sending rays almost to the zenith. On the morning of July 5 the astronomers announced through the daily papers that the head of the great comet was only separated from the earth by a distance of 12,-000,000 miles. According to the report sent out from the Cambridge observatory, the comet appears to have passed its ascending node between the 27th and the 29th of June in longitude 279 degrees, the longitude of the earth being 277 degrees at the same time.

On Oct. 10 its tail extended over a space of 50,000,000 miles and at several points was not less than 10,000,-000 miles in width.

At first it was generally conceded that it was the famous comet of 1556, the one which caused the Emperor Charles V. of France to resign his imperial throne, he taking it to be a warning from God. All surmises were subsequently set at rest by the discovery that it was the famous Thatcher comet, discovered by Professor A. F. Thatcher at the Rutherford observatory in New York city.

## A STRANGE MAKEUP.

When Wilton Lackage Looked "Like a Sore Finger."

Barrett was a very pompous man, and as my bump of reverence has always been a concavity he early marked me out for his displeasure. After giving me a list of plays for which to procure wardrobes-plays which he did not do during the season-he suddenly changed his mind and put on "Julius Caesar" in Richmond, Va. It was impossible to get an armor there. I played Metelius Cimber, first citizen and Phasarius-and a soldier! Luckily I had sandals and fleshings. I borrowed a tunic from Otis Skinner, a toga from the stage manager, who was out of the bill; I had a mob shirt made in the theater; I got out a makeup for Phasarius, the barbarian, but the soldier? All of the utility men were compelled to "eke the battle rabble out" as soldiers in the last act. I could not get in the town a helmet and armor, so I simply "lurked" behind the other soldiers clad in fleshings, sandals and Skinner's tunic, which came halfway to my knees. I was then five feet eleven and three-fourths and weighed 130 pounds, so you may imagine the audience hardly became conscious of

me until my third entrance. My modest disposition and my desire not to meet the star's eye did not avail me. He spotted me the first thing. As the curtain came down he called me and thundered, "What do you think

you represent?" I shyly responded, "A camp follower, sir, lurking behind the main column and robbing the dead."

"Huh!" he grunted, his eye passing up my stretch of shanks in pink fleshings, surmounted by the tight little tunic at top. "You look like a sore finger!"-Wilton Lackaye in Bohemian Magazine.

A Dame School In England, 1837. On a perch forming a triangle with the corner of the room sat a cock and two hens. Under a stump bed immediately beneath was a dog kennel in the occupation of three black terriers, whose barking, added to the noise of the children and the cackling of the fowls on the approach of a stranger, was almost deafening. There was only one small window, at which sat the teacher, obstructing three-fourths of the light it was capable of admitting.-Parliamentary Report.

The Number Three. Three, which since the days of Pythagoras has been the divine number, is not invariably fortunate, for, though the fates are three, so also are the furies. The graces are three, but so also are the judges in hades and the heads of Cerberus. Then there are the records of three disloyal tribes in Welsh history; there are the three robbers in Orion's belt; there were the three tyrants at Athens, and 3 in mythology is as unlucky as it is di-

Rapid Change. "My hair turned from raven black to snowy white in a single night." "That's nothing. I went into a pawnbroker's shop once and stayed only fifteen minutes. When I came out my

-London Tit-Bits. Must Have Read It. He (virtuously)-I call it simply outrageous for the newspapers to print all this terrible stuff. She (sternly)-How do you know it is terrible?-Bal-

watch had turned from gold to silver."

Time brings no mercy to the bigot's hate.-Schiller.

timore American.

Can anything be more offensive than foul breath in man or woman? Who has not had the experience of a conversation with some one whose every word seemed to reek with corruption? Foul breath is only one symptom of a foul stomach. The work of the stomach and organs of digestion and nutrition is not being properly performed when the breath is tainted. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery will sweeten the breath by curing the stomach and organs of digestion and nutrition. It removes accumulations of effete matter from the system, clears the machinery of the body from ologging waste, and increases the action of the blood-making glands. When it sweet-ens the creath it also brightens the eye and cleas the clouded complexion.

—The main difference between timothy and clover having lies in the fact that there is less chance for the loss of leaves with the

### Medical.

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