

FARM NOTES

Old straw or hay should not be left in the nests. September and October is the fall mowing season. Keep your growing chicks well supplied with green food. The hand separator should be washed each time after it is used. Don't try to keep two fowls where there is really only room for one. It is not right to fasten a cow's head between two timbers during fly time. To stimulate brood breeding feed the bees some plain syrup every other day. Use kerosene or coal tar disinfectants frequently on perches, but be careful of fire. The wise dairyman never will buy a milk cow from the man who is over anxious to sell. Spentz is a good grain feed for milk cows. It should be ground and then mixed with bran or corn meal. Smoke will frighten bees more than anything else and is good to use when the bees are in angry mood. Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Indiana and Michigan lead in the order named in the production of Portland cement. Any dairyman who has more milk cows than he wants will find the best sale by having them bring calves in the fall. A pint of cranberry acid, mixed with a gallon of kerosene, makes an excellent spray for poultry houses, and it is the cheapest. There is no good reason for each farm not having a colony or two of bees. Any person of intelligence can learn how to care for them. Open up a burlap bag at the seam and throw over the cow when milking. It will prove a big protection from the flies and will help keep her quiet. There is a large shortage of eggs in cold storage throughout the country, and indications are that prices will rule firm and higher throughout the year. With a cement or brick floor under the pen and fine wire netting for the enclosure, there is small danger of rats or other animals getting at the small chicks. The farmer who loves the soft side of his bed in the morning more than he does a soft bed for his crops, is the farmer who never discovers that farming pays. Clean out the horse stalls every day. Shake out the bedding, removing the stained litter and putting the rest on a rack to dry and air. Then sweep out the stall so it will get dry. Castrate the pigs when they are three or four weeks old; then they are unusually active and the wound heals quickly, and is well before they are weaned, causing no back in the pig's development. Extensive experiments in Switzerland show that cows produce more milk and butter if they are turned out of doors a portion of each day, than those that are confined in the stalls all the time. Professor F. D. Fuller, of the Pennsylvania Station, declares that as long as the farmer can raise plenty of corn, hay and oats he cannot afford to purchase any material containing less than 14 per cent. of protein. Tobacco dust placed about the trunks and roots of trees every few years will prove complete protection from the attacks of the woolly aphis. This is a cheap remedy, and it is a good fertilizer, as well as insecticide. The horse that is hard to catch in the pasture can be coaxed to your side if when you go to get him you take him a little sugar. A few times trying and he will learn to come trotting up to you for the expected treat. Farmers and others who knowingly pack bad eggs with good ones are going to be prosecuted by the Nebraska and Michigan Pure Food Commissions. Dealers claim that their losses amounted to several million dollars last year. Some folks expect too much milk on common rations of roughness. They feed the common beef cow rough rations and then kick because dairying doesn't pay. Could a man make farming pay with no decent tools to work with? Better to try, and in the trying make mistakes than not to try at all. The farmer that is not ready to experiment with new methods and new crops even though his first attempts are a partial failure, is the farmer who never improves. The best dairy barns are long, with low ceilings. Ventilation is enhanced if the ceilings are low. To keep the stable free from flies at milking time burlap curtains should be hung in the windows, and the windows should be plentiful. It does seem sometimes that the frequent housing of the different machines during the season is a waste of time, but you will not think so when you find that the well-cared-for machine will outlast two of your careless neighbors. It is generally conceded that the best times to sell chickens is from the first of January to the first of November. Every one seems to want to sell during November and December, and consequently the market is always overstocked at that time. Don't let your brain go to sleep while you are doing the farm work. Keep eyes and ears open for new sights and sounds that will place you in closer touch with your crops and stock and enable you to more intelligently provide the conditions which will mean success for you. A Virginia farmer makes considerable money each year by selling to Northern people hams and bacon cured in the old-fashioned way, with molasses and black pepper, and smoked over a fire from hickory chips. He sells between 300 and 400 pigs each year, at an average price of 30 cents per pound for the cured meats. Sod culture is recommended by some successful peach growers. The soil is worked during the time the trees are growing, and a clover crop is sowed for fall and winter, which is plowed under early in the spring. Clover crops should not be left until they suck up too much moisture from the soil at a time when it is needed by the trees.

FOR AND ABOUT WOMEN.

DAILY THOUGHT.

Personal force never goes out of fashion. That is still paramount today, and in the moving crowd of good society men of value and reality are known and rise to their natural place. —Emerson. A complete revolution in hairdressing is at hand. Fashionable women will shortly abandon the wonderful erection of rolls and puffs with which they have adorned their heads for so long, and will adopt instead what may be called a modified Greek style. The hair will still be raised a little from the forehead, and slightly rolled back, with just the suggestion of a parting on one side, the centre parting in the true classic style being considered a little too severe for present taste. The hair will, however, be quite flat on the top of the head, waved at the sides and drawn back into a cluster of curls rather low on the neck. The position of this bunch of curls is the crux of the whole thing. It must not be placed as high as in the old Greek model, which stood out almost in a line with the top of the head, nor must it be arranged on the nape of the neck. There is a position just midway that gives exactly the right effect, and demands a careful hand and eye to adjust it properly. A hair frame may be obtained, made specially for this style of dressing, and it will be found of great assistance. Indeed, it will hardly be possible to fix the curls and keep them in position without it. It is a particularly becoming fashion for evening dress, and most suitable to the clinging Empire or Directoire, or poplin gowns that will be so much worn throughout the winter. One sees large walking hats, turned up on the left side only, the right side having a downward tendency. The high rise on the left side is frequent; a few brims are raised just a bit at the back, and a straggler is turned up at the front. Turbans are mostly from medium to very large. The box shapes, with protruding crowns, are mostly in favor. Sometimes the crown is double the height of the brim. Extremely large turbans of the flat diablo order are also to be seen. Velvets are the leading material for made hats, and are also used in some fine pressed shapes. Ribbed silk from fine to coarse can be seen, and very wide ribbons are prominent—widths, say, of four to six inches; even velvet and satin ribbon of about five inches. Napped beaver is seen a good deal, frequently in combination with plain felt, and is especially noticeable as a facing for turbans. There are just a few small shapes usually with high crowns and narrow mushroom brims, similar to those used to a limited extent in the spring. There is a new ribbon of diagonal basket weave face, plain back. They are also making metallic ribbon in ombre six inches wide. Metallic silk in gold and novelty colors is used, too. Ostrich feathers are used mostly in medium lengths. There are some tips and also some long plumes; in fact, some of the ostrich plumes on the big shapes are simply immense in size; that is, they look so before they are on the hat. Uncurled ostrich quills and other novelty effects, in combination colors, look well on the big velvet shapes. Willow plumes of medium length are "in it" once more. Some hats for autumn wear have satin frames, broad and flat, trimmed with huge torsades of soft mousseline velvet ending at one side in a twist of velvet that resembles a huge rose, and through the centre of this, standing well out, is thrust a sparkling jeweled hatpin. Tassels are being replaced in many instances by balls of silk, in passementerie, in soft cotton or crocheted linen, or simply in puffs of satin or mousseline string on silk loops. Quite necessary it is to have some sort of pendant to weight the many corners and ends of draperies that they may fall in the proper sculptural folds. Lace does not enter largely into the neck accessories of young women, being usually confined to the finish on ends of cravats or a scrap of Irish lace shaped into a pert, trim little bow, or as a turnover collar. Other than in these forms it is seldom seen, the jabots of lace being left for the wear of the elderly women. Soft flannels will be used for tailored waists this fall and many of them are printed in foulard patterns and finished with white accessories of hand embroidered handkerchief linen. The bolero, with a luster heightened by the retirement it has of late sustained it appears with many of the tailor-made suits designed for early autumn wear. It has joined forces with some of the Directoire modes, and makes a particularly smart appearance built of taffetas, with a double-breasted front buttoned across the figure, and long, broad tails flowing to the hem of the skirt. The lower edge of the bolero and the tails are trimmed with a sparsely pleated ruche of silk, which trimming also outlines the armholes, from whence the tightly fitting sleeves, with their doubly frilled wristlets, protrude. Sharply pointed revers decorate the model, and these are closely braided with soutache, and set the seal of the Directoire style upon it. The sleeve is the critical sign manual of the coat of the present moment. It clings to the arms with close tenacity, and in many instances is cleverly cut in one with the coat. The tailors are exploiting the latter model, of course. Chocolate Frape.—Scrape or grate four squares of unsweetened chocolate. Stir into it gradually one pint of hot water and beat until it thickens. Add one pint of scalded milk and move to the coolest part of the fire while preparing the syrup. For this take three quarters of a cupful of water. Boil until it spins a thread, add to it the prepared chocolate and one-half of a cupful of cream. When cold stir in one cupful of cream, whipped solid and stand the vessel in slightly salted ice until very cold. Or it may be turned into a freezer and worked until it is of a mush consistency, then served in sherbert glasses. —Bees reared in August will generally be found to stand the winter best.

HISSING AND ENCORES.

Origin of These Two Customs of the Playhouse. Hissing in playhouses had its origin in Paris in 1850 on the occasion of the presentation of Fontenelle's tragedy "Aspar." Prior to that time suffering audiences were wont to yawn audibly and fall asleep when the apathy of the actors and performances justified that course. But on this occasion the indignant audience, driven to desperation by the platitudes of Aspar, voiced their anger by hisses, which drove the actors into temporary retirement, according to the testimony of the poet Rel, who alludes to the incident in his "Brevet de la Calotte." Hissing thereafter became fashionable. The first encore noted in the annals of the stage was accorded to Livius Andronicus, a Roman actor. He was popular with the masses and was called back so often to repeat his speeches that he in self defense brought a boy to declaim for him while he himself applied the gestures. Whistlers became the rage in subsequent ages. It is known that Andronicus' plan of halting an understudy before him before the audience to share his honors has not generally been adopted by Theopians.—Show World. Women Barbers. In Gay's "Journey to Exeter," published in 1715, it is told how after passing "Morcombe's lake" the travelers reach Axminster, where they sleep. The next morning— We rise; our beards demand the barber's art. A female enters and performs the part. The weighty golden chain adorns her neck. And three gold rings her skillful hands bedeck; Smooth o'er our chin her easy fingers move. Soft as when Venus stroked the beard of Jove. —London Notes and Queries. Change of Life. There are two great changes which come to women. The first is the change from girlhood to womanhood. The second marks the terminus of the period allotted to maternity. During both these periods of change there is need of care. Almost always Nature needs some help in the readjustment of the physical functions. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription gives to Nature just the help she needs in these crises. It heals diseases of the delicate organs, nourishes the nerves, and increases physical vitality and vigor. It cures the aches and pains common at such times and induces a healthy condition of body, which gives a natural appetite and refreshing sleep. There is no alcohol in "Favorite Prescription," and it is absolutely free from opium, cocaine and all other narcotics. It makes weak women strong, sick women well. How Things are Reversed in Japan. In Japan the natives have a habit of reversing nearly everything, according to our accepted ideas of how things should be done. Thus a Japanese workman pulls the plane toward him, a blacksmith blows the bellows with his feet, the cooper holds tubs with his feet and nearly every one sits down to work. Horses are put in their stables the reverse way, for the horse's flank is where his head should be. Japanese screw the other way, and Japanese locks look to the left. What He Prayed For. A minister accepted a call to a new church in a town where many of the members bred horses and sometimes raced them. A few weeks later he was asked to invite the prayers of the congregation for Lucy Grey. Willingly and gladly he did so for three Sundays. On the fourth, one of the deacons told the minister he need not do it any more. "Why?" asked the good man, with an anxious look; "is she dead?" "Oh, no," said the deacon, "she's won the steeple-chase." A newsboy was left a fortune of \$50,000. He at once began to buy diamonds and horses, to spend his money in champagne suppers and other extravagances. In a year or two he was a beggar. Young men spend the fortune of health in a similar manner. It seems boundless. They squander it in late hours, indigestible meals and other excesses. Middle life finds them with their fortune gone. For those who have wasted health in extravagance there is no medicine so good as Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It strengthens the stomach, purifies the blood and gives strength to every nerve and muscle of the body. Castoria. CASTORIA FOR INFANTS AND CHILDREN. Bears the signature of CHAS. H. FLETCHER. The Centaur Company, New York City.

Medical.

WEAK KIDNEYS MAKE WEAK BODIES. KIDNEY DISEASES CAUSE HALF THE COMMON ACHES AND ILLS OF BELLEFONTE PEOPLE. As one weak link weakens a chain, so weak kidneys weaken the whole body and hasten the final breaking down. Overwork, strains, colds and other causes injure the kidneys, and when their activity is lessened the whole body suffers from the excess of uric poison circulated in the blood. Aches and pains and languor and urinary tendency towards diabetes and fatal Bright's disease. There is no real help for the sufferer except kidney help. Doan's Kidney Pills act directly on the kidneys and cure every kidney ill. Bellefonte cures are the proof. Mrs. John Fisher, living on S. Water St., Bellefonte, Pa., says: "I have often heard my husband speak of the great benefit he derived from the use of Doan's Kidney Pills. At the time he began using them he was suffering severely from a lame back which laid him up from work for days at a time. He had sharp, shooting pains through his loins and suffered acutely when bending. His kidneys also gave him much trouble as they were irregular in action. He procured a box of Doan's Kidney Pills at Green's drug store, and after using them a short time received relief. Doan's Kidney Pills banished the lameness in his back, stopped the headaches and regulated the action of the kidneys, and he gives them the credit for his cure." Plumbing etc. Insurance. THE PREFERRED ACCIDENT INSURANCE CO. THE \$5,000 TRAVEL POLICY Benefits: \$5,000 death by accident, 5,000 loss of both feet, 5,000 loss of one hand and one foot, 2,500 loss of either hand, 2,500 loss of either foot, 650 loss of one eye, 25 per week, total disability (limit 52 weeks), 10 per week, partial disability (limit 26 weeks). PREMIUM \$12 PER YEAR, payable quarterly if desired. Larger or smaller amounts in proportion. Any person, male or female engaged in a preferred occupation, including house-keeping, over eighteen years of age of good moral and physical condition may insure under this policy. FIRE INSURANCE I invite your attention to my fire Insurance Agency, the strongest and most extensive line of 2000 Companies represented by any agency in Central Pennsylvania. H. E. FENLON, 50-21 Agent, Bellefonte, Pa. LOOK! READ JOHN F. GRAY & SON, (Successors to Grant Hoover.) FIRE, LIFE, AND ACCIDENT INSURANCE. This Agency represents the largest Fire Insurance Companies in the World. —NO ASSESSMENTS.— Do not fail to give us a call before insuring your Life or Property as we are in position to write large lines at any time. Office in Crider's Stone Building, 43-18-19 BELLEFONTE, PA. D. W. WOODRING. GENERAL FIRE INSURANCE. Represents only the strongest and most prompt paying companies. Gives reliable insurance at the very lowest rates and pays promptly when losses occur. Office at 118 East Howard street, Bellefonte, Pa. 52-30 Fine Job Printing. FINE JOB PRINTING —A SPECIALTY— AT THE WATCHMAN OFFICE. There is no style of work, from the cheapest Dodger" to the finest that we can not do in the most satisfactory manner, and at a low price. Prices consistent with the class of work. Call on or communicate with this office. PILES A cure guaranteed if you use RUDY'S PILE SUPPOSITORY D. Matt. Thompson, Supt. Graded Schools, Stateville, N. C., writes: "I can say they do all you claim for them." Dr. S. M. Devore, Evans Rock, W. Va., writes: "They give universal satisfaction." Dr. H. D. McGill, Clarksville, Tenn., writes: "In a practice of 23 years I have found no remedy to equal yours." Price, 50 cents. Samples Free. Sold by Druggists, and in Bellefonte by C. M. Parrish Call for Free Sample. MARTIN RUDY, Lancaster, Pa. 62-25-17

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