#### THE NEW YEAR.

Not new, like the coin golden glinting, Complete as it falls from the mint,-Nor new, like the broidery hinting Of splendor in every fresh tint,-But new, like the child onward gazing At life all before it unknown, Like the prince when the vassals are

raising Their banners in love round his throne.

No word of its words hath been spoken, No deed of its deeds hath been done; Nor the bread of its benisons broken, Nor its battles in bravery won. Still tarry its songs for the singer, Still slumber its manifold looms; Its bells are yet waiting the ringer, And vacant are standing its tombs

Even yesterday past groweth hoary, Allied to traditions of eld, Partaking the gloom and the glory The cycles uncounted have held. And the new year, with breathless

With raptures and yearnings and sighs, Defeats and disasters and sorrows. Hath Eden's lost youth in our eyes.

Though it bear for us wisdom or folly, In silence it utters no sign; Through our garlands of cedar and holly There murmurs no message divine,-Save this, that with loyal endeavor And heart of all enmity clear,

#### Who welcomes it gaily may ever Look forth on a Happy New Year.

When Clay Dilham left the tent to get a sled-load of fire-wood, he expected to be back in half an hour. So he told Swanson, who was cooking the dinner. Swanson and he belonged to different outfits, located about twenty miles apart on the Stuart River; but they had become traveling part-

UP THE SLIDE.

ners on a trip down the Yukon to Dawson to get the mail. Swanson had laughed when Clay said he would be back in half an hour. It stood to reason, Swanson said, that good, dry fire-wood could not be found so close to Dawson; that whatever fire-wood there was originally had long since been gathered in; that firewood would not be selling at forty dollars a cord if any man could go out and get a sled-load and be back in the

time Clay expected to make it. Then it was Clay's turn to laugh, as he sprang on the sled and mushed the dogs on the river-trail. For, coming up from the Siwash village the previous day, he had noticed a small dead pine in an out-of-the-way place, which had defied discovery by eyes less sharp than his. And his eyes were both young and sharp, for his seven-

teenth birthday was just cleared. A swift ten minutes over the ice brought him to the place, and figuring ten minutes to get the trees and ten minutes to return made him certain that Swanson's dinner would not

Just below Dawson, and rising out his sides he turned and looked down the letter contained no writing at all harry Irvin—one-half peck apples, one-half pe of the Yukon itself, towered the great Moosehide Mountain, so named by Lieutenant Schwatka long ere the Klondike became famous. On the rivelength of the towered the sipped, that he would be flying with the speed of an expression on the inside. As she and her brother were too poor to pay postage they had contrived a code system which they were too poor to pay postage they had contrived a code system which they were too poor to pay postage they had contrived a code system which they were too poor to pay postage they had contrived a code system which they were too poor to pay postage they had contrived a code system which they were too poor to pay postage they had contrived a code system which they were too poor to pay postage they had contrived a code system which they were too poor to pay postage they had contrived a code system which they were too poor to pay postage they had contrived a code system which they were too poor to pay postage they had contrived a code system which they were too poor to pay postage they had contrived a code system which they were too poor to pay postage they had contrived a code system which they were too poor to pay postage they had contrived a code system which they were too poor to pay postage they had contrived a code system which they were too poor to pay postage they had contrived a code system which they were too poor to pay postage they had contrived a code system which they were too poor to pay postage they had contrived a code system which they were too poor to pay postage they had contrived a code system which they were too poor to pay postage they had contrived a code system which they were too poor to pay postage they had contrived a code system which they were too poor to pay postage they had contrived a code system which they were too poor to pay postage they had contrived a code system which they were too poor to pay postage they had contrived a code system which they were too poor to pay postage they had contrived a code system which they were too poor to pay postag er side the mountain was scarred and gullied and gored; and it was up one of these gores or gullies that Clay had seen the tree.

Halting his dogs beneath, on the river ice, he looked up, and after some searching, re-discovered it. Being dead, its weather-beaten gray so blended with the gray wall of rock that a thousand men could pass by and never notice it. Taking root in the cranny, it had grown up, exhausted its bit of soil, and perished. Beneath it the wall fell sheer for a hundred feet to the river. All one had to do was to sink an axe into the dirty trunk a dozen times and it would fall to the ice, and most probably smash conveniently to pieces. This Clay had figured on when confidently limiting the trip to half an hour.

He studied the cliff thoroughly before attempting it. So far as he was concerned, the longest way round was the shortest way to the tree. Twenty feet of nearl perpendicular climbing would bring him to where a slide sloped more gently in. By making a long zigzag across the face of this slide and back again, he would arrive

at the pine. Fastening his axe across his shoulders so that it would not interfere with his movements, he clawed up the broken rock, hand and foot, like a cat, till the twenty feet were cleared and he could draw breath on the edge of the slide.

The slide was steep and its snowcovered surface slippery. Further, the heelless, walrus-hide soles of his muclucs were polished by much ice travel, and by the second step he realized how little he could depend upon them for clinging purposes. A slip at that point meant a plunge over the edge and a twenty-foot fall to the ice. A hundred feet farther along, and a slip would mean a fifty-foot fall.

He thrust his mittened hand through the snow to the earth to steady himself, and went on. But he was forced to exercise such care that the first zigzag consumed five min-Then, returning across the face of the slide toward the pine, he met with a new difficulty. The slope steepened considerably, so that little snow collected, while bent flat beneath this thin covering were long, dry last-

year's grasses. The surface they presented was as when both surfaces came together his feet shot out, and he fell on his face, from a frightful nausea. clutching for something to stay him-

This he succeeded in doing, alminutes to get back his nerve. He would have taken off his muclucs and gone at it in his socks, only the cold was thirty below zero, and at such temperature his feet would quickly freeze. So he went on, and after ten minutes of risky work made the safe

and solid rock where stood the pine.

A few strokes of the axe felled it into the chasm, and peeping over the edge, he indulged in a laugh at the startled dogs. They were on the verge of bolting when he called aloud to them, soothingly, and they were re-

again he ventured upon the slide, and he fought his upward way. time and again he was balked when

he came to the grasses. He sat down and looked at the tered like the pine-tree.

was stealing in on him, and the quick to come! chilling of his body warned him that he could not delay. He must be doing something to keep his blood cirbeen deposited, out of which, in turn, Mrs. N. J. Hockman—3 heads cabbage. to him to get down by going up. It was the was a herculean task, but it was the only way out of the predicament.

| Clay ran his experienced eye over the control of the predicament. | Clay ran his experienced eye over the control of the predicament. | Clay ran his experienced eye over the control of the predicament. | Clay ran his experienced eye over the control of the predicament. | Clay ran his experienced eye over the control of the predicament. | Clay ran his experienced eye over the control of the predicament. | Clay ran his experienced eye over the control of the predicament. | Clay ran his experienced eye over the control of the predicament. | Clay ran his experienced eye over the control of the predicament. | Clay ran his experienced eye over the control of the predicament. | Clay ran his experienced eye over the control of the predicament. | Clay ran his experienced eye over the control of the predicament. | Clay ran his experienced eye over the control of the predicament. | Clay ran his experienced eye over the control of the predicament. | Clay ran his experienced eye over the control of the predicament. | Clay ran his experienced eye over the control of the predicament. | Clay ran his experienced eye over the control of the predicament. | Clay ran his experienced eye over the control of the c

dreds of feet upward, and that where them-by climbing after them. it ended the rock was well broken up it ended the rock was well broken up and favorable for climbing. Here and there, at several wide intervals, small came out upon the crest of Moosehead there, at several wide intervals, and the continued the ascent, and the carpeneto's Store—2 grape fruit, 1 dozen oranges, 1 dozen bananas, 1 pound canday, 1 pound nuts. masses of rock projected through the snow of the slide itself, giving sufficient stability to the enterprise to en-

courage him. instead of taking the zigzag which led downward, he made a new certain moonshine, and he elected to one leading upward and crossing the go down the mountain by its gentler slide at an angle of thirty degrees.

He soon found that thrusting his too thick for him to be sure of his grip, so he took them off. But this brought with it new trouble. When he held on to a bunch of roots the snow, coming in contact with his bare warm hand, was melted, so that his hands and the wristbands of his woolen shirt were dripping with water. Thus the frost was quick to attack, and his fingers were numbed and

made worthless. Then he was forced to seek good footing, where he could stand erect unsupported, to put on his mittens, the Postoffice Department at Washand to thrash his hands against his sides until the heat came back into

This constant numbing of his fingers made his progress very slow; but the zigzag came to an end final-ly, where the side of the slide was buttressed by perpendicular rock and he turned back and upward again. As that it was from her brother, but that he climbed higher and higher, he she was unable to pay the one shilling he climbed higher and higher, he found that the slide was wedgedshaped, its rocky buttresses pinching it away as it neared its upper end. thus enabling the girl to have her let-

While beating his hands against the icy bed of the Yukon.

He passed the first outcropping rock, and the second, and at the end of an hour found himself above the third and fully five hundred feet above the river. And here, with the end nearly two hundred feet above him, the pitch of the slide was increasing.

Each step became more difficult and perilous, and he was faint from exertion and from lack of Swanson's dinner. Three or four times he slipped slightly and recovered himself; but, growing careless from exhaustion and the long tension on his nerves, he tried to continue with too great haste, and was rewarded with a double slip of each foot, which tore him loose and started him down the

On account of the steepness there was little snow; but what little there was was displaced by his body, so that he became the nucleus of a young avalanche. He clawed desperately with his hands, but there was little to cling to, and he sped downward faster and faster.

The first and second outcroppings were below him, but he knew that the first was almost out of line, and pinned his hope on the second. Yet the first was just enough in line to catch one of his feet and to whirl him over and head downward on his back.

The shock of this was severe in itself, and the fine snow enveloped him in a blinding, maddening cloud; but he was thinking quickly and clearly of what would happen if he brought up head first against the second outcropping. He twisted himself over on his stomach, thrust both hands out to one side, and pressed them heavily

against the flying surface. This had the effect of a brake, drawing his head and shoulders to the side. In this position he rolled over and over a couple of times, and then, with a quick jerk at the right moment, he got his body the rest of

the way around. And none too soon, for the next moment his feet drove into the outcropping, his legs doubled up and the wind was driven from his stomach with the adruptness of the stop.

There was much snow down his neck and up his sleeves. At once and with unconcern he shook this out, ony to discover, when he looked up to where he must climb again, that he glassy as that of his muclucs, and had lost his nerve. He was shaking as if with a palsy, and sick and faint

Fully ten minutes passed ere he could master these sensations and summon sufficient strength for the though he lay quiet for a couple of weary climb. His legs hurt him and he was limping, and he was conscious of a sore place in his back, where he had fallen on the axe.

In an hour he had regained the point of his tumble, and was contemplating the slide, which so suddenly steepened. It was plain to him that he could not go up with his hands and feet alone, and he was beginning not waste her time training amateurs. he could not go up with his hands to lose his nerve again when he remembered the axe.

Reaching upward the distance of a

trip. Going down, he knew was even resting place for his foot. Then he more dangerous than coming up, but came up a step, reached forward, and how dangerous he did not realize till repeated the manoeuver. And so, step

drew himself onto the rocky bottom donors and donations: make it with a whole body, and he did back toward the crest, and in addition Mrs. Oliver Witmer—1 box corn starch. 1 not wish to arrive at the bottom shattered like the pine-tree.

But while he sat inactive the frost

But while he sat inactive the frost was over, and the best yet

But while he sat inactive the frost was over, and the frost was over, and the best yet

But while he sat inactive the frost was over, and the best yet

But while he sat inactive the frost was over, and the best yet

But while he sat inactive the frost was over, and the best yet

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But while he sat inactive the frost was over, and the best yet

But while he sat inactive the frost was over, and the best yet

But while he sat inactive the frost was over, and the best yet

But while he sat inactive the frost was over, and the

only way out of the predicament.

From where he was he could not see the top of the cliff, but he reasoned that the gully in which lay the slide must give inward more and more as it approached the top. From what little he could see, the gully displayed this tendency; and he noticed, also, that the slide extended for many hundreds of feet upward, and that where

He continued the ascent, and the Mountain. At his feet, a thousand feet below, sparkled the lights of Dawson.

precipitate and dangerous in the unnorthern flank. In a couple of hours he reached the Yukon at the Siwash lb. coffee, 2 boxes shredded wheat.

mittened hands through the snow and ty laugh at his expense, nevertheless, tain and unsafe. His mittens were were fifty cords of wood sold at for-

### Origin of Postage Stamps.

It is said that there are more than 21,000 varieties of postage stamps in circulation throughout the world to- Miss M. Bradley—1 lb coffee, 2 lbs. sugar.

none in existence.

The most authentic story of the ington. About seventy years ago Sir Rowland Hill was traveling through the rural section of northern England and while staying at a country inn the postman brought a letter to a young girl there. She turned the letter over, looking at it carefully and then sadly handed it back to the postman saying postage which was due on it. Hill was ciated it was entirely unnecessary, as and in her examination of the outside

message which it contained. Hill was struck by the thought of the results of a system which fostered such frauds, and before another day had elapsed he had planned a postal system on the present prepayment

The first postage stamps were made by Great Britain in 1840, and proved so successful that they were adopted by Mauritius, an English colony; by Brazil, France, Switzerland and the United States before 1850. Ther example was followed by many other countries and postage stamps are now universally adopted as the most convenient means of indicating the pre-

payment of postage on mail matter. The earliest shape of stamps was virtually the same as it is today. The triangle, diamond shape, octagonal and square were all tried, with an almost universal return to the original rectangular form. The size, too, is generally about the same as that of the original issue, after ranging from three-fourths by one-half inch a stamp of Bolivar, a State of the Columbian republic, to two and one-fourth by three and seven-eighths inches, a United States newspaper stamp of

1865. The very early stamps were intended to be cut apart, but in 1854 there was brought into use a machine for punching holes between the stamps which was known as a perforating

machine. The sale and collection of specimen postage stamps has attained dimensions little anticipated by those who watched its origin. About a quarter of a century ago it was looked on as a sort of toy for children and as an Mrs. Richard—6 towels. amusing aid to early knowledge of

geography.

The value of a stamp depends not upon its age, as is commonly supposed, but upon the number issued and

# Potato Crop Double that of Last Year

Detroit, Mich.-The Detroit Free Press reports that in 1900 the United States raised 210,926,897 bushels of potatoes, an average yield of 80.8 bushels per acre, and the crop sold for an average price of 43 cents per Mrs. Mott—3 cakes soap.

estimates for October, the total production in the United States will be an average yield The pock potatoes. This year according to government 452,823,000 bushels, an average yield of 104 bushels per acre, and the crop will sell for close to \$400,000,000. To transport this crop will require 750,-000 freight cars.

# In Wrong Eeither Way.

"I'm in hard luck."

"Why?" "I told Belle she was the first girl Then I told Nancy I had made love to other girls but that she was my real passion, and she asked me if she

### Then he turned about for the back rock of the slide chopped a shallow Thanksgiving Donation to Bellefonte Hospital.

The Thanksgiving donation to the Mrs. L. H. Wian—one-half peck potatoes one-half peck beets, 2 heads cabbage. he had slipped half a dozen times, and by step, foot-hole by foot-hole, a tiny Bellefonte hospital was a very liberal each time saved himself by what appeared to him a miracle. Time and peared to him a miracle. Time and be fought his unward way he gained the head of the slide and can be seen from the following list of

The gully opened out in a miniature Mrs. C. M. Parrish—1 box shredded wheat, 1 box macaroni.

culating. If he could not get down a tiny grove of pines had sprung. The Mrs. S. S. Tressler—one-half bus. potatoes. by going down, there only remained trees were all dead, dry and season- G. W. Rees—one-half peck potatoes, 3 lbs.

Mrs. Tanner—2 cans corn, 2 cans peas, 1 box raisins, 1 box corn starch, 1 box

Meese's Store-5 boxes wheatena. Miss Carrie Harper—5 pounds sugar, 2 Rev. Dunn—1 lb. coffee, 1 qt. peaches. lbs. coffee, 3 lbs. rice, 1 box cocoa. certain moonshine, and he elected to Union Epworth League, Unionville-12 qt. fruit

And although Swanson had a hear-wall laugh at his expense, nevertheless, rhubarb, 1 can pumpkin. clutching the grass-roots was uncer- a week or so later, in Dawson, there tain and unsafe. His mittens were were fifty cords of wood sold at for-Mrs. Oscar Wetzel—2 glasses jelly, 1 qt. pickles, 1 head cabbage. James Sprinkler-1 jar dried fruit. Carrie Baldrick-3 pounds sugar.

Mrs. John Coakley-3 pounds sugar Mrs. A. T. Boggs-6 bars soap. W. B. Miles-1 quart cocoa, 2 boxes corn flake, 1 box egg noodles.

day. Eighty years ago there were Mrs. B. Bradley-2 cans peas, 2 boxes Mrs. Harry Yeager—2 boxes cereal, 1 lb. corn starch, 1 lb. sugar, one-half peck onions.

Boys' Mission Band of Grace Lutheran Church, State College—scrap books and cards. Mrs. Michael Hazle-4 heads cabbage, 1 peck potatoes. Mrs. Blaine Mabus—1 can peas, 1 peck potatoes, 1 box spagetti, 1 can condensed milk, 2 boxes oatmeal, 1 box post toas-

Mrs. J. G. Dubbs—2 glasses jelly, 1 head cabbage. Mrs. R. M. Kaup—3 lbs. sugar, jelly. Mrs. Walter Tate-2 glasses jelly. Mrs. Howard Shuey-2 quarts tomatoes.

Mrs. F. M. Romerick-one-half doz. eggs, 2 peck potatoes. Each step increased the depth which seemed to yawn for him.

While heating his hands against ciated it was entirely unnecessary, as

Mrs. Ardery-1 peck potatoes. Mrs. Ed. Young-2 qt. peas, 2 qt. corn. contrived a code system which they used on the outside of the envelope,

Mrs. Waite-1 head cabbage of the letter she had learned the whole Mrs. Clarence Rhoads-2 pounds rice. Mrs. Rees—1 qt. tomatoes, apples, turnips, and potatoes. John Love-1 lb. coffee, 2 bottles wine.

Mrs. Curt. Wagner—1 quart beans, 1 glass jelly, 1 quart apple butter, 5 lbs. corn-David Bartlet—1 quart grape juice, 1 qt. mixed pickle, 1 glass jelly, 1 qt. pears, one-half peck apples, 1 lb. rice, 1 box corn starch, one-half lb. cocoa, towel.

Thomas Jodon-1 bushel cabbage, 1 bush-David Marks-2 at, mixed pickles, 1 pint jelly, 1 package corn flake James Harper—old linen.

Wetzler's Store, Milesburg-8 glasses jelly 1 quart peaches. Pat Hartswick-1 qt. beans, 1 qt, pickles. William Waddle—1 qt. beans, 1 qt. pine apple, 1 box cereal, 1 qt. pickles. Mrs. Casebeer—2 qt. corn, 1 qt. beans, lb. rice, 3 glasses jelly, 1 qt. fruit. Mr Smith-one-half peck potatoes. Peter Shuey-2 qt. peaches, 2 qt. pears. Harvey Shaffer-1 peck potatoes, 1 peck

Mrs. Garthoof—1 qt. grape juice, 1 fruit, one-half peck apples, one-ha potatoes. A. Fauble-20 lbs. coffee, 10 lbs. cocoa.

Mrs. Harry Turner—3 heads cabbage, peck apples. Mrs. J. C. Jodon-one-half bus. potatoes. Mrs. Andrews-1 peck apples. Howard Bartley-1 qt. rice, 1 qt. fruit. R. S. Brouse-2 qt. peaches, 1 pk. apples. Mrs. Lutz-1 box hominy, 1 lb. coffee, 1 lb. baking powder, 2 qt. pears, 1 lb. rice.

Mrs. Oliver Witmer—1 box corn starch, apples, potatoes, onions. Wagner Geiss-1 bushel apples. Mrs. Ed Peters-6 heads cabbage, one-half peck apples. Haag Hotel-3 glasses jelly, 3 qts. fruit.

Mrs. D. C. Hall, Fleming—2 qt. tomatoes, 1 qt. corn, 2 qts. fruit, 2 heads cabbage. Mrs. Clevenstine-old muslin, 1 box cereal Mrs. Mac. Morris—3 heads cabbage, one-half peck apples, 1 qt. mixed pickle.

Mrs. Lockard—5 heads cabbage, one-half peck potatoes, 1 box corn starch, 2 cakes Mrs. Boyd Vonada-1 pk. potatoes, 1 head

cabbage. Dorcas Society of St. John's Catholic January 1 without tags.

Mrs. Ceader-1 dozen napkins Mrs. Paul Seanor-1 glass jelly, 2 bottle catsup. Mrs. W. J. Miller—2 qt. pickles, 1 glass jelly.

John McCoy—one-half lb. rice, one l one-half lbs. coffee, 1 lb. peaches, Mrs. John Bullock-2 boxes cereal, 1 box Mrs. Sarah Wagner—cabbage, turnips, 1 qt. cherries, 1 qt. tomatoes.

Mrs. Haines-1 glass jelly. Mrs. C. M. Parrish-1 box cereal, 1 box Mrs. D. N. Murphy-1 peck apples. Mrs. S. S. Tressler-one-half bus potatoes. Mrs. Twitmire-1 box corn starch, 2 qts.

peas, 9 glasses jelly. Irs. George Garbrick—one-half buskel apples, one-half peck potatoes. Mrs. Fortney—one-half bushel potatoes, 1 pumpkin.

C. C. Shuey-1 box cereal, 2 lbs. sugar. Mrs. O. A. Kline—one-half peck potatoes, one-half peck apples, 1 head cabbage. step, he brushed away the snow, and in the frozen gravel and crumbled forlorn hope."—Baltimore American. Sheriff Yarnell—celery, 1 box spagetti, 4

cans peas, 2 cans corn, 1 box raisins, one-half bushel potatoes. Mrs. Deitrich-1 head cabbage, 1 peck po

Mrs. Nighhart-2 boxes cereal, 1 box cocoa Ralph Mallory-1 peck potatoes, 4 boxes cereal, 2 quarts corn. e fought his upward way.

Twilight was beginning to fall when can be seen from the following list of dozen oranges, 2 cakes.

Mrs. Robert Cox-1 head cabbage, 1 peck treacherous snow-covered slope. It of the gully. At this point the shoulwas manifestly impossible for him to der of the mountain began to bend derived the first of the gully. At this point the shoulwas manifestly impossible for him to der of the mountain began to bend jelly. Mrs. J. C. Furst—1 box cocoa. 2 l spagetti, one-half lb tea, one-half onions, one-half bushel potatoes.

Mrs. T. Harter-1 peck potatoes William Gehret—1 glass jelly, 1 head cab-bage.

Mrs. Harry Turner—3 heads cabbage, 1 peck apples.

Mrs. Eckenroth—3 heads cabbage, one-half bushel apples. Mrs. Willis Grove—1 jar beets, 1 quart cherries, 1 bottle wine, 1 pk. potatoes. Mrs. Robert Roan—1 head cabbage, 1 can fruit, 1 quart beets. Mrs. Teaman-1 box noodles, 1 box spa-

Rev. Carson—1 can salmon, 1 can peas, 1 box oatmeal. Mrs. Peter Keichline—1 quart fruit, 9 glasses jelly. grasses jelly.

Mrs. Malloy—one-half bushel potatoes, 1 qt. tomatoes, 1 glass jelly, apples.

Mrs. Frank Wian—3 quts. tomatoes, 1 qt. pickles, 2 qts. beets.

Mrs. Michael Grove—6 quart pickles, endive 1 peck potatoes

dive. 1 peck potatoes. Mrs. J. M. Lieb-3 quart pickles, 1 quart string beans. Mrs. George Sunday-1 dozen eggs.

Mrs. Daniel Houser—one-half gallon jelly, 1 pint pear butter. But the descent on that side was Harry Keller—2 lbs. sugar, one-fourth lb.

Rev. Dunn—1 lb. coffee, 1 qt. peaches.

Harry Keller—2 lbs. sugar, one-fourth lb.

Harry Keller—2 lbs. sugar, one-fourth lb. quart tomatoes. Mrs. Mary Hoy-1 pint cherries, 1 glass jelly, 1 pint peaches E. L. Orvis-1 peck apples, 1 peck pota-

Mr. McCurdy—one-half peck potatoes, 2 cans peas, 1 box spagetti, 1 box cereal, 1 box corn starch.

Mrs. Gamble-1 bag corn meal. William Wetzel—one-half peck apples, qt. pineapple, 1 qt. corn, 1 glass jelly. Mrs. George Beezer—1 lb. chocolate, 1 qt. pineapple, 2 cans coffee, 2 boxes rice. T. M. Barnhart—1 box corn meal, 2 quts. corn, 2 quts. peas, 1 box corn starch. Mr. Straub-1 bushel apples. Mrs. Quigley- 12 boxes cocoa.

Mrs. George F. Harris—1 box corn starch, 1 lb. cocoa, junket, 2 boxes tablets, 2 lbs. prunes, 2 boxes cereal, 1 box mother's oats.

Charles Shaffer—2 qt. peaches, 1 lb. coffee, 1 qt. grape juice, 1 bushel apples. Mrs. Russell Witmer—cereal. Mrs. Bigler-1 peck potatoes, 1 qt. fruit. I. J. Klinger—1 peck potatoes. N. Saylor—one-half peck potatoes, 1 head

cabbage.

Miscellaneous—old linen, 13½ quarts of fruit, 1½ bushel apples, 27 heads cabbage, 3 bushel potatoes, 2 quarts beans, 2 quarts pears, 1 dozen oranges, 2 qutspeas, 5 lbs. sugar, ¼ lb. tea, 5 boxes of cereals, 4 quarts pickles, 5 quarts beets, 4 quarts tomatoes, 7 glasses jelly, 2 qts. corn, 2 cakes soap, 2 cans soup, 3 bags buckwheat, 1 box macaroni, 1 lb butter, ½ bushel turnips.

CASH CONTRIBUTED.

CASH CONTRIBUTED. 
 CASH CONTRIBUTED.

 F. W. Crider
 \$ 50.00

 Mary and Henry Linn
 25.00

 James Herron.
 5.00

 Mrs. Sarah C. Green
 5.00

 Mr. F. Potts Green
 5.00

 Mrs. James Harris
 5.00

 Miss Mary Thomas
 3.00

 Mrs. Sallie Hayes
 2.50

 H. E. Fenlon
 2.00

 Mrs. Frank McCoy
 1.00

 Mrs. Edmund Blanchard
 1.00

 Martha Johnson
 1.00
 Martha Johnson
Mrs. Florence Dale.
Mrs. Ella Gephart.
William Witmyer.
Hattie Hart.
Episcopal Church.
Evangelical, Lemont.
Methodist Church, Bellefonte.
Aaronsburg Union Service.
Mrs. Nettie Cook
A. C. Mingle.
J. D. Hunter. Martha Johnson. A. C. Mingle
J. D. Hunter
Dr. Reed
A. Alllison
Miss M. E. Kelley
Moward Church
Bellefonte Academy
Mrs. Crowford Mrs. Crawford.....

#### Total cash..... .\$258.09 Many Applications for 1918 Motor Licenses.

Harrisburg, December 19. - Receipts for 1918 motor vehicle registrations and licenses already amount to more than four times the total revenue derived from these sources during the entire year of 1907, according to a statement issued by the State Highway Department.

The automobile division of the State Highway Department, to date, has received \$269,548 for 1918 registrations and licenses; during the year 1907 these receipts amounted to \$59,604.91. ment is determined to enforce the automobile law against individuals usbe understood generally, as applications are coming in daily in increas-

ing numbers. J. Denny O'Neil, State Highway Commissioner, has already announced that there will be no extension of the use of 1917 tags, as they are beprompt filling of all applications, so but a few suggestions are offered:
that tardy applicants for proper registration cards and licenses need expect no leniency.

# Cigarettes.

A most extraordinary development of the war is the transformation of the character of the cigarette in the estimation of what seems to be about everybody. It is not so long ago that In the absence of clover hay, a small the cigarette was being denounced widely as a most deadly foe to health, and insidious menace to the morals of youth, the sure underminer of manhood's stability and worth, and even a stealthy handmaid of vice; a monster against which the rising generation was weepingly warned. Yet to- er hogs. For fattening, four to five day we are hearing a call from here, pounds concentrates daily per 100 there and everywhere for contribu- pounds liveweight. tions to a fund for cigarettes for the tlefield! then, held up unjustly to scorn and day. For pregnant ewes, all the contumely, to be discovered now, in roughage they will eat up to within our mighty stress, as a cheering a few weeks of lambing, then, one-friend and consoler?—Brownings's half to one pound concentrates per-Magazine.

### FARM NOTES.

-A flowering plant, according to scientists, abstracts from the soil 200 times its own weight in water during its life.

-We should not be too strong in our condemnation of weeds. They taught man his duty before he knew It is thought that in pulling out or digging out weeds it was accidentally discovered that loosening up the ground helps plants to grow. From this we have the evolution of cultivation. Even now it takes weeds to make some farmers cultivate their land.

-It is claimed that there are plenty of suitable horses in the United States to meet any demands that might be made for army purposes. This is probably true, but they are not available for army purposes at prices which the army contractors are willing to pay. If the Government wants army horses it will have to pay prices that will be an inducement for farmers to raise such horses.

-In the work of making the home attractive, the house yard will certainly need attention. The fences will probably need to be straightened and painted, and the walk to the house improved. The well water ought to be examined by an expert, because too often the drainage from the barnyard contaminates it, and typhoid fever is one of the things the farmer must watch for and avoid. If the well is unsanitary, a new one should be dug at another point.

-It is a good idea to plant a row of small cedars, to shut off the vegetable from the flower garden, and in summer to have several hedges of The grasses gave him much trouble, and made him long for soft-tanned moosehide moccasins, which could make his feet cling like a second pair of hands.

The grasses gave him much trouble, and took the river-trail back mossehide moccasins, which could make his feet cling like a second pair of hands.

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The grasses gave him much trouble, and took the river-trail back will age, and took the river-trail back w ly built porch. This may be made by merely widening one already existing, but it is best to have it made practic-

ally level with the ground, if possible. -Farmers throughout the country are being advised by the nation's Agricultural Department to keep sheep. This is based upon the indisputable fact of a world-wide depletion in wool and sheep. Oklahoma bankers last year interested farmers in different parts of the State in the sheep industry, and, from the information attainable, those who were interested by the propaganda realized handsomely from an industry largely new to Oklahoma. Sheep values in the State increased \$100,000 in a single year. Information from the State Agricultural Department is to the effect that there is a material increase in the number of farmers who are this year becoming interested in sheep-raising.

-In these days of high priced feeds and scarcity of farm products, comfort and warmth for the dairy cow means conservation of food, according to Professor Fred Rasmussen, head of the Dairy Husbandry department at The Pennsylvania State Col-

lege.
When milch cows are exposed to cold, inclement weather there is a decrease in the amount of milk produced. A dairy cow uses feed for maintenance, for milk production, for her own growth and for the growth of the foetus, if with calf.

Maintenance means the amount of feed needed to keep a cow without gain or loss in body weight under normal conditions. The tissues of heart, limbs and special glands of the cow, which perform certain functions. are constantly breaking down and must be rebuilt. When a cow walks, energy is used and tissues are broken down; both must be replaced by

feed. The normal body temperature of a cow is about 102 degrees F. The greater the difference between the body temperature of the cow and her surroundings, the greater is the amount of feed required to keep the body at a normal temperature. When cows are exposed to wet and cold at the same time, an increased demand is made on feed, as sufficient heat must be produced to evaporate the water. Not only is more feed used for their maintenance, but their discomfort disturbs their normal functions. It is not uncommon to have an average decrease of two or more pounds of milk per cow per day un-

der such circumstances. -At this season of the year farm animals are likely to be neglected, because farmers make the mistake of trying to keep them on pasture as That the State Highway depart- long as possible. At the first sign of loss of weight, or if the asture is poor, some feed should be given. Pasing 1917 tags on January 1 seems to ture will be worth more in the spring livestock can be maintained in better condition and probably cheaper

through the winter. No particular action, says F. L. Bentley of the animal husbandry department of The Pennsylvania State ing received from the manufacturers College, can be proposed for general in quantities large enough to insure use, because of varying conditions,

For horses-In general two pounds of feed per day per 100 pounds liveweight. For a horse doing no work, The statement also directs atten- all the hay it will eat and sufficient tion to the fact that, under the law, grain to keep it in good condition. For no municipality, city or borough, has a horse doing average work, one to the right to extend to car owners and one and one-half pounds of grain and M. A. Kirk—1 bushel potatoes, one-half bushel turnips, 1 lb. chocolate.

to operators the privilege of using old one to one and one-fourth pounds of tags or to operate motor vehicles on hay per day per 100 pounds liveweight. For a colt at weaning, two

quarts of oats per day and all the hay it will eat. For beef cattle-In general, two and one-half pounds feed per 100 pounds liveweight. For maintenance, all the roughage they will eat, a por-tion of which is clover or alfalfa hay. amount of cottonseed meal or linseed meal, one to one and one-fourth pounds per 1000 pounds liveweight. For hogs-In general, three to five

pounds concentrates per 100 pounds

liveweight, with larger rations for

younger and smaller rations for old-

For sheep-For fattening lambs on soldier boys in camp and on the bat- full feed one pound concentrates and Was the cigarette for years, one and one-half pounds roughage per