



MUTTON CHOPS.

If when a lamb is born the ewe is found to be short of milk, the secretion may be increased by feeding a hot mash of wheat bran, with a tablespoonful of linseed meal.

If the ewe has no milk, the lamb must have its first milk from some other ewe, if possible, to start the natural action of the lamb's bowels—then it can be nursed along on cow's milk until the ewe comes to her own.

LICE PREVENTION.

To keep chickens free from lice and diseases, wash the roosts with coal oil and whitewash the house inside and out every month.

EGG FOODS.

The majority of egg foods are composed of these elements that enter largely into the composition of the egg, and their success depends upon the fact that they supply material that is often overlooked by those who keep poultry.

SAVE MONEY WITH GOOD PLANTS.

The planter should always remember that it costs exactly the same in labor to cultivate and care for a poor plant as a good one.

FEEDING OLD HENS.

As long as the old hens will lay it is not wise to market them, but they must be closely watched, especially after they go into winter quarters.

BREEDING SOWS.

The Indiana Farmer has called attention to the experiences of good swine breeders to the fact that it is too frequently the case that breeding sows are fattened and disposed of from the herd before they do their best many times.

ever, to keep brood sows to too great an age. No safer rule can probably be given than the following. If the sow proves a first-class breeder and breeds regularly and is of a quiet disposition she should be kept until indicated by manifest themselves that her breeding powers are beginning to wane.

FEEDING TEAMS FOR HEAVY WORK.

Before taking a horse or team out for a hard drive, or for heavy work almost every one gives an extra feed.

No one feels like undertaking a job of heavy work or starting off on a race just after eating a hearty meal.

Probably an extra heavy feed has the same effect upon a horse.

How many of our readers know the practice of floggers, tie-men and turpentine operators when feeding teams in their camp?

The teams are fed but once a day. After the day's work is over the teams are fed all the grain and hay that they will eat during the night.

In the morning the feed troughs are found to be empty then more feed must be given the next night.

Fed in this way the teams eat all they want and then lie down to rest. In the morning they no doubt eat again before the teamsters come to take them out to work.

To those who have been accustomed to feeding liberally three times a day it would seem like cruelty to animals to only feed once a day.

But owners of large gangs of teams are sure to use the methods shown by experience to give the best results.

The fact that this method has been so generally adopted is strong presumptive evidence that it is the most satisfactory one that has been found.

BEAUTIFY YOUR LAWN.

In city or country there is nothing more delightful to look at than a nice, well-kept lawn.

Of course, it requires some attention and labor, for there are few things beautiful or useful in this world of ours, that does not cost in labor or money, but it will repay all the labor and attention its costs.

The lawn need not be an extensive park. If only a few feet in depth, and the width of the house, it can be made very attractive.

If space permits there should be a few shade trees and care should be used in their selection, transplanting and trimming.

In trimming the work should be done so as to give the tree a symmetrical appearance, and increase its leaf power.

The lawn should be well set in grass, and that, if closely cut, may be made to have the appearance and touch of velvet.

To give it this bright, green color, and velvety softness, all the dead grass must be carefully cleaned away after each cutting.

All visitors to Washington, D. C., are delighted by the beautiful lawns around the government buildings, and in the smaller parks of the city.

This beautiful appearance is caused by the fact that government gardeners pay as much attention to the grass as to the flowers.

Flowers should not be neglected in this lawn for your home, but should be a feature.

Nearly every woman has her choice of flowers, as she has of colors for her gowns, so the choice and variety of the flowers must be left to the individual taste.

The flowers can be put in the garden, or in the selection you can have flowers in bloom from very early in the spring until heavy frost comes in the autumn.

A vase of flowers in the family room, in the parlor, or in the dining room adds a wondrous beauty and life to each of the rooms.

The farmer's wife and daughters are just as much entitled to have things beautiful about them as are the wives and daughters of those who live in the city, and what is more, they will enjoy them just as much.

JAPS' LITTLE BULLETS.

WOUNDS ONCE CONSIDERED MORTAL HEAL RAPIDLY.

Russian Injured Bless the Little Bullets of Japanese—Astonishing Recoveries from the Effect of Gunshot Wounds in the Manchurian Campaign.

The St. Petersburg correspondent of the London Telegraph gives some astonishing accounts of the effect of the Japanese bullets as shown by the condition of the Russian wounded.

The Japanese have merited well of their enemies, he says, for their humanity in dealing death on the battle field. Their bullets, say the Russian surgeons, are, if not precisely harmless, at least the next best thing to that—they form the mildest kind of missile that has ever yet been hurled from a rifle.

One of the consequences is that a number of wounds which were formerly mortal are now healed and forgotten in a few days.

Another is that the number of Russians who quit the hospital for the battlefield is greater than was ever witnessed in any war before.

Blessings on the little Japs for their tiny little bullets say the Cossacks and Cossackians.

"In the sanitary train we have asounding cases of wounds healed," writes a surgeon; "the character of the hurt surprises us, and as for the rapidity with which the soldier recovers, well, it is hard to ask any one to believe it who has not actually seen it."

"Wounds caused by bullets which enter the chest and go out through the back are of frequent occurrence. The patients recover rapidly. Take for instance, Private Kurtoff, of the Third East Siberian Rifles. He was shot a Wafangkow on June 15. The bullets entered his lungs. For less than ten days blood was detected in his saliva, but soon all symptoms had gone, the wounds were cicatrized, and the brave warrior is himself once more and back on the field as active as ever.

Private Kules had a hole made in his liver, but he, too, has already begun to forget that he ever had a wound there. On the same battle field a private of the Thirty-fourth East Siberian Regiment named Bulgakov received a mild Japanese bullet, which passed through one of his lungs and his diaphragm, injured his liver and went out at the spinal column. He was picked up, cared for and cured, and now he is on his way to Russia to take a rest.

"Vilkovitch is the name of a soldier of the Third East Siberian Regiment who has had a wonderful experience to look back upon. His bullet found its billet when he was lying behind the trenchments at Wafangkow, on June 15. It cut its way through his shoulderblade, passed through his lungs, penetrated the diaphragm and the abdomen, damaged the intestines and went out. The soldier was a fortnight under treatment and is now on the war path once more."

A medical investigator called upon a captain who had been in the thick of the fight and had lost all his young officers, non-commissioned officers and 140 privates, between May 31 and July 15, and asked him for information.

"I am lost in wonder," he remarked to the captain, "at the miraculous way in which our fellows rise from the dead, as it were. They recover from wounds which are officially mortal. Now, I want you to tell me, are these exceptional cases that I have been studying, or have you anything like them?"

"The Japs fire accurately," was the answer; they often hit our men in the head, but when the bullets pass clean through, many of the men get well."

"Curious. Well, and how do they fare when the bullet strikes them in the abdomen? You know a hurt in the peritoneum almost infallibly brings on peritonitis and death. And yet we are transporting men who were wounded in that very region and are now hale and hearty."

"I suppose that means only that they were wounded while they had been long fasting. If a man gets a bullet in the peritoneum on a full stomach he will probably not live to enjoy many more meals. Anyhow, I can tell you that whoever gets one of our bullets either in the abdomen or the head won't worry much in this vale of tears."

"How do you account for the difference in the results?"

"I attribute it to their funny bullets, which have a different mantle from ours. Theirs is more compact. But if you take it and rub it ever so little on a stone, then it's deadly. But besides the quality of the casing there is the size of the bullet itself. Compared with ours it is tiny, and its velocity is considerably greater. Our magazine rifle (1891 model) takes a bullet of three lines, and imparts to it an initial velocity of 6200 metres; whereas the Jap rifle (model 1897) has a 2.5-line bullet with an initial velocity of 725 metres. The Japanese bullet only penetrates the tissue, but does not tear it, just as a bullet fired from a rifle may make a hole in a window pane without shattering the glass. When passing through the abdomen it inflicts the minimum of damage, its chief effect being to expand the muscles of the peritoneum, which quickly contract, closing the orifice and thus saving the injured man from peritonitis and death."

On American railroads annually 675,000,000 passengers are carried 21,500,000,000 miles.

COMMERCIAL REVIEW.

R. G. Dun & Co. says: "With the crops almost beyond danger, prices of securities at the highest point since May, 1903, and idle machinery resuming at many factories and mills that have been closed for months, the business outlook grows steadily brighter. By far the best feature of the situation is the confidence manifested by an increased disposition to provide for future requirements. This is by no means general but it is noticed at pig iron furnaces, woolen mills and among dealers at widely separated points, particularly those located in the agricultural sections."

"Mercantile collections are also more prompt, and railway earnings for the month of September were 3.8 per cent larger than in the same month last year. Despatches from the leading cities are almost unanimous in telling of improved conditions."

"Failures this week in the United States are 222, against 223 last week, 225 the preceding week and 239 the corresponding week last year. Failures in Canada number 25 against 28 last week, 30 in the preceding week and 17 last year."

Bradstreet's says: "Wheat, including flour, exports for the week ending October 6 aggregate 1,105,528 bushels against 1,182,293 last week, 2,378,722 this week last year, 5,645,779 in 1902 and 4,710,898 in 1901. From July 1 to date the exports aggregate 18,548,711 bushels against 42,670,848 last year, 71,526,492 in 1902 and 85,042,752 in 1901. Corn exports for the week aggregate 652,811 bushels against 700, 802 last week, 1,101,118 a year ago, 180,358 in 1902 and 678,249 in 1901. From July 1 to date the exports of corn aggregate 8,190,342 bushels against 13,830,249 in 1903, 1,313,508 in 1902 and 12,510,832 in 1901."

WHEAT—Dull; year, 5 1/4 bid; January, 50 1/2; receipts, 2,927 bushels; Southern white corn, 55 1/2; Southern yellow corn, 60 1/2.

CORN—Dull; year, 5 1/4 bid; January, 50 1/2; receipts, 2,927 bushels; Southern white corn, 55 1/2; Southern yellow corn, 60 1/2.

OATS—Dull; No. 2 white, 34 asked; No. 2 mixed, 33 sales; receipts, 7,782 bushels.

RYE—Firm; No. 2 Western uptown, 84 bid; receipts, 2,313 bushels.

BUTTER—Firm; fancy imitation, 17 1/2; fancy creamery, 21 1/2; fancy lard, 14 1/2; store packed, 12 1/2.

EGGS—Steady and unchanged, 12 1/2.

CHEESE—Firm; large, 10 1/2; 10 1/2; medium, 10 1/4; small, 11 1/4.

New York—FLOUR—Receipts, 25,775 barrels; exports, 8,002 barrels.

RYE FLOUR—Firm; fair to good, 4.40@4.60; choice to fancy, 4.65@4.85.

FEED—Irregular; spring bran, 19.60; middlings, 20.50.

HOPS—Firm; State, common to choice, 1904, 29@37; 1903, 27@32.

LARD—Firm; Western steamed, 8.00; September closed 8.00 nominal; refined, firm.

POULTRY—Alive, slow; Western chickens, 12; Western, 12 1/2; turkeys, 12; dressed, firm; Western chickens, 12 1/2; turkeys, 12 1/2.

BUTTER—Firm; receipts, 5,530; official price creamery common to extra, 13 1/2@21.

CHEESE—Firm; receipts, 5,634; State full cream small colored fancy, 10 1/4; good to prime, 9 1/4@10; poor to fair, 7 1/4@7 1/2; small white fancy, 10 1/4; do good to prime, 9 1/4@10.

EGGS—Dull, unchanged; receipts, 5,912.

POTATOES—Steady; Long Island, 1.50@1.87; Jersey and Southern, 1.40@1.65; Jersey sweets, 1.00@2.00.

PEANUTS—Weak; fancy hand-picked, 6@6 1/4; other domestic, 3@6 1/2.

CABBAGES—Steady; per hundred, 2.00@3.00; per barrel, 50@75.

Live Stock.

Chicago.—Cattle—Good to prime steers, 5.50@6.40; poor to medium, 3.50@5.25; stockers and feeders, 2.25@4.25; cows, 1.35@4.35; heifers, 1.75@4.50; canners, 1.35@2.25; bulls, 2.00@4.00; calves, 3.75@7.00; Texas-fed steers, 3.00@5.00; Western steers, 3.00@4.80.

HOGS—Mixed and butchers, 5.60@6.10; good to choice heavy, 5.90@6.10; rough heavy, 5.40@5.75; light, 5.50@6.00; bulk of sales, 10,000.

SHEEP—Receipts, 10,000; market steady. Good to choice wethers, 3.75@4.50; fair to choice mixed, 3.25@3.75; native lambs, 2.25@3.00.

PENNSYLVANIA R. R.

Philad. & Erie R. R. Division and Northern Central Ry.

Time Table in Effect May 29, 1904.

TRAINS LEAVE MONTANDON, EASTWARD.

7:58 A. M.—Train 64. Week days for Sunbury, Harrisburg, arriving at Philadelphia, 11:48 a. m.

9:22 A. M.—Train 30. Daily for Sunbury, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia, 11:48 a. m.

1:21 P. M.—Train 12. Week days for Sunbury, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 6:23 p. m.

4:45 P. M.—Train 22. Week days for Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 6:23 p. m.

8:10 P. M.—Train 6. Daily for Sunbury, Harrisburg, and all intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 10:47 p. m.

10:00 A. M.—Train 81. Daily for Lock Haven and intermediate stations, and week days for Tyrone, Clearfield, Philipsburg, Pottsville and the West, with through cars to Tyrone.

1:31 P. M.—Train 61. Week days for Kane, Tyrone, Clearfield, Philipsburg, Pottsville, Clearfield, Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 6:23 p. m.

5:36 P. M.—Train 1. Week days for Renovo, Elmira and intermediate stations.

10:07 P. M.—Train 67. Week days for Williamsport and intermediate stations, through for Port Jervis and Passenger Coach for Philadelphia.

9:10 P. M.—Train 92. Sunday only, for Williamsport and intermediate stations.

BELLEFONTE CENTRAL RAILROAD. Week Days.

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Spring Mills Hotel

PHILIP DRUMM, Prop. First-class accommodations at all times for both men and women. Free bus to and from all trains. Excellent livery attached. Table board first-class. The best liquors and wines at the bar.

Centre Hall Hotel. CENTRE HALL, PA. JAMES W. BUNKLE, Prop. Newly equipped. Bar and table supplied with the best. Summer boarders given special attention. Healthy locality. Beautiful scenery. Within three miles of Penns. Park, a most beautiful subterranean cavern; entrance by a boat well located for hunting and fishing. Heated throughout. Free carriage to all trains.

Old Fort Hotel. ISAAC SHAWVER, Proprietor. Location: One mile South of Centre Hall. Accommodations first-class. Good bar. Parties wishing to enjoy an evening given special attention. Meals for such occasions prepared on short notice. Always prepared for the transient trade. RATES: \$1.00 PER DAY.

Penn's Valley Banking Company. CENTRE HALL, PA. W. B. MINGLE, Cashier. Receives Deposits. Discounts Notes. Hotel Haag. BELLEFONTE, PA. F. A. NEWCOMER, Prop. Heated throughout. Fine Stabling. Special preparations for Jurors, Witnesses and any persons coming to town on special occasions. Regular boarders well cared for.

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DAVID F. FORTNEY, W. HARRISON WALKER, FORTNEY & WALKER. ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW. BELLEFONTE, PA. Office North of Court House.

CLEMENT DALE. ATTORNEY-AT-LAW. BELLEFONTE, PA. Office N. W. corner Diamond, two doors from First National Bank.

W. G. RUNKLE. ATTORNEY-AT-LAW. BELLEFONTE, PA. All kinds of legal business attended to promptly. Special attention given to collections. Office, 24 door Crider's Exchange.

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N. B. SPANGLER. ATTORNEY-AT-LAW. BELLEFONTE, PA. Practices in all the courts. Consultation in English and German. Office, Crider's Exchange Building.

Lewisburg and Tyrone Railroad. WESTWARD. Week Days. Table with columns: STATIONS, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12.

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