

HIS ONE WEAK SPOT.

Prominent Minnesota Merchant Cured to Stay Cured by Doan's Kidney Pills.

O. C. Hayden, of O. C. Hayden & Co., dry goods merchants, of Albert Lea, Minn., says: "I was so lame that I could hardly walk."



There was an unaccountable weakness of the back, and constant pain and aching. I could find no rest and was very uncomfortable at night. As my health was good in every other way I could not understand this trouble. It was just as if all the strength had gone from my back. After suffering for some time I began using Doan's Kidney Pills. The remedy acted at once upon the kidneys, and when normal action was restored, the trouble with my back disappeared. I have not had any return of it."

For sale by all dealers. 50 cents a box. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

Collins Imported, Duty Free.

Some time between 1888 and 1892, during the tariff campaigns that were then waged, the democrats hired Faneuil hall the day preceding election for the purpose of holding a noon rally. The late Mayor Collins of Boston was called on to preside. On taking the chair he made the following short speech:

"Fellow Democrats, I have been chosen moderator of this Boston town meeting. I am an imported article, duty free, and there are a great many of you who are just the same," referring to the crowd which occupied the main body of the hall. Then a mighty cheer rent the air.

There are more U. S. A. R. I. B. - 18 see in this country than all other diseases put together, and until the last few years was supposed to be incurable. For a great many years doctors pronounced it a local disease and prescribed local remedies, and by constantly failing to cure with local treatment, pronounced it incurable. Science has proven Catarrh to be a constitutional disease and therefore requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, is the only constitutional cure on the market. It is taken internally in doses from 10 drops to a teaspoonful. It acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. They offer one hundred dollars for any case it fails to cure. Send for circulars and testimonials. Address F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c. Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

WAS CASE OF POT AND KETTLE

Fat Man and Barber Asked Each Other Hard Questions.

The middle-aged, fat man, after the barber finished cutting his hair, unrolled his beard, and lo, it touched the floor. It was over five feet long.

The barber, as he shampooed the beard, said:

"You pin this spinach up with hairpins into a mass six inches square. I know a man with a nine-foot beard who wears it in a bag. About five inches shows from his chin, and then the beard vanishes under his collar as an underground river vanishes under a rock."

"Why are there so many men who desire to have beards of unusual length? Men are often valier than women when it comes to the matter of a long beard. I know some twenty men who have tried to raise long beards for years, but only three of them have succeeded."

"The average man can raise a one-foot beard, but not more than two or three men in a hundred can raise a nine or a ten foot one."

"Right you are," said the other, regarding his own river of hair complacently.

"But what I say is," complained the barber, "what good are these long, nasty messes of coarse spinach after they are grown?"

"What good," said the middle-aged man, "is that bristly, mid-colored toothbrush that grows out of your upper lip?"

George W. Beavers, who pleaded guilty to an indictment charging him with conspiracy to defraud the government, was taken to the penitentiary at Moundsville, W. Va., for a two-year term.

FOOD AND STUDY

A College Man's Experience.

"All through my high school course and first year in college," writes an ambitious young man, "I struggled with my studies on a diet of greasy, pasty foods, being especially fond of cakes and fried things. My system got into a state of general disorder and it was difficult for me to apply myself to school work with any degree of satisfaction. I tried different medicines and food preparations but did not seem able to correct the difficulty."

"Then my attention was called to Grape-Nuts and I sampled it. I had to do something, so I just buckled down to a rigid observance of the directions on the package, and in less than no time began to feel better. In a few weeks my strength was restored, my weight had increased, I had a clearer head and felt better in every particular. My work was simply sport to what it was formerly."

"My sister's health was badly run down and she had become so nervous that she could not attend to her music. She went on Grape-Nuts and had the same remarkable experience that I had. Then my brother, Frank, who is in the Postoffice Department at Washington city and had been trying to do brain work on greasy foods, cakes and all that, joined the Grape-Nuts army. I showed him what it was and could do and from a broken-down condition he has developed into a hearty and efficient man."

"Besides these I could give account of numbers of my fellow-students who have made visible improvement mentally and physically by the use of this food." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

There's a reason. Read the little book, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs

FARM AND GARDEN



CORN AND COB MEAL FOR CATTLE.

Pure corn meal is a heavy concentrated feed, which usually passes through the digestive tract of the animal without having all of its nutriment abstracted from it. Usually it is much better to dilute this heavy meal with some other material of lower feeding value. Through thus increasing its volume, or diluting it, it is possible that the juices of the stomach act more freely and completely upon the food material of the meal.

Whether this explanation be the correct one or not, it is certainly a fact, that experiments have shown that the cob of corn when ground with the grain growing on the cob, in some way added to the usefulness of the material. As evidence on this point we have the experiments conducted with fattening steers by Shelton at the Kansas Agricultural College. There were two experiments. In each of these one lot of steers received oat straw, orchard grass, hay and clover for roughage. One of the two lots received corn meal as the concentrated food, while the other lot was fed corn and cob meal. The steers in each bunch were of the same quality, the feed and care were alike excepting the grain foods, which were as noted; likewise the quantity of grain food received by each lot for the period was the same.

In both cases the steers getting corn and cob meal made a little better daily gain than the steers getting pure corn meal, and the total gains for the lots were about the same. Shelton concludes, as a result of these trials, that a pound of corn and cob meal for steer feeding purposes is equal to a pound of pure corn meal. Corn and cob meal as a feed for fattening hogs has been tested at three of the agricultural colleges—viz.: New Hampshire, Missouri, and Kansas. At the first two, corn and cob meal while in the Missouri trial, the corn meal was the more valuable.

For the present, and until we have more experiments to guide us, we may hold to the statement made by Shelton, above referred to, that a pound of corn and cob meal goes so far in feeding as a pound of pure corn meal.—W. A. Henry in Indiana Farmer.

THE TEETHING OF CATTLE.

G. H. E. Mansville, N. Y.: Will Dr. Smead tell how the age of young cattle may be told by looking at their teeth? A young cow, which I purchased this fall, is said by her former owner to be only three years old, but she has eight wide front teeth the corner ones not quite so long perhaps as the others.

The incisors of cattle are eight in number when the animal is one year of age. Soon after that, in growthy breeds or early maturing breeds, the centre pair begin to get very loose (please note that at all times these teeth are mobile—loose); but these centre ones become more so than the others, and at any time from fourteen to twenty months of age they are pushed out and replaced by permanent ones. Soon after two years of age it is the same with the next pair, and by the time the animal is three years of age it has six fully developed teeth, as a rule, with the fourth pair loosening. Now, if your heifer was three years old in February or March it would be nothing strange at all for the fourth pair to have shed and to have been replaced by the last pair. You and others must always keep in mind that all animals do not shed their teeth alike. No one can for a positive certainty tell the age of horses, cattle or sheep by the teeth. Their shedding is in general as stated, subject to variations.—C. D. Smead, V. S., in Tribune Farmer.

WITH ALFALFA HAY AND SILAGE.

Pretty soon here in the central States, when we get to growing enough alfalfa to balance the cow ration of silage, dairymen will find that they have very much reduced the cost of producing milk, cream, and butter, although butter and cream and milk will continue selling at good prices. Where enough alfalfa is now grown to balance with silage cow owners are feeding its advantage greatly. The day for this is not distant generally in this and the other central states. The great value of this plant is well testified by those who grow enough alfalfa to feed with their corn silage. With these things assured, we are near the time when silos and alfalfa fields will increase rapidly, for this balanced ration of both high protein and carbohydrates has been found equally fine in feeding growing young beef cattle as well. In the cause of a very few years both the silos and alfalfa fields will be quadrupled, for the combination of these two is rapidly coming to be known as essential in the most economic growth and production of beef cattle and dairy products.—Indiana Farmer.

CEMENT FLOORS.

I have superintended putting down something like 200,000 square feet of concrete floors and walks in the past year. My advice is to do the excavating as nearly uniform as convenient; cover the surface with ashes or

sand to an even grade, making gutters as wanted, and for cattle to use five inches of good clean grout, one of cement to five of gravel and sand or crushed stone and sand. Be sure to have enough sand to fill all vacancies between the coarser material. Commence at one side and tamp till water shows on top. Great care must be used in mixing and wetting. Mix hot stuff, one of cement to three parts of sharp sand, and tamp one-half inch on top of grout as fast as grout is put in, so that they may both set together in one solid block. Finish with a wooden float; should the surface be too smooth, brush lightly with a stiff broom.—Correspondent in Country Gentleman.

PAINTING FARM BUILDINGS.

Farmers should use more paint on their buildings. It is the best economy to do so. Even at the highest retail price of materials it pays handsomely to keep the buildings well painted. Everybody will acknowledge that a set of farm buildings well painted are a great deal more attractive than are those that are unpainted. But this is far from being the whole benefit to be received. The building in most of its parts is greatly preserved if kept well painted. The farmer can do all of this work himself during slack times of regular farm work, so that he need not feel it to be such a very heavy expense, especially when he comes to consider the fact from an economical point of view, which is the right way to look at it. The fact is, the farmer cannot afford to neglect the use of paint on his buildings or on his implements either.—F. H. D. in the American Cultivator.

FILIPINO SCHOOL KIDS.

An American Teacher Doesn't Fancy Old Spanish Custom.

Raymond Shidler, an Anthony boy, now teaching school on the island of Bohol, in the Philippine group, writes interestingly of things in that country. Here are some exceptions from his last letter:

"This has been a very hard year in Bohol. Previous to the beginning of the rainy season it has been dry for six months. That is a long time in the Philippines, and as they are not provident enough to pay up, their supply of rice ran out. Many families are living on tree pith; they chop down a certain tree, split it, dig out the pith and dry it, then pound it into a powder, from which they make bread."

"I am continually amused at the small amount of clothing necessary to constitute a dress. It is said that in the Philippines a white handkerchief and three yards of string will make three suits of clothing. Well, it certainly will make three suits of g-strings, and you can see plenty of them and more. The women, though, always wear a skirt, at least."

"I now have 350 pupils in my central school. I am using seven of my advanced pupils as aids (aids), or aspirants. An aspirant is a pupil who wishes to become a teacher, and teaches for nothing, for the privilege of entering my teachers' class. After Christmas two or three of the best of these aspirants will be appointed as teachers at a salary of about \$3 per month. In addition to my seven aspirants, I have my head teacher. I spent my time in the morning going from one class to another and teaching a few minutes; in this way my teachers learn their work."

"When I come into school in the morning the pupils rise en masse with a 'good morning.' You can imagine how that would sound from a room of 150 pupils. That is the old Spanish custom. I will break it up."

"When I go downtown I am saluted on the street by about a thousand kids with the time of day."—Kansas City Jour.

Some Uses of Water.

A strip of flannel or a soft napkin, folded lengthwise and dipped in hot water and wrung out, and then applied around the neck of a child that has the croup, will surely bring relief in a few minutes. A proper towel folded several times, and dipped in hot water, and quickly wrung and applied over the site of toothache or neuralgia, will generally afford prompt relief. This treatment for colic has been found to work like magic. Nothing so promptly cuts short a congestion of the lungs, sore throat or rheumatism as hot water, when applied early in the case and thoroughly.

Hot water taken freely half an hour before bedtime is an excellent cathartic in the case of constipation, while it has a soothing effect upon the stomach and bowels. This treatment, continued a few months, with the addition of a cupful of hot water slowly sipped half an hour before each meal, with proper attention to the diet, will cure most cases of dyspepsia. Ordinary headaches almost always yield to the simultaneous application of hot water to the feet and back of the neck.—Bulletin of Pharmacy.

The golden-crowned wren is the smallest of all European birds.

RAISING GAME CHICKENS

SECRET HANDED DOWN BY GENERATION OF BREEDERS.

Differs From the Poultry Business as it Involves a Number of Finer Points Which Are Known Only to a Few—Training the Birds.

The raising of game chickens for the poultry show and for the pit are two distinctly different industries, declares the New York Sun. The former requires only a good knowledge of poultry breeding, while the latter involves as well a number of finer points which are known only to a few who have been long and closely connected with the work.

These secrets have in many cases been handed down from generation to generation, carefully guarded. Every breeder of game chickens in the South feels that the success of his birds is largely dependent upon these secrets, and they are without doubt, largely responsible for the success of birds raised by Southern breeders. A few facts concerning game birds and their raising for the pit, secured from a Virginia planter, will be of general interest.

This gentleman says his ancestors brought their original stock of game chickens to this country, and their descendants have been raising them ever since. He is confident that this particular strain of birds can hold their own with the best of the country affords. This is not all idle talk, for his birds have won fights in the principle cities of the country.

First of all, the birds have been raised only for fighting purposes, and then year after year of careful breeding and selection has developed qualities which could be secured in no other way. Birds are raised only from winners and sisters of winners.

The chickens are kept together from the time they are hatched in the spring until the young cockerels, or stags, begin to manifest fighting propensities. That comes in the fall.

They are then separated, and each stag is placed on a walk. That means that a farmer or negro is paid to take the cock and keep him on his farm with not more than six hens in contact with any other cock for a year.

One might think the bird should be fighting all that time to develop his mettle, but careful study has shown that this is not the case. During the year the bird sees no other cocks; he is absolutely king of the little realm in which he rules, and he realizes it.

He grows in stature, dignity and courage. In a few months nothing can encroach on his territory without a challenge, and stubborn fight, be it cow, horse, mule, dog or man.

At the end of the year these cocks, sometimes spread over a territory twenty miles in circumference, are gathered in and cooped up, preparatory to testing. The fancier holds little mains for his own and his friends' amusement, and in this way finds out what qualities the cocks possess. A fight means death to one bird, and in consequence there is a thinning out.

Sometimes when two birds of exceptional worth are put together they are separated after they have demonstrated their good qualities, because they are too valuable to be sacrificed. The best birds are then shipped to various parts of the country to take part in big fights.

A main, or cockfight, is an interesting affair. A couple of men, for instance, fight twenty birds for a purse of \$200, \$300 or \$500, with \$20 or \$50 on each fight. If one man wins eleven fights, he gets the purse, plus the amount on each fight he wins, and the loser gets the money for the fights he wins. This helps him to pay expenses.

Large sums of money are also put up on the result of the main, or on each separate fight, by the company assemble. Sometimes the fanciers' friends come with him and back his birds to their last cent, but generally the money is placed by men on birds they fancy, and which their educated judgment tells them will win.

The preparation of a game cock for the pit, usually a ring filled with tan bark to prevent the birds from injuring themselves when they fall, is nearly as elaborate as that of a prizefighter. First, the cock's natural spurs are cut down to a short stump, perhaps half an inch long, chamois strips are wound around this and about the leg, and over this the gaff, or steel spur is fitted and tied on securely.

Next, the wings and tail are cropped short, the former for the purpose of making them hit harder, and the latter probably because it makes the bird look fierce. The hackle feathers are then cropped and the soft, downy feathers of the breast are cut close to keep the bird cool.

The cocks are held together for a minute, and then dropped on the bark, and in a few minutes there is a burr of feathers. The fight may last five seconds or an hour, but twenty minutes is a good average.

When the birds get hung together, they are separated for a moment, and the owners blow down their throats to revive them, but the rest is of short duration, and the cocks are set at it again.

In many cases, the training of birds is elaborate. The birds are dieted and exercised to toughen them for the contest. Two birds are often put together, rigged out with muffs or miniature boxing gloves for this purpose. They are exercised by tossing them up and down on a padded table.

A bird that is not "dead game" and will not "stand steel" has its throat

cut as soon as its owner find it out, and the same disposition is made of the cock that uses its bill and not its feet, when fighting.

PATRIOTISM AND CITIZENSHIP.

Lessons From Travels and Extravagance Which Should be Better Utilized.

Two hundred thousand Americans will visit Europe this year. They will spend on an average \$1,000 each. That means \$200,000,000. That explains the act that, while this country has a large foreign balance of trade in its favor, somehow the gold reserve doesn't increase correspondingly. We do not complain that Americans go abroad. There is a great deal of education to the thoughtful man or woman in travels. To the thoughtful American who goes abroad it is a term in the school of patriotism, for such a one invariably returns a better American than when he went away for he does not fail to see that vast advantages which our country possesses over every other land on earth, and he realizes why a million people annually drift away from their native homes in Great Britain and on the continent to come to our country.

And this impels the thought that this difference between our own and every other land should be more carefully taught in our schools. The difference between the principals that govern should be impressed upon the mind of every child, for that will kindle patriotism in the hearts of the people, and patriotism is the only real salvation of a nation.

Another thought should follow—that is, that while 200,000 Americans are able to go abroad, there are several millions left at home who are not prospering and against whom the door of opportunity seems closed. There are a thousand missionary organizations in the world, but how many societies are working to move the surplus population in some sections out where they can find employment and make homes? What would not the \$200,000,000 carried abroad this year, mostly by pleasure-seekers, accomplish if used to make homes for the very poor of the land for those who have lost hope? The list of crimes and suicides published every morning in the daily papers are convincing proof that all the people of this country are not doing all they can to make our country great and its people better.

The chief place for work is in the schools. If every child could go out from the school with the belief that ours is the very best government in the world, and if their brains and hands could have received the needed training to equip them for useful work, there would be less crimes, more happiness, and with the happiness more patriotism than there is now.

The strength of our country rests in the quality of the citizenship of the people. There should be a concerted effort to exalt that citizenship.—Goodwin's Salt Lake Weekly.

A Misunderstood Chinese Custom.

The kowtow (pronounced ker-toe, and meaning literally to bow the head) is used as a form of thanks, and is not a manner of greeting. The actors kowtow to their majesties at the beginning and end of each performance at the theatre, first to thank for the honor they are to receive in being allowed to act before them, and at the end to thank for the privileges granted.

The officials "bow the head" to thank for an audience or any favor or gift they have received or are to receive from their majesties, says the Century Magazine. The kowtow is not only made by people at the palace and at imperial audiences; it is sometimes used by equals to each other as a proper manner of thanking for some great favor.

To make the kowtow the person kneels three times and each time bows his head three times, touching the ground with it. The kowtow could not be made by a foreigner without looking most awkward and appearing most servile, but the Chinese do it with dignity, and it is neither degrading nor ungraceful. It is a time-honored manner of giving thanks, a Chinese tradition surviving from a time when the courtiers were perhaps like slaves, but at present it does not imply any slave-like inferiority on the part of him who performs it.—New York Evening World.

Mystery of Lost Kerchiefs.

"Obviously there is a vast difference between the lost and found columns of the handkerchief market," said the woman shopper. "Everybody loses handkerchiefs, but who finds them?"

"I lose a handkerchief every time I go down town," is the familiar plaint of women, but who ever heard of one saying, "I find a handkerchief every time I go down town." Nobody says it, because nobody does such a thing, and somewhere about town many yards of linen and lace do up in handkerchief form are blown about daily, seeking an owner. Eventually they are picked up by the street sweeper, but by that time they are so tattered and soiled that he can scarcely recognize them as handkerchiefs. Anyway, not being a philosopher, he would not stop to wonder how they happened to be there. It would be interesting, however, if he or somebody else would figure out why, in view of the many handkerchiefs that are lost, so few are found.—New York Press.

ATTORNEYS.

D. F. FORTNEY ATTORNEY-AT-LAW BELLEFONTE, PA. Office North of Court House.

W. HARRISON WALKER ATTORNEY-AT-LAW BELLEFONTE, PA. No. 19 W. High Street. All professional business promptly attended to.

G. D. GETTIG JNO. J. BOWER W. D. ZERBY ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW EAGLE BLOCK BELLEFONTE, PA. Successors to O'NEIL, BOWER & O'NEIL Consultation in English and German.

CLEMENT DALE ATTORNEY-AT-LAW BELLEFONTE, PA. Office N. W. corner Diamond, two doors from First National Bank. Jy20

W. G. RUNKLE ATTORNEY-AT-LAW BELLEFONTE, PA. All kinds of legal business attended to promptly. Special attention given to collections. Office, 26 Soor Crider's Exchange. Jy20

N. B. SPANGLER ATTORNEY-AT-LAW BELLEFONTE, PA. Practices in all the courts. Consultation in English and German. Office, Crider's Exchange Building. Jy20

Old Fort Hotel EDWARD ROYER, 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.

The National Hotel MILLHEIM, PA. I. A. SHAWVER, Prop. First class accommodations for the traveler. Good table board and sleeping apartments. The choicest liquors at the bar. Stable accommodations for horses is the best to be had. Bus to and from all trains on the Lewisburg and Tyrone Railroad, at Coburn.

LIVERY Special Effort made to Accommodate Commercial Travelers.... D. A. BOOZER Centre Hall, Pa. Penn'a R. R.

Penn's Valley Banking Company CENTRE HALL, PA. W. B. MINGLE, Cashier. Receives Deposits... Discounts Notes...

MARBLE AND GRANITE MONUMENTS. H. G. STROHMEIER, CENTRE HALL, PA. Manufacturer of and Dealer in HIGH GRADE... MONUMENTAL WORK In all kinds of Marble and Granite. Don't fail to get my price.

LADIES DR. LA FRANGO'S COMPOUND. Safe, Quick, Reliable Regulator. Superior to other remedies sold at high prices. Cures guaranteed. Sufferers send by mail \$3.00 for 100 boxes. Price, 25 Cents. Druggists or by mail. Testimonials & booklet free. Dr. LaFranco, Philadelphia, Pa.

...LEE'S... NEW LIFE TEA ALWAYS CURES CONSTIPATION, INDIGESTION, SICK HEADACHE. And imparts new life to the whole system. At all druggists and dealers. See, or sent by mail, if your dealer will not supply you. Address, John D. Lingham, Holley, N. Y.