

FARM BREVITIES. Long and hard pulling makes wind-

broken horses.

If a sow breeds well and is a good mother, keep her until she is old. Early and thorough training makes gentle, safe and tractable horses. The early hatched chick is always

the largest and strongest. The chickens that eat the most grit are usually in the best condi-

Do not compel the young chickens to take to the roots until well feath-Ventilation is best afforded the fowl-

house at the top or through openings near the eaves. One great source of infertile eggs

is due to the fact that too many females are yarded with one cock. Average eggs weigh about eight to the pound. One dozen eggs thus

weigh one and one-half pounds.

Where the proper separation can not be secured and assured, the procuring of manly varieties cannot be too strongly guarded against. Cow peas sown in mid-summer, af-

ter orchards have been cultivated, and turned under are a good fertilyard manure. Wood ashes is an excellent fertil-

izer for young fruit trees. It contains large per cent. of potash, which is the essential plant food most largely used by fruit. In selecting eggs for hatching, take

those of uniform size and thickness of shell. Reject the dirty, mottled profit could not be obtained from eggs and those with thin shells. Do the keeping of sheep. There are in not set small eggs nor eggs more than thirty days old.

It is best to buy seed corn in the shaped grains from the ends of the up. The western farmer does not A perfect stand materially lessens the cost of production.

production of eggs and meat, and the on and do big things. Do you not greater the reputation of the breed know that in the animal as well as in that direction the greater will be the vegetable world, rapid growth the demand for the breed.

either shallow flat boxes, pans or to grow .- Andrew Elliott. flower pots having drainage and filled with reasonably rich loam and placed in either kitchen window or hotbed in February or March. Sow the seed rather thickly and when the soil has been made quite moist, sift light soil has ceased to pass into the gizzard or sand over; firm well, and cover of the bird. If the contents of the lightly with one thickness of paper or cloth to exclude light and keep the should be kept from food for some soil moist. The temperature should be moderate. Ten or twelve days after sowing, the seeds begin to sprout will tend to loosen the grain and and care must be exercised that the soil does not dry out, nor be exposed to direct rays of the sun, for in this way they are easily destroyed. clover, which have packed at the point The paper or cloth must be gradually raised, that the young plants may the crop. One poultry raiser in cases become accustomed to the light and of this kind pours sweet oil down the

When an inch or less in height, transplant into 4-inch deep cigar or other boxes or to a hotbed containing rather rich earth, as upon their strong sturdy growth depends in a great measure the success of the full grown plants. Set about 1/2 or 3/4 inch apart. Keep well watered though not too wet, and shade lightly if the weather is too bright for two or three days. If growth becomes too rank, before time for transplanting to the open ground, the tops should be sheared nearly to the heart leaves. In fact this is a good policy to follow in transplanting most plants where the roots are disturbed to any extent by being uprooted from the nurserybed. It forms an equilibrium between the tops and roots which permits both to repair before either can overload the other with work .- Michigan Farmer.

GUINEAS.

The Guinea is said to be a native of western Africa and is a very active bird of a rather wild nature. The wild nature of the beautiful fowls is of the Myriapoda or thousand leg an objection with many poultrymen. family of insects. They are frequent-There are two breeds of guineas, the ly thrown up when one is working pearl and the white guinea. The about flower beds, or in gardens in pearl guinea is of a wilder disposition than the white guinea. Both breeds are about the same size. The flesh Experiment Station. It lives upon of the pearl guinea is darker than that of the white, which makes the and is easily seen, being about two white guinea perferable as a table inches long. fowl. Both breeds of guineas are good summer egg producers. They begin laying in April or May and continue to lay until late in the fall, ter how small it may be, buy a farm The pearl guinea is very sensitive and prepare it so that your land will about having her nest disturbed and provide you a living. Twenty years often leaves the nest if a part of her from now, the man that owns his eggs are removed. The white guinea farm will be independent and will in not so particular about her nest have at his command the means of a and will continue to lay in the nest livelihood. The expansion of manuif only one egg is left in it. Our facturing cannot go on forever and white guineas often lay in the next there will come a day in this country, boxes in the poultry house with the as there has in others, when the supchicken hens. Guineas are valuable ply will exceed the demand and the insect destroyers. They will eat in only absolutely sure occupation will sects that the chickens will not, such be farming. Buy a farm while one as the potato bug and goooseberry may be had .- Charlotte Peoples Paworm. I noticed our guineas picking per. the worms off the gooseberry bushes and not a worm escaped that the worms off as high as they could jump. shipped to Cuba.

DEHORNING YOUNG CALVES.

The dehorning operation may be easily and painlessly performed when the calves are from two to five days old. The only instrument necessary is a stick of caustic potash.

Roll a strip of paper around one end of this to protect the fingers, moisten the other end slightly and rub the tip of the horn for a half minute, or until the potash has made a slight impression in the centre of the horn. Repeat this treatment two or four times at intervals of about five minutes, and if during one of these intervals, after one or more applications, a little blood appears in the centre of the horn, it will be necessary to give only another very light rubbing with the potash. Particular pains should be taken to rub the caustic in the centre of the horn and not around the sides of it, and the stick must not be too moist else the caustic will spread on the skin

around the horn and destroy the flesh. For the same reason the calf must not be allowed to get wet for a few days after the operation, and the wound protected so the mother will not lick it. The operation should not izer, but nothing is better than barn | be attempted except on calves under eight days old .- S. J. Marsh, in Massachusetts Ploughman.

A GOOD TIME TO BEGIN. The market calls for a sheep with a dark face and legs, and a close fleece is an advantage also. There never has been a time when a fair the world today ninety million fewer sheep than twelve years ago, and the consumption of mutton and wool ear when practicable. The whole is rapidly increasing, hence it is safe ears are honest representatives and to conclude that sheep to the farmer show for themselves. It is best to is a safe proposition. Do not start on discard all the defective, irregular a large scale; begin low and work

ear in order to insure a perfect stand. like to do this, and you are no exception. You have never planted the apple because you did not expect to The real value of a breed is the stay to eat the fruit. You must rush means rapid decay. Plant this live stock business and give it time to STARTING THE CELERY PLANTS. strike its roots deep down, and af-The celery seed should be sown in ter it is fairly rooted, allow the top

CROP-BOUND FOWLS.

Every farmer is familiar with what is called "crop-bound" in fowls. The crop becomes packed with food that crop consist of grain only, the fowl days. In addition, the crop should be manipulated with the hands. This start its passage into the gizzard.

Sometimes the condition is caused by feeding cut hay, dried alfalfa or where the food should pass out of throat of the bird, and this loosens up the mass. In bad cases he opens the crop by cutting and removes the collected food, afterward sewing up the crop. He says that this does not appear to cause the bird much pain. After this is done the bird should be fed only milk or other light food for some days.

SILAGE FOR BEEF ANIMAL.

The Virginia Experiment Station has just issued a bulletin on feeding silage to beef animals. It concludes that silage after all will enable the feeders to maintain their animals at a lower cost and to secure greater gains than they have heretofore obtained: that animals to be fed for immediate slaughter can safely receive silage as the sole roughness. Animals so fed will kill out a high per cent, of dressed meat, will help ship well, and will show a superior finish to animals fed on dry, course roughness.

CABBAGE SNAKES.

The so-called cabbage snake is not a snake, but a many legged worm, the spring, according to a recent bulletin from the Kentucky Agricultural insects and is not harmful to man,

Paste This in Your Hat. Buy a farm, young man. No mat-

Tennessee is furnishing a goodly guineas could reach. They picked the share of the eggs which are being

CAPTURING WOLF BOUNTIES.

Stories Told of Methods of Michigan Hunters.

The method by which a Marquette county wolf hunter secured \$54 in bounty was to bury a quantity of meat in the snow of the early winter, and above the meat to place traps, which were also covered by snow in the regular course of precipita-

In due time the meat ripened sufficiently to give hints of its whereabouts, and was then sought by the welves, which digging downward, sprung the traps and-the bounty. One, more cunning than his fellows, avoided the trap by tunnelling under it and securing the bait without exchanging his hide for it.

The method of catching wolves by trapping is a fair one, but what shall be said of the L'Anse man who, capturing a female wolf, taught her to become a decoy for the gallants of her tribe? With a long chain about her neck made fast at one end, she was allowed a wide range of captivity. She gang for company, and when admirers appeared flirted desperately with them.

The wolf slayer took position outside of his cabin door, in his jaws the stem of a cob pipe, across his knees a long range rifle. A sneaking gray form from the woods, a coquettish salutation from the captive, the crack of a rifle and the whistle of a bullet, forged each a link in the chain of tragedy that placed \$175 in the purse of the cabineer as the profits of a few weeks. The gay deceiver who stood for this treachery was a fast friend to her captor and seemed to enjoy the havoc wrought on the chivalry of her race.-Detroit News.

HEAD HUNTERS OF FORMOSA.

Like Dyaks, They Have an Unpleasant Mania for Decapitation.

The mountainous interior of Formosa is inhabited by a race of bloodthirsty savages, whose chief delight is to sally forth on head hunting raids. Few strangers (the exceptions being some intrepid Japanese explorers) have ever penetrated far into the wild mountain country which is the home of these savages.

They appear to be akin to the Dyaks of Borneo, says MacMillan's, but no definite study of their language or habits has yet been made, though interesting details will be found in Consul Davidson's voluminous book on Formosa. For hundreds of years the tribes, eight in number, have withstood their enemies, who have never been able to penetrate to their fastnesses. It remains to be seen what success the more systematic Japanese will achieve.

It seems almost incredible that the station of a military force should not be safe from the raids of these head hunters, but it was the case a few years ago. At that time one of the tribes crept in the night upon a post of the Japanese and made off with a

secre of heads. Their more usual method is to stalk the Chinese of either sex when they are engaged in tea picking. The savage creeps up unobserved to his victim, transfixes him with his spear, secures his head and is lost in a moment in the neighboring jungle.

America's Dead Sea Railroad.

Right through Great Salt Lakethe Dead Sea of the New Worldof this, the longest trestle in the world, is 12 miles. It contains 25,was \$5,000,000 and the time required ands of cars of rock were emptied himself once more, "It was done." without making the least impression

in the way of foundation. In riding over this road-right through the beautiful sparkling Salt Lake-one notices the absence of boats of any kind, although the lake is over 100 miles in length and 70 miles across at its widest place, and one would think it afforded great attractions for the sailor or oarsman. But the fact is, rowing or sailing is almost impossible on the waters of this Dead Sea, for it is so heavy with salt that navigation-or even swimming-is slow and laborious, rendering, therefore, little pleasure for the pains.

If one dips up a pail of water from Great Salt Lake and lets it stand in the sun till the water evaporates, there will be found one-third of a

pail of salt. Hundreds of centuries ago the waters of this great body extended over the thousands of acres of land that surrounds it now in the form of dry, desolate wastes on which nothing grows, for no animal, vegetable nor fowl life can exist on this onetime salt sea bed.

Be Alone Sometimes.

Every person needs solitude now and then; it is a condition of real mental health and activity. Nervous men, women and children should have some quiet place in which to withdraw from the strain which the constant society of others unconsciously exerts upon them. Children, particularly, are little martyrs to the everlasting attendance and vigilance of their elders. They, too, should be allowed and taught to enjoy a little soiltude, just as they must learn to knock | and England. Both freight and pasat closed doors and respect the theoretical privacy of post cards addressed to others.

OLD STONE WELL MOVED.

Slid Down Hill Without Even Making the Water Muddy.

The residents of Bainbridge, Ohio, are much excited over a remarkable landslide which has taken place on the south side of that village during the last few days, for sections of the hill continue to slide away at intervals. The slide is on what is known as Higgins hill, where a stone quarry has been operated for many

The hill was over forty feet high, and a great deal of valuable rock had been removed from it during the last few years, but the greater part of the broken stone and earth has been dumped on the hillside. The recent wet weather caused this to loosen and a portion of the hill commenced to slide on Thursday night and has been going down ever since.

A mud roadway, which was used by teams to bring down the stone. was entirely obliterated, but the remarkable part of the slide is that an old stone well which was on the top of the hill slide down the embankment for a distance of twenty-two feet and was not destroyed.

The well, which is sixteen feet deep, has always had from twelve to fifteen feet of water in it, and there is an old windlass on the top. As has been stated, that well slid down the side of the hill, windlass, stone and water, and it did not even cause turbidness of the water. The windlass, which is nearly worn out, appears as good today as it was before the well moved.-Chillicothe News-Advertiser.

Problems in Finance.

There are certain arithmetical problems which puzzle many housekeepers besides Mrs. Norton. She mentioned one of them to her husband not long aso.

"If I have only one dollar in my purse I can make it go as far as any one, Henry," she remarked, dolefully, to her husband one day, on her return from a shopping expedition, "but when I have a five-dollar bill and break it there is never any change

"How foolish!" said Mr. Norton, impatiently. "Don't talk that, way, my dear. When you break the five-dollar bill put one dollar in one compartment of your purse, and then keep it. You say you can make a dollar last as long as any one."

"I can't make it clear to you," said his wife, with dignity; "no man could understand it; but almost any woman would. When you start with a dollar, that's a very different thing. When you start with five dollars, sometimes you have to walk home because even your car fare has gone. I-I think it's what they call a psychological situation," said Mrs. Norton, thoughtfully.

A Lesson in Japanese Courtesy.

I remember many years ago, a dinner at the Palace-a great official dinner-where among the guests were many of the old leaders of rebellions, old upholders of the Shogunae: the last Shogun himself, says Mary Crawford Fraser in the World's Work. Prince Tokugawa, proud, silent, grim, sat opposite to me, and I wondered if any human emotion could show itself on that impassive face. At that moment the Emperor raised his glass and bowed in kindly smiling fashion to his ancient opponent. The face changed, was suffused for one ilruns a railroad! The actual length luminating moment with a glow of responsive fire. It seemed as if the Emperor was once more thanking the 000 piles, the longes single pile be- Shogun for his splendidly patriotic ing 90 feet, and the longest spliced act, when, after years of struggle, he pile 120 feet. The cost of construct- voluntarily laid his power and his preing this wonderful piece of railroad rogatives at the Emperor's feet "for the good of the country," and as if to build it was three years. At one Prince Tokugawn, looking back-and place in the bed of the lake thous looking forward-for Japan, said to

Labor Leader's Expedient.

When speaking in London John Burns once had on a new suit which attracted the attention of one of the audience, who sneeringly remarked that agitation seemed to pay. So Mr. Burns told him how he came to get the new garments. It appeared that a representative of a famous waxworks show waited on him for permission to exhibit him in wax and also for the old suit he was wearing in order to make the presentment more natural. This the member for Battersea was willing enough to part with, except for the fact that it was the only suit he possessed. An exchange satisfactory to both parties was speedily arranged and Burns had a new suit.

New Standardizing Method.

A new method of standardizing thermometers between 0 deg. Cent. and -4.0 deg. Cent. exactly has been devised by Professor T. W. Richards and F. G. Jackson, and is described in the "Proceedings" of the American Academy, and consists in observing the temperatures recorded for the freezing point of dilute hydrochloric acid solutions of known concentration. The method, says Nature, should be of special service in standardizing thermometers used for accurate physical-chemical researches, particularly in measurements of the freezing point of dilute solutions.

Cheap Rates to New Zealand. A freight war has been begun be tween the half dozen shipping companies trading between New Zealand senger rates are reduced, one line making the saloon fare, Wellington to London, \$125."

Spider's Silk.

Several small articles of wearing apparel have been made of silk woven from spiders' webs, and 'hey were found to be more durable, lighter in weight, and more pleasing to the touch than articles made of the ordinary kind of silk. Spider's silk is not likely to become popular, however, because spiders cannot be cultivated profitably owing to their enormous appetites.

The spider ought not to be regarded as an enemy to mankind, for it does a great service as a destroyer of insects. The speed with which it can gobble up a house fly is amazing. It has been calculated that a man, eating at the same rate as a spider, would require "a whole fat ox for breakfast, an ox and five sheep for dinner, for supper two bullocks, eight sheep and four hogs, and, just before retiring, nearly four barrels of fresh fish." It is, however, a wasteful feeder, and often only sucks the juices of its victim, discarding the more solid parts.

The Meeting on the Life Road. "Where do you hail from, friend!" "From Poverty Lane." "And where may that be-so please

"It is even where the poor folk give

thanks for the mercies they receive." "And what may those mercies be?" "They are manifold. There the storms of heaven have blown their doors down, that the baliffs of the world may not know the number of the kovels that they may levy on the rags of the wretched; there, Darkness covers them all like a black garment, that the face of Famine may not haunt the red dreams of the rich: and there the stars of heaven mock them not with glitterings of gold for the firmament is shut from them. They only know the sign of the season-the biting blasts of winter and the lights of winter and the lightening lashed heat of summer. But there they rest in deep security, for, where they are, thieves break not in and try to steal!"-Atlanta Constitu-

Not a Darned Fool.

Years ago, when telephones were still a novelty, a farmer from the outskirts of Manchester, N. H., came to town one day and called on a lawyer friend of his, now United States Senator Henry E. Burnham, whom he supplied with butter, and who had had a telephone put in his office.

"Need any butter this morning?" asked the farmer.

"Well. I don't know," answered the lawyer. "Wait a minute. I'll ask my

wife about it. After speaking through the 'phone, he went on: "No; my wife says no." The farmer's face was a study for a moment. Then he broke out with: "Look a-here, Mr. Lawyer, I may be a 'rube' and have my whiskers full of hay and hayseed, but I'm not such a darned fool as to believe that your

wife is in that box!"-Exchange, Worry a Disease of the Brain. Everyone knows innumerable reasons why it is foolish to worry, the chief one being, perhaps, that it is so utterly useless, but science had added a ner reason which is worth considering. It not only states that worry will kill, but explains why it will kill. Worry is a disease of the brain, a disease which destroys certain cells of the brain, often beyond repair. Like an enemy in the night, worry creeps upon the brain and begins its sledge-hammer process of destruction. The vitality of the delicate organism is slowly destroyed. Nature may repair the destruction if worry comes at intervals, but worry is a habit and its power grows each time that it is allowed admittance .-

Bird Sanctuary in Germany. A bird sanctuary has been formed by Baron von Berlepsch on the greater part of his estate, Schlossgut Seebach, in the northern part of Thur-

Housekeeper.

ingia. He has planted his domain with such trees and bushes as are favorable for the nesting habits of the birds, then supplied boxes in which the birds can safely nest and bring up their young and, finally, he provides the birds with the winter provender necessary in a cold and exposed region where they must otherwise perish by thousands from hunger during the severe season.

Baron von Berlepsch preserves the binds as necessary to agriculture as well as out of love of them .- Pall Mall Magazine.

A Curious Custom. In any Servian village there is only one swineherd and he leads all the pigs of the community. In the morning he goes through the streets blowing his horn and the pigs come out of their own accord and fall in behind him and follow him to the pasture. At night he brings them home and they disperse to their sties in the same orderly way as they pass the houses to which they belong.

Doubtful. "My son is taking algebra under you this term, is he not?" remarked the fond father to the new Boston

High School teacher. "Well," answered the pedagogue, 'your son has been 'exposed' to algebra but I doubt if he will take it."-New York Tribune.

A writer in the Westminster Gazette recently produced the following: "The footman made the monosyllabic reply of "Sickening."

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