

Schwefelbrenner Letter.

From Mauch Chunk Democrat.

SCHLIPFELTOWN, PA.

MISTER BROOKER:

Doh der onner dawg hen ich un der Sam Schnitzler amohl mitnonner g'shwetzed uf ollerlai subjects, marshtens fun weaga politix, un ar hut mer tzu fershtai gevva os 's eem fore coom'd ich set aw amohl runna for 'n office, weil my Pennsylvania Deitshe shticker so ivver ous popular sin.

Now, ich mus contessa os ich net yusht 'n gooty office accepta date, awer ich wer aw ivver ous dunk-lawr derfore. Awer wann ich de conditions consider mus ich confessa os ich gor net fit bin for so'n campaign tzu runna. Now, suppose, ich date rous cooma for'n gooty un fetty office, don mist ich aw 'n solidly bank account hawva for de feela incidental indispensibles. Mitout ich wer so prepared date ich yusht about so feel chance shtae os 'n klainy mook im a g'witter shtorm. My nomination wer don considered ols 'n notification tzu der grand brigade fun politix party suckers os ich goot prepared bin mit de shtamps. Don coom'd der Sam Grossekup fun Eilabarrik un we ar der township regulator is mus mer evva uf socka e. o. d. un so du'n de boss suchers fun de onnera districts sich bei maucha un yaeder sonofagun gookt ous for 'n fuller share fun campaign shwag. Awer, de regular party suckers sin net de ainsich sort os der condidawt patronisa muss. Der Joe Blosser coom'd for 'n e. o. d. subscription for de Schnitz Creeker Sundawg's school, 'n onnerer expect net wennicher os and dawler for 'n eriggle in de Haw-sberger kaerrieh, un der Porra Shmeiler fun Hinkleshteddele coom'd for 'n cash subscription for nei kaer-rieh. Un don cooma aw ollerlai onnera sorta—for 'n ueierflag for de Old Fellers un aw for de Grant Army on Farta July, un we feel kushits for jiggers uf setsa for de grossa brigades fun dola beets un suckers fun oller'a awrta con ne-mond eshtimata.

Anyhow ich bleib derhame by der Bevy, 'n grossy office con ich net maucha, un a klainy ferlong ich net.

PIT SCHWEFELBRENNER.

PORT TREVERTON.

Mrs. Daniel Snyder is visiting relatives in Philadelphia. Harvey S. Bogar and Frank Yocum of C. P. C., New Berlin, stopped in town Sunday. Mathias Schneec and family spent Sunday at the home of Mrs. Schneec's parents at Fredburg. Wm. M. Charles and A. W. Auck-er transacted business in Selingsgrove on Saturday evening. There are very few loafers in our town of late on account of the urgent demand for labor. Chester Fisher and sister Florence visited over Sunday at the home of their brother-in-law, C. D. Bogar and wife. Mrs. W. A. Shaf-fer, who had been very ill for the past two or three months, we are sorry to note, is not much improved. We hope soon to see her about again. George Livingstone, Selingsgrove's leading contractor, and who has secured the contract for the erection of the large planing mill plantat Herndon, passed through our town last week en route for the above place arranging for the procedure of the same. Landlord Robert Rothermel of Hotel Rothermel, having secured from the court the place for holding the elections in Union township at his hotel, is making special arrange-ments for same. He is enlarging and remodeling a room, separate from his hotel, which when com-pleted shall be a fine voting place.

WEST BEAVER.

Ice cream parties are on the bill of fare at this end these warm even-ings. Your scribe spent a few days last week in Siglerville visiting at T. F. Swineford's and H. W. Knepp's and put in a good time in looking at the sights, such as the cold hole where ice can be seen until in July on top of the ground. H. W. Knepp, (blacksmith), appears to be the only busy man in the town. He expects to employ a few men to work at the Swineford and Knepp smooth wire stretcher which they lately invented through a dream they both had in the same night. Knepp saw a broad plate to be at-tached to prevent the stretcher from slipping on the post. Mrs. Steely and Mrs. Peters spent Sunday with some of their Lowell friends. John Gross finished sowing oats last week. There is still quite a lot of potato planting to be done. Squire

Steely joined Mr. Filson and Miss Michael in the bonds of matrimony last week. Both parties are from New Lancaster. The squire says he is now ready to perform all such ceremonies at a little profit. Mrs. Reuben Baker had two cows die for her last week. John Gill had the misfortune of having one of his horses fall and break its neck. West Beaver is to be well represented at Siglerville on Saturday next attending Swineford's public sale. Jim Wagner of Troxelville was seen on the Lowell streets one day last week. Call again, Jim; you are always welcome. Some claim he was here looking up a site for his basket and broom factory. John Shellenberger has finished his con-tract putting up telephone poles from Bannerville to Crossgrove. C. W. Fisher bought a horse from Herbster, the tea man. His boy delivered the horse, was paid on and his way home he had the misfortune of losing \$22 in bills.

MT. PLEASANT MILLS.

Quite a number of our people are attending court this week. Rev. C. E. Correll, a Reformed minister of Lancaster, moved to our town on Monday last. Wm. A. Kaltriter and wife visited near Liverpool on Saturday. Quite a number of our people took in the sights at Wallace Bros. show at Sunbury on Wednes-day and Lowery Bros. show at Free-burg on Saturday evening. T. G. Arbogast and wife attended a fun-eral near Lewisburg on Sunday. A. F. Schneec, wife and child and Alice Hepner and daughter were the guests of Geo. E. Hepner's near Freeburg on Sunday last. Child-eren's day exercises will be held in the St. John church next Sunday evening. Mrs. Peter Garman is on the sick list. R. R. Forry is the proud father of a bouncing girl baby. W. S. Smith had his house painted, which makes a fine appear-ance. The auditors of Perry town-ship met on Monday, June 5th, to audit the finances of the school board for the year 1898. An infant son of H. J. Howell died last week and was interred in the St. John ceme-tery.

MCKEES HALF FALLS.

There was quite a number of bicyclists in town on Sunday. Miss Katie Fisher left for Sunbury to spend a week or two. There was a grand festival held in the grove on Saturday evening. Mr. and Mrs. Seiber spent last week with their sisters in Little York. They had a grand time. Mr. Seiber said he never enjoyed himself so much in his youthful days as he does in his old days. Mr. Fisher lost a horse last week. There was quite a number of our folks attended the Wallace shows in Sunbury last week. Albert Rine came home from Mari-etta on Saturday.

CENTREVILLE.

Morris Eriley of Vicksburg was in town on Sunday evening. S. F. Sheary spent several days with at Lewisburg last week. John S. Long visited his sister, Mrs. Fesse, near Millmont on Sunday. S. F. Weiser and J. V. Rude of Millin-burg were in town one day last week. Landlord P. C. Hartman is en-larging and improving his hotel property. Rumor says that there is to be a wedding this week. Bishop Dubbs of Chicago will preach in the U. E. church on Sunday at 2 P. M.

CALIFORNIA AND RETURN.

One fare plus two dollars for the round trip via direct lines Small advance to return via Portland, Tacoma and Seattle. Choice of lines east from Portland, viz., Northern Pacific Ry., Great Northern Ry. or Canadian Pacific Ry. to St. Paul. Tickets will be sold June 25 to July 7, good to return until September 4th. For map-time table and full particulars address John R. Pott, District Passenger Agent, Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway, 486 William street, Williamsport, Pa.

No Use for Water.

Joe Leshar, of the Selingsgrove Times, in his issue of the 1st inst. complains bitterly of the water sup-plied by the Selingsgrove reservoir. Judging from all the bad things the Snyder County journals have been saying about Joe, we would suppose he had no use for water. Sunbury Rem.

Samuel Benjamin Walter.

Samuel B. Walter was born in Centre township, Union (now Snyder) County, Pa., Sept. 20, 1829, the son of John and Catherine (Bowersox) Walter and died June 2, 1899, aged 69 years, 8 months and 13 days. Mr. Walter was married three times. Mary, his first wife, died May 17, 1870 aged 39 years, Mary, his second wife, died Dec. 7, 1886, aged 57 years. The third wife survives. John, the father of S. B. Walter, died Nov. 4, 1836 aged 79 years and Catherine, his mother, died Dec. 29, 1886 aged 79 years. Deceased was the father of ten children with his first wife, all, with one exception, survive to mourn the loss of a father. There were no children with the second and third wives. The children are as follows:

1. Charles, born Dec. 28, 1852, married to Ellen Stimely and have four children, Ida, Albert, Mellie and Palmer.
2. Robert, born Aug. 12, 1854, married Barbara Heiser and have four children, Dundore, Anson, Lucian and Jennie.
3. Wilson, born March 17, 1856, married Ellen Crouse and have five children, Maud, Henry, Miles, Nettie and Kate.
4. Sephars, born Oct. 12, 1857, married Ida B. Ringaman.
5. Lincoln, born Feb. 4, 1861.
6. Son, born July 25, 1862. No name, died in infancy.
7. John, born May 30, 1864, married Emma Miller and have two children, Hiram and Royal.
8. Henry, born Feb. 10, 1866.
9. George, born June 25, 1868.
10. Edward, born May 16, 1870, married Annie Kersey and have two children.

Samuel B. Walter, who died in Franklin township, is a well known citizen of Snyder county. In Nov. 1887 he was elected County Com-missioner of Snyder county and re-ceived 2041 votes or the highest number of votes of any candidate. He has always been an upright, conscientious citizen, active in public affairs and a credit to his county and state.

In connection with this obituary we are enabled to give some data concerning the deceased's father's family. Henry Walter is the grand father of the deceased. He was born June 13, 1772, married Sept. 5, 1795 to Magdalena Mertz with whom he had a family of twelve children:

- (1) A daughter, Mene, born June 17, 1796.
- (2) A son, George, born Dec. 14, 1797.
- (3) A son, Henry, born Jan. 3, 1799.
- (4) A daughter, Magdalena, born Feb. 6, 1800.
- (5) A son, David, born Dec. 30, 1801.
- (6) A son, Christian, born Feb. 23, 1803.
- (7) A son, John, born March 4, 1807.
- (8) A son, Samuel, born June 3, 1808.
- (9) Son born Feb. 24, 1811. No name, died in infancy.
- (10) A son, Abraham, born June 29, 1812.
- (11) A son, William, born Oct. 12, 1813.
- (12) A son, Jesse, born March 11, 1816.

Henry Walter died in Middle-burg, Union Co., Pa., May 12, 1840 aged 67 years, 10 months and 29 days. Magdalena, his wife, died in Centre twp., Union Co., Pa., Aug. 30, 1840, aged 44 years, 11 months and 25 days.

Henry Walter was the second son of the pioneer Jacob Walter, a native of Wurtemberg, Germany. Henry Walter in his later life was merchant and resided in Middleburg where Gabriel Beaver now lives.

The relationship of the deceased is very large and the attendance at his funeral on Tuesday morning was of unusual magnitude. His remains were interred in the Middleburg cemetery and the funeral service were held in the Lutheran church. The officiating clergymen were Revs. Joshua Shumbach and McLain.

A petition was sent from Coal township, Northumberland county to the State Superintendent of Public Instruction praying that he with-hold his confirmation of Albert Lloyd, recently elected Superintendent of Public Schools. The petition is signed by two hundred citizens of the township, and it states that the district is \$80,000 in debt, the office un-called for and the additional ex-pense caused by the election an un-necessary burden. Coal township has but two school houses and an attendance ranging upwards of 2,000 scholars. It was recently made an independent district. Mr. Lloyd being elected superintendent at a salary of \$1,500 a year.

ROAD IMPROVEMENT.

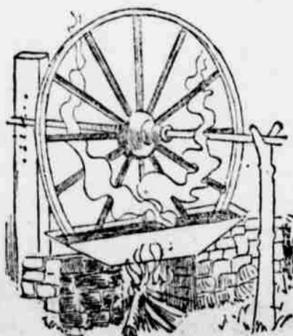
SETTING WAGON TIRES.

Farmers Can Do This Work More Ef-fectively and Cheaply Than the Blacksmith.

There are many jobs that a farmer can do for himself, if he only makes the at-tempt. One of these is the setting of the tires on the wheels of his vehicles. The usual charges at a shop for one wheel will exceed the cost to the farmer of setting all four, and the time spent in hauling them to and from the shop, to say nothing of the trouble and vexa-tion of unsatisfactory work or ruined wheels, is far greater than it would be to do the work himself. To do this it requires an outlay of only the cost of a metal trough and linseed oil, about half a gallon to a set of wheels, though more than enough to do the work will be needed, as the trough, while boiling, must be filled so as to cover the felloes.

This trough (a) can be made of gal-vanized iron by a tinner. It should be about 28 inches long, three inches wide and five inches deep at the middle. By making the bottom only 16 inches long and slanting the two ends to the top, the bottom will nearly conform to the circumference of a wheel. Set this pan on brick or stone in such a way that a fire can be built and kept up under it. Put in enough oil to cover the felloes, and let come to a boil. You are now ready to put in the wheels.

To prepare the wheels, let them soak in water until the tires are tight, wash-ing out all the mud and dirt possible. On one side of the trough drive a stake, the top of which is to be about the height of the hub of the wheel when set in the pan. A stake with a fork at the top will be found the most convenient. On the other side, set in the ground a 2x4 in which a row of half-inch auger holes have been bored, ranging from a few inches below to a few above a level, corresponding with the stake on the opposite side. By running a piece of sap-pling through the wheel, and laying one end in the fork of the stake, letting the



WHEEL IN POSITION FOR SETTING. wheel hang in the pan, just free of the bottom, and inserting a pin in the auger hole of the 2x4 that is at the desired height, as a rest for the other end, the wheel can be easily managed. If it is wedged on the sappling, it can be turned by that means.

After being placed in the oil the wheel should be slowly turned to prevent charring. The length of time required to boil a wheel depends on its condition, as does the amount of oil it takes for a set. Two sets of wheels can be easily set in half a day. This job will prove far more satisfactory than one per-formed by a blacksmith, who, often on account of the dry wood swelling after he has shrunk the tire, ruins a wheel by dishing it.—Orange Judd Farmer.

IMPASSABLE ROADS.

A Story from Michigan Which Should Teach a Needed Lesson to Every Motorist.

No one who has given the subject close thought can doubt the moral and sentimental value of good roads. The successful maintenance of schools and churches and the spreading of their good influences is directly dependent upon the character of the highways. The social life of the country is quick-ened or suppressed as the roads become good or bad. The youth of the coun-try leaves the farms mainly for the reason that the social advantages are so often sadly hedged about by impassable mud roads. Isolation, ignorance, crime, is the universally accepted course of things.

But alas! sentiment is something that it is difficult to deal with in a sta-tistical way. The business side of the road question appeals to all. The fol-lowing from the Bay City (Mich.) Tri-bune tells the story—the old, old story:

"A farmer from Saginaw county brought in a load of grain yesterday to be ground. Although living much near-er Saginaw than this city, he stated that it was impossible for him to draw a load of grain to Saginaw on account of the condition of the roads. He came into the city without any trouble on Bay county's stone roads, and he is positive that the failure of Saginaw to get a sugar factory was due to the poor con-dition of the roads in that county. While in the city this farmer made ar-rangements to rent 20 acres of land west of this city for six dollars per acre, and he will grow ten acres of beets and ten acres of chignory. He will rent his farm near Saginaw for two dollars an acre, there being a difference of four dollars per acre in the relative values of the two farms on account of good roads and a market for products in Bay county."

The same conditions are to be found in thousands of localities, and the peo-ple are beginning to ask if there is never to be any advancement along the lines of road making and road keeping.—Orest

RACK FOR CATTLE.

Animals Cannot Get Caught in It, Nor Can They Wagon the Feed Out Before Them.

Having seen an inquiry some time ago for plan for cattle rack that cattle cannot get fast in, break nor waste feed from, I herewith send you a rudely drawn plan for a rack that I have been using for two years, and that I find has all the above points. This rack is five feet wide at bottom and top, and can be made any length. Corner posts 6x6 or round poles nine feet long, set in the ground two feet. Top end pieces 2x6 planed or spiked to posts. Top side pieces 6x6, or six-inch pole the length rack is wanted, placed on in-side of posts. Notch in a 2x6 piece 18 inches from the ground in posts at each end, and on the center of end



IDEAL CATTLE RACK.

pieces lay a six-inch pole; this pole makes the bottom of the rack; then take 1 1/2 x 6 boards seven feet or flat rails and make a V-shaped rack by nail-ing one end to bottom pole and top end to top pieces or poles. Board up the ends with any scrap lumber, and on each side put 12-inch bottom board and ten inches above this place a six-inch top board, and by this you will have a manger to catch any hay the cattle may drop in pulling their hay out of the rack and by stripping this manger sheep can be fed when not used for cattle.—Stockman and Farmer.

BRINGING UP CALVES.

Milk is the Best All-Around Food, But It is by No Means Indispens-able Nowadays.

In the admirable paper on rearing and feeding commercial cattle, which he read recently at Glasgow, W. S. Fer-guson declared that milk was the only proper food for young calves. None of the several so-called substitutes, in his opinion, could efficiently take its place. Naturally this somewhat sweep-ing statement has not been allowed to pass unchallenged. Farmers, as well as others closely interested, dispute the accuracy of the assertion, and are ready with practical evidence of the utility of the artificial calf foods. Mr. Ferguson would probably have been correct had he merely stated that milk was the best food for young calves, but to say that milk is the only calf food and that it could not be advantageously substituted, is to assume more than the facts warrant. Milk admittedly may make the best calves, but that does not necessarily mean that it is the most economical food to use in calf rearing. The point as to what method of rear-ing is the best one to adopt, like so many other selections which the farmer is called on to make, depends largely on the market value of the different ar-ticles. A good outlet for new milk may easily render it a prohibited article for calf rearing, but, contrary to what Mr. Ferguson's assertion would imply, that does not mean that milk selling and calf rearing are impossible pursuits or im-practicable on the one farm. Thanks to the several finely balanced and wholesome artificial preparations on the market the farmer may sell his milk when prices advise that course and yet continue to rear good rent paying calves. In short, milk, if the best of articles, is not now indispensable, and may not be the most profitable food for calves.—London Chronicle.

Teaching Calves to Drink.

Nature teaches the calf to turn its mouth upward to get its food. The un-willingness of the calf to put its head down into a pail is the result of instinct. Some have thought to offset this in-stance by never allowing the calf to suck its dam even once. But we think this injures the calf. It needs stimulation when first born, and should be allowed to get it in the way most natural to it. In sucking the teat the milk comes slowly, and a good deal of saliva is mixed with it. But after once sucking its dam the calf should be taught to drink out of a pail, and to put its head down when eating. It will need to be pretty hungry to do this readily, and the finger should be used, placing it first in the calf's mouth, and then put-ting the finger into the milk. So soon as the calf gets fairly to drinking the finger should be withdrawn.—Ameri-can Cultivator.

No Fear of Competition.

No one need fear an overproduction of really good dairy products. Such a thing is possible, but there is such a small proportion of the men engaged in dairy work that are willing to take the pains always to produce what is really excellent that the supply of the best butter and the richest, purest milk which keeps sweet a long time will always be far less than the demand, and will consequently always bring a good price. The producer of these does not have to exchange them for high priced goods nor hawk them about the streets. He can have his regular customers and a contract price, a good one, for all he can produce.—Journal of Agriculture.

Science of Cheesemaking.

There are many branches of science that are intricate and very difficult to acquire and understand, and if there is one more difficult than another the manufacture of cheese seems to be that one. When we consider the hidden power of rennet action, the active ef-fect of fermentation and bacterial in-fluences, the varied unknown condi-tions of milk as received at these fac-tories, and the intricate combinations that any or all of these form to effect the final result, we see the many diffi-culties of the cheesemaker's art.—Orest

LIVE STOCK.

SHEEP-FEEDING BARN.

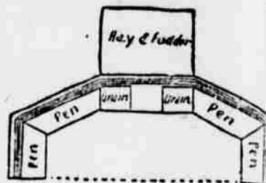
How to Fit Up Old Structures So That They Can Accommodate a Large Flock.

There are many old farms about the country that are being utilized as sheep farms, sheep now being increasingly profitable as stock and exceptional well fitted to bring up an old run-down farm. On most of these old farms the



PERSPECTIVE VIEW.

is now a small barn—too small to be used for any serious sheep farming enterprise. The accompanying plan shows how such old barns can be fit-tingly up cheaply to accommodate a large flock of sheep. Side wings are built on an angle as shown, an alley-way being left for a track on which the feed



GROUND PLAN.

runs. The main barn is used for the storage of hay, fodder and grain. The buildings form a sheltered yard in front, which will be especially useful in winter. Of course, if desired, the wings could be attached at right angles to the barn, but this would not afford the excellent sheltered yard. In Fig. 1 is shown a perspective view of such a barn, and in Fig. 2 the ground plan.—Orange Judd Farmer.

FATTENING STOCK.

Feeding Nitrogenous Foods in Con-nection with Corn is the Most Scientific System.

The writer does not believe in con-fining the diet of fattening animals ex-tirely to corn, except, perhaps, during the last week or two of life. Corn is too carbonaceous to employ alone. In feeding nitrogenous foods in connec-tion with corn we are following a more reasonable and scientific method, and are sure of securing increased weight as well as better quality of meat prod-ucts. Clover and alfalfa are the ideal forage crops for sheep, hogs and cattle, and young animals in general cannot have a better life than to run upon pas-tures, upon which these leguminous plants are making thrifty growth; and the mature stock preparing for the shambles should also get plenty of clover or alfalfa (either green or dried into hay), in connection with their rations of grain.

There can be no doubt but that beefs with reasonable feeds of clover will be able to digest more corn and do it to better purpose than if corn alone were fed them while fattening.

Furthermore, I would always ur-bran and linseed or cottonseed meal to mix with the corn meal, that is, why-ever prices would admit of such a meth-od of procedure. That such is better than the feeding of simple corn or corn meal does not admit of any doubt, since the bran not only contains protein, but also possesses such mechanical lightness as to separate the particles of the heavier meal and allow the pro-cess of digestion to proceed more easily, rapidly and thoroughly. Then the oil meals are not only good for fattening, but give variety and promote assimila-tion.—National Rural.

NOTES FOR SHEPHERDS.

Don't think of using grade rams. Pedigreed animals only can be depend-ed on for satisfactory results.

Keep a trough under cover in the sheep yard pastures and in it put a mix-ture of salt and sulphur. This will keep off ticks.

The vitality of the flock is sometimes impaired by breeding immature ewes. The best plan is not to have the ewe drop her first lamb until about two years old.

Feeding lambs should always have plenty of salt within easy reach. A small quantity of wood ashes mixed with salt will aid digestion and prevent worms. The feeding lots should be kept clean and dry and nothing should be permitted to frighten or excite the lambs on feed.

Do not change feed suddenly, espe-cially from dry feed to pasture. There is always a loss of condition for a few days following and sudden change. Keep up the regular feed until the flock have become accustomed to the grass.—Western Plowman.

Stock is Fond of Straw.

Straw is relished by stock at times, as may be noticed when cattle have ac-cess to a straw-stack, even when they are well fed. Straw alone is not of value as a food to a great extent, but it be-comes serviceable when made a portion of the ration. No kind of food is suit-able when it is given every day with-out some else. Many foods consist lar-gely of water, containing but little solid matter, but such foods become more valuable when given as a variety be-cause they promote digestion and pre-vent constipation.