

HORTICULTURE

A CELLAR FOR CELERY.

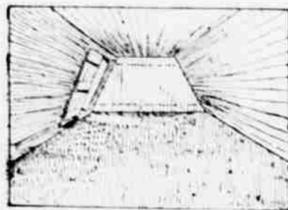
Improved Storage System, Recommended by the Cornell (N. Y.) Experiment Station.

When celery is grown in considerable quantities it is necessary to have a place in which to store it. It is also advisable to construct the place early in the season to make sure that it is ready when needed.



EXTERIOR OF CELLAR.

First cut shows the exterior of such a cellar, and the second the interior. The storing of celery for the winter trade is an important problem in the north, and the present method of keeping celery are defective for commercial purposes.



INTERIOR OF CELLAR.

oment of the inner leaves. Thorough freezing is fatal, but the lowest temperature at which freezing will not take place is most desirable. Not only does this temperature hold the plant in the desired condition of freshly suspended activities, but it renders next to impossible the growth of injurious fungi, which would speedily kill and rot it.

HEIGHT OF FRUIT TREES.

Tendency of Progressive Orchardists Now Is to Lower Heads for All Kinds of Fruits.

There is considerable difference of opinion among orchardists as to the height at which fruit trees should be headed. In the eastern states there are many who think the trunks should be four to five feet and some of the apple orchards have heads taller than this.

Any one who has had experience in the west knows that the hot sun and almost constant summer winds work havoc in orchards that are headed high. The high-headed apple tree bears worse in the trunk and large branches that are exposed to the sun.

Tall heads give the wind greater power over the roots which strains them usually after causing the trees to incline to the northeast or fall to the ground.

Common soapbuds will go far towards keeping plants, vines and bushes free of scales and insects in general. On washday the soapbuds may be utilized to "soak" the leaves. With a common sprayer one can wet the under sides of the leaves thoroughly with the suds.

Whitewashing Fruit Trees. The old-time method of whitewashing the trunks of trees is not usually credited with its full value. Farmers follow it considerably, though, perhaps, more from a country habit than with a definite reason before them.

CLEANING FRUIT FIELDS.

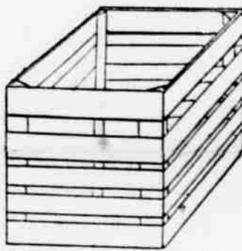
Work Done in Autumn Pays Gratifying Dividends in the Coming Fertilizing Season.

In many districts it is not until spring arrives that the work of cleaning the field begins, and then hurry ensues. While the decayed weeds and grass covering the roots of the plants may serve as a mulch, and partially protect against the severity of the winter, the question comes up as to the cost. Apparently it is cheaper to allow the weeds to grow and remain, if they are valued as mulching material, as no labor is required in their use, but weeds are very expensive and very costly if the matter be viewed from an economical standpoint.

CRATES FOR VEGETABLES.

They Are Easily Made and If Well Taken Care Of Will Last for a Number of Years.

Slatted Crates for handling vegetables and other farm products are very convenient and economical. They are in use by only a few farmers, and those who have them speak very highly of them.



THE CRATE COMPLETE.

farmer to have. They should be made 18 inches square, and 14 inches high, which will hold nearly one bushel heaped measure. The corner pieces should be made of maple one and one-half inches square, cut in two diagonally. The slats should be three-eighths by two inches, preferably of elm, and nailed three-eighths or one-half inch apart. The top slat should be at least five-eighths or three-fourths inch thick, and the space between this and the second slat one and one-half inches wide, to permit of setting the hands through for lifting.

New Methods in Dairying. Inferior butter lowers the price of the good butter, and injures trade in that article. It would be considered an offense to inform the wives of some farmers that they do not know how to make good butter, yet thousands of pounds of butter reach the market that could be of a higher grade if the farmers and their wives were not prejudiced against "fancy farming."

Use Soapbuds for Scales. Common soapbuds will go far towards keeping plants, vines and bushes free of scales and insects in general. On washday the soapbuds may be utilized to "soak" the leaves. With a common sprayer one can wet the under sides of the leaves thoroughly with the suds.

Whitewashing Fruit Trees. The old-time method of whitewashing the trunks of trees is not usually credited with its full value. Farmers follow it considerably, though, perhaps, more from a country habit than with a definite reason before them.

THEY CANNOT AGREE.

Sickles and Gordon Again at Front in War Dispute.

Although Now a Very Old Man the New York General Still Manages to Make His Voice Heard in the Land.

Gen. Daniel E. Sickles, of New York, has come to the front again after a considerable retirement from the public view in a strong controversy with the confederate chief, Gen. John B. Gordon, over the battle of Gettysburg.

To the old timers, says the Louisville Courier-Journal, this reappearance of Gen. Sickles in the arena of civil war controversy will recall the days when a week without some contribution of the sort from the doughty soldier was a rarity of rarities.

Sickles has always like to talk almost as much as he liked to fight in his fighting days. He was in the battle of Gettysburg, and bore himself with distinction there. It was one of the hard-fought battles in the world's history and it was succeeded by the fierce wordy war that has followed every great battle.

Perhaps the bitterest discussions after Gettysburg were those which had to do with the relations between the late Gen. Meade and Gen. Sickles, and for more than 30 years the latter was almost constantly replying to criticisms or attacking some one else who was in the action. It was not until after the mid-nineties that there was any lull in the controversy worth speaking of, and the articles published in 1897 and 1898 from the pen of the late Charles A. Dana, assistant secretary of war when the battle was fought, revived all the old animosity. Again there was a lull



GEN. DANIEL E. SICKLES (Veteran Who Fights with Pen as Well as with Sword)

after a time. In May, 1898, just after the death of Gen. Meade, another big discussion seemed probable. At the funeral, however, Gen. Sickles himself went a long way toward putting a quietus upon any further acrimonious talk.

Bending reverently over the open grave of the departed general, he declared that as "a brigade, a division, a corps and an army commander," Gen. Meade "won and deserved the admiration of all as a great general and also a great man. It is a privilege to me, here in the presence of his fellow citizens," Gen. Sickles continued, "to place upon the grave of my commander this flower."

Men who were present at this remarkable scene—remarkable in view of the fact that Sickles, of all men, might have been expected to nurse enmity toward Meade—have since declared that the words then uttered by Sickles had "given the death blow to detraction" of many a civil war commander.

Gen. Sickles is now eight years more than the Biblical three score and ten, his birth having been in 1825, and his vigor has decreased noticeably in the last few years.

Eleven years ago he was a candidate for congress, and there was some hope among the republicans that he might be induced to run on their side. They based this hope on the circumstance that he was much dissatisfied with Grover Cleveland, then presidential nominee for the third time. He had displeased Sickles by his attitude toward civil war veterans who were seeking pensions, and it is within the knowledge of the present writer that he pondered long on the advisability of making a change in his political allegiance, and determined to stick to the democratic side of the fence only after a strenuous protest from David B. Hill. It has always been contended by Sickles that Hill is as favorable to the claims of civil war veterans as any republican ever was.

Child with Business Head.

A teacher in one of the Quaker City kindergartens thinks that she has discovered a "Philadelphia lawyer" in embryo. She made the discovery in one of the exercises incident to teaching the young idea how to count. After drawing five ones on the blackboard and writing beneath the five successive numerals, one, two, three, up to five together with a painstaking verbal explanation, she attempted to test the understanding of the little ones by turning to one bright-eyed fellow and putting the question: "Now, Donald, which would you rather have, five pennies or a five cent piece?" "Five pennies!" Donald promptly replied. "Why, Donald?" asked the teacher, patiently. "Because," said Donald, "you see, if you lost one of the pennies, you'd have four left and even if you lost four, you'd have one left; but, if you lost the five cent piece, why, it would all be gone—every penny!"

Two police justices are sorry that they cannot send to the whipping post the

Whipping Post wife beaters who are brought before them for trial. They would like to inflict physical pain on those who have inflicted it on others. That is a natural feeling. The early criminal law of most races was a law of retaliation—"an eye for an eye, and a tooth for a tooth." A different mode of punishment has been adopted, but occasionally the old notion that a man ought to be given a dose of his own medicine asserts itself momentarily. Probably, declares the Chicago Tribune, if the two police justices who say they would like to see the lash laid on the back of the man who has blackened the eyes of his wife had the making of the laws they enforce they would not introduce the whipping post. They would be governed by the humane feelings which influence this generation. Being intelligent men, they would know that, whatever might be the effect of physical punishment on wife beaters, those who administered the punishment hardly could escape becoming brutalized. No man, even though he be an exalted officer of the law, can safely be entrusted with the power to inflict physical pain upon others as a legal punishment. There is considerable wife beating. If the complaints of wives seeking divorces are not exaggerated there is a great deal of it. One reads almost daily of husbands of some education and means who have knocked their wives down with chairs or pokers, dragged them around by the hair, or kicked and cuffed them. It is to be hoped that there is more fancy than fact in the stories of brutal husbands and long suffering wives. The woman who has been beaten by her husband can get a kind of relief in the divorce courts. The wives who appear in justice courts with bruised and bleeding faces usually do not want that relief. They do not wish to be divorced from the wages of their cruel husbands. They have children whom they cannot support single handed. It is not easy to say what should be done, but the whipping post would not answer. Probably, the husband who had been flogged would clear out at once and the wife would have to depend on herself, which is what she does not desire. Her modest prayer is that her husband may stay with her, give her a fraction of his wages, and not hit her too hard.

The papers have discovered another wonder. An American automobile has crossed the arctic circle in Sweden.

Nothing has been done like this since the world began. The American flag waves within 1,600 miles of the north pole, and the eagle of freedom shrieks as he soars above the Swedish fishhawk. It is a great deed—a brave deed. It will live in history. But as soon as we have calmed down a little, we will consider that there is no reason why the automobile should not have crossed the arctic circle. There are none of the icebergs or frozen mountains that the papers allege. There are roads and railroads running beyond the circle, and you can ride to Gellivara in a sleeping car if your automobile breaks down. And when you have gone a long way beyond you will come to the interesting town of Hammerfest, with shops, bank, club, hotel, its hot summer day and its mild winter nights, when fishing is carried on. Let us remember that during the arctic summer there is no reason why the gasoline should freeze. It is likely that the travelers are suffering from mosquito bites, but quite sure that they are not suffering from frost bites. Yes, says the Brooklyn Eagle, it's quite a remarkable thing that an automobile should be run over the wagon roads of Sweden, but let us not lose our heads in contemplation of this feat.

A Wyoming editor draws a glowing picture of the resources of his state. Among other things he remarks: "Wyoming's soda deposits are the greatest on earth. We have enough natural soda in our soda lakes to make all the soda biscuits in the world for the next two centuries, and then throw in, for good measure, sufficient sal-soda and soda-lye to cleanse all the tribes of the earth during the two centuries they are feeding upon Wyoming biscuits, and still have plenty of soda left to make window-glass for the United States for generations to come." How about supplying soda water for the summer girls of the next two centuries?

Always wondered why four blank sheets were left for "births" in the family Bible. Understand now, since a Maine man reports 25 children.

A German inventor has produced a phonographic photograph. The expression "a speaking likeness" is now a literal fact.

No matter what he may think, it is seldom you see a first-class man running a second-class job.

Success rules are like nails—they must be driven into something or they will soon rust.

The Kansas definition of a gold mine is a hole in the ground owned by a man who is a liar.

When a willing horse discovers that he is imposed upon, then look out. Cheer up; the pumpkin pie (mother's brand) will soon be ripe.

A TERRIBLE EXPLOSION

Two Cars of Dynamite Blow Up at Crestline, O., With Frightful Result.

Crestline, O., Nov. 2.—Crestline and vicinity was thrown into a panic by a terrible explosion. Many buildings were shaken, and in some instances the walls fell. Church congregations were thrown into screaming masses of humanity. People who were at home were terrified by the fearful roar that was heard. Two cars of dynamite which exploded in the Pennsylvania railroad yard was the cause of the excitement. The destruction is so complete and so great that it is impossible to say anything of the property damage or whether there is any loss of life.

Yardmaster Courtier and Clerk Gelsing, who were at work in the yard office half a mile away, were seriously and probably fatally hurt by the destruction of the building in which they were working. Hundreds of Pennsylvania employes are at work searching the ruins for dead or injured. The entire west yards of the road are wrecked. There are, it is said, not less than 250 cars smashed.

Where the explosion occurred a hole 100 feet wide, twice as long and 15 feet deep has been torn into the ground. Engines at work a mile away were thrown from the tracks.

In the downtown portion of the city there is not a building that has not suffered considerable damage. Many persons who were on the streets were cut and otherwise hurt by flying glass and hundreds of women are in a serious condition from shock and concussion. The sidewalks and road are littered with the glass from the shattered panes. Doors were blown out and windows crashed in many of the buildings. The full extent of the loss to property will not be known for many days. The explosion was plainly heard 50 miles away.

The streets are filled with people, who do not wish to go home. The sidewalks and road are littered with the glass from the shattered panes. The mayor has sworn in many extra policemen to guard the property. Doors were blown out and windows smashed in many of the buildings. The full extent of the loss to property will not be known for many days. The explosion was plainly heard 50 miles away.

Earthquake Destroys a Town.

London, Nov. 3.—A dispatch to the Daily Mail from Simla says terrible earthquakes have occurred at Turshiz, near Turbath-I-Haidari, in Persia, in which 350 persons were killed and numbers of others were injured. One hundred and eighty-four carpet factories were destroyed and only 32 stalls were left standing in the great bazaar. The entire town was practically demolished.

Grip Shattered My Nervous System. Stomach Deranged, Liver Dormant. Dr. Miles' Nervine Cured Me Completely.

A slight cold in the winter with fever, headache, backache; when the nose runs and the eyes water and a soreness seems to permeate the marrow of the bones; this is the beginning of Grip's deadly grasp. The danger follows in the shattered nervous system and the derangement of the heart or the digestive organs as in the following case:

"The last week in January I contracted LaGrippe and was confined to my bed for five weeks. My nervous system was completely shattered, stomach badly deranged and liver in an almost dormant condition. I took treatment daily from my family physician, but could get no relief. My condition continued to grow worse and as I had often heard of Dr. Miles' medicines I decided to try them. I purchased a bottle of Dr. Miles' Restorative Nervine and Nerve and Liver Pills. When I began taking the medicine I had no appetite, couldn't sleep and was scarcely able to get around. My weight at this time was one hundred and twenty-four pounds. At the end of the second week I was a changed man, my appetite was beyond control, my sleep was refreshing, my strength renewed and my weight was one hundred and forty-two pounds. I never felt better in my life than I do at this writing. I take great pleasure in recommending Dr. Miles' Remedies to the afflicted. If anyone doubts the above statement I am ready to confirm it."—D. C. WALKER, U. S. Treasury Dept., Washington, D. C.

All druggists sell and guarantee first bottle Dr. Miles' Remedies. Send for free book on Nervous and Heart Diseases. Address Dr. Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY.

Take Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets All druggists refund the money if it oils to cure. E. W. Grove's signature on each box. 25c



is the New and Better Breakfast Food, so different from all others that it pleases everybody. Get a package to-day at your grocers.

WINDOR HOUSE

W. H. BUTLER, Proprietor 416 Market St., Harrisburg Pa., (Opposite P. R. Depot Entrance) Called for All Trains Rooms, 25 and 30c. Good Meals, 25c Good second editions.

Consumption

Salt pork is a famous old fashioned remedy for consumption. "Eat plenty of salt pork," was the advice to consumptive 50 and 60 years ago.

Salt pork is good if a man can stomach it. The food behind it is that fat is the food the consumptive needs most.

Scott's Emulsion is the most refined of fats, especially prepared for easy digestion. Feeding him fat in this way, which is often the best way, is half the battle, but Scott's Emulsion does more than that. There is something about the combination of cod liver oil and hypophosphites in Scott's Emulsion that puts new life into the weak parts and has a special action on the diseased lungs.

A sample will be sent free upon request. Please see the form of a leaf wrapper of every bottle of Emulsion you buy. SCOTT & BOWNE CHEMISTS, 409 Pearl St., N. Y. 50c. and \$1. all druggists.

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C. RUTTER, M. D., Physician and Surgeon Port Trevorton, Pa. Offers his Professional Services to the Public. All Calls Promptly attended.

WANTED—SEVERAL INDUSTRIAL PERSONS in each state to travel for house-to-house sale of a new and improved form of a leaf wrapper of every bottle of Emulsion you buy. SCOTT & BOWNE CHEMISTS, 409 Pearl St., N. Y. 50c. and \$1. all druggists.

WANTED—SEVERAL PERSONS OF CHARACTER and good reputation in each state to sell this county required to represent and sell the use of established wealthy business men's solid financial standing. Salary \$25.00 per week with expenses additional, all payable in direct every Wednesday from head office. Send \$1.00 for prospectus. References. Enclose self-addressed envelope. NATIONAL, 334 Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.

MANAGER WANTED. Trustworthy lady or gentleman to manage business in this county and adjoining territory for well established business. Good financial standing. \$200.00 per week and expenses, paid each Monday by check or cash. Position permanent. Expense money advanced. Enclose self-addressed envelope. Manager, 610 Tenth St., Chicago, Ill. 9-121.

Jury List. List of Grand Jurors drawn for the first Oyer and Terminer and General Sessions of the very and Court of Quarter Session of the County of Snyder County held as October Term commencing Monday, Dec. 14, 1903.

GRAND JURORS. Name, Occupation, Residence. Amig Milton, Teacher, Franklin. Aurand William, lumberman, Monroe. Bowersox J. C. farmer, Centre. Bingham J. I. agent, Spring. Bissel Henry, farmer, Middlebrook. Bresser Houbert, gentleman, Spring. Gemberling William, farmer, Penn. Hartman John I. farmer, Centre. Heise John, farmer, Centre. Hassinger Peter, farmer, West Beaver. Holtsue Abraham, gent, West Beaver. Kline John M., farmer, Adams. Leung Jefferson, laborer, Union. Miller Charles J., farmer, Penn. Moyer George K., farmer, Washington. Ritter John, farmer, Jackson. Stroub S. H. gent, Centre. Swartz John, farmer, Union. Shambath Andrew, farmer, Franklin. Ush, A. A. merchant, Spring. Walker John, farmer, Centre. Wittenmeyer, W. W. gent, Middlebrook.

PETTY JURORS. Amig Jerome, laborer, West Perry. Brouse George A. farmer, Jackson. House Isaac E. farmer, Monroe. Huchman Frank, farmer, Franklin. Huchman John, farmer, Franklin. Hutter Enos, farmer, Franklin. Bowersox Cornelius, farmer, Centre. Crouse Jacob E. laborer, Middlebrook. Deidt George, farmer, Franklin. Doebler Henry, Feed Dealer, Spring. Erdley James, laborer, Middlebrook. Fessler, U. H. tanner, Centre. Fisher Arthur C. landlord, Middlebrook. Forrey Calvin, farmer, Penn. Grimm Jonathan A., farmer, Washington. Glass Adam, barber, Washington. Goss J. O. lumberman, Adams. Howard Elmer, U. S. West Beaver. Hummel Frank, farmer, Middlebrook. Herman Enos, gent, Adams. Haas Daniel, farmer, West Perry. Grater Simon, farmer, Middlebrook. Kremer Allen, carpenter, Middlebrook. Klose Ammon, farmer, Beaver. Manbeck I. I. gent, Spring. Middleswarth Nor M., farmer, Adams. Martin, John H., gent, Franklin. Maurey Samuel, farmer, Penn. Mongie D. G. farmer, Penn. Moyer J. H. M. butcher, Washington. Moyer Bouton H. farmer, Chapman. Phillips H. L. tailor, Spring Grove. Reider John, farmer, Franklin. Row Ferdinand, farmer, Penn. Roush William, miller, Spring Grove. Rhoads Jacob, merchant, Monroe. Runkle John W. merchant, Middlebrook. Shue John B. merchant, Franklin. Roush John, carpenter, Middlebrook. Shadle Albert, J. P. Perry. Shambaugh Nathan, blacksmith, Union. Shambaugh John, farmer, Washington. Tobias Otto, laborer, Middlebrook. Ush Calvin, merchant, West Beaver. Uppendorfer Irvin, mail carrier, Chapman. Usher Robert, farmer, Middlebrook. Young Edward, farmer, Monroe.