Democratic Watchman.

Bellefonte, Pa., Aug. 21, 1891.

(*continued from second page*)

ride of 3500 miles west of the Mississippi was over.

For the information of any of our readers who have a desire to go West, we want to say there is plenty of room and plenty of chances out there. You can travel there just as comfortably as you can in the east. The railroads are newer than ours, but their cars are just as clean and comfortable and safe and rapid as are ours. You can get just as good a meal in the hotel car on either the Northern Pacific, or the Great Northern, for 75 cents, as you can on the Pennsylvania for $1.00. The charges at the better class of hotels is $3.00 per day and for this very fair accommodations are furnished.

If you go to the North-west to raise stock, go on to western Dakota or Montana, and be sure that you have enough of money with you to locate and stock your ranch and pay all expenses until your stock is ready for market. If you expect to do general farming, don't go farther west than Minnesota. If your intention is to raise wheat, go to western Minnesota or Dakota, but under any circumstances take enough of money with you to purchase your claim, erect your house, stock and implement your farm, and keep you clear until your first crop can be marketed. Even with this amount, you will have tough times starting. Don't under any circumstances go there and let western mortgage companies get their clutches on you.

We cannot close this letter without special recognition of the uniform courtesies extended us by western railroad people, generally, and particularly by Mr. B. N. Austin, assistant passenger agent of the Northern Pacific, and Mr. F. I. Whitney, of the Great Northern.

P. G. M.

Cruelty and Discipline.

"When Ismail Pasha, the extravagant Kedive of Egypt, reigned over that historical land," said one, of the notorious ruler, to a Chicago *Post* correspondent, "he had in his garden a large cage of African lions. Noble brutes they were, and until the event of which I speak I never tired of looking at them.

"One day while walking with his Highness in the garden, the keeper, accompanied by a pretty little girl, entered, carrying a basket of meat to the lions. The Khedive and I walked towards the cage to watch the beasts eat. They were hungry and pounced upon their food with a fury that chilled me.

"Standing close by the cage with her hands resting on the bars, was the little child, her long golden hair at times blown by the breeze inside the enclosure.

"Why do you permit your daughter to go so near the lions?" the Khedive asked the keeper.

"Oh, replied the keeper," they are so accustomed to her they would not harm her.

"Then open the door and put her inside,' said the Khedive.

"My blood froze at the command, for command it was. I tried to speak, but could not. I was unable even to move. The keeper, with the submissiveness of those who know their lives will pay forfeit if they disobey their ruler, made with his eye a plea of mercy. But seeing none in the Khedive's face, he kissed the little one tenderly, lifted her up, opened the door, placed her inside, and as the door swung to, he turned his face away and groaned.

"The little one, though she did not stir, seemed not afraid. The lions appeared surprised, and as the largest and fiercest rose and walked toward her I thought I should choke. Happily the father did not see the beast. The Khedive alone was unmoved and stood gazing at the scene calmly and with the curious smile I had so often seen play upon his features when watching the dance of a ballet.

"This lion went up to the child, smelled of her, looked at her for fully half a minute, then lay down by her feet and beat the floor with his tail. Another lion approached. The first one gave an ominous growl and the second lion went back. The other crouched low, and each second I expected spring, but they did not.

"This continued, I think, about five minutes, the lion never taking his eyes from the girl and ceaselessly his tail lashed the floor.

"The Khedive by this time was evidently satisfied, and turned to the keeper and commanded him to thrust a *live lamb into the cage through* another door, With a celerity I have never seen equalled the keeper caught a straying lamb and obeyed. As he did so every lion sprang upon the lamb.

"Take out the child!" the Khedive commanded, and scare had the words escaped him ere the keeper, who had run to that end of the cage, jerked open the door, snatched the little one out and clasped her in his arms. The Khedive laughed, tossed the keeper a coin, and, taking my arm, walked on.

——There may not be any royal, road to wealth, but there is a royal road to learning. When a man gets rich the world is willing to believe everything he says as the utterances of a sage.

Farm Notes.

It is maintained by some who have made experiments in that direction that the shading of the land, when it is occupied by clover, promotes nitrification in the soil, which gives an additional value to clover as a renovator of the soil.

A new pasture will give better results if the stock is kept out of the field until the grounds is well in sod. It is a frequent cause of pastures failing—close cropping—and new pastures are not only injured by close grazing, but also by trampling.

Docility, vitality, early maturity rapid development and fertility are among the high qualities that constitute value in the hogs kept for breeding; when these are found centred in an individual of the species it don't matter so much about the breed.

Mare's milk contains more sugar than the cow's milk—so E. W. Stewart says—hence cow's milk for a young colt should be sweetened. Ignorance of the comparative quality of animal milk is doubtless the reason why so many young animals die when fed on cow's milk.

Barn-yards are bad leaks in farm management. Thousands of cords of manure are wasted in them from constant exposure to sun, wind and rain, And yet most farmers endure them just as though there were no remedy. Manure is needed on most farms more than anything else, and yet nothing is wasted with more readiness.

While the sheep are of great value in keeping down the briers, bushes and weeds, it should also be remembered that they are kept for other purposes as well. Wool and mutton growing is really the chief objects, in view, although some farmers may be induced to keep sheep for the good which they do their soil and lands.

Economy in feeding is not true economy if it is done by attempting to reduce the allowance at the expense of production. Something cannot be had from nothing, and animals will not be productive if they are deprived of the necessary materials pertaining to the objects for which they are intended. Feed liberally, but without waste.

The *Farmers' Call* claims that the only cure for gapes is to confine the fowls under a store box and introduced under it a red-hot shovel on which there are a few drops of carbolic acid. Keep the chicks in the fumes sixty to ninety seconds—watch that they are not suffocated. Try it on only one or two at a time till you get your hand in. It is the only sure cure.

A man who has spent many years in lumbering camps, where many horses were used, has proved to his own satisfaction that watering the horses immediately after they have eaten is the most frequent cause of colic. I have always thought it better to give horse what water it wanted before it ate and to moisten its food; then it is not thirsty after eaten.

A few farmers may consider the sheep a nuisance after they are sheared and then turn them out into the wilderness to find food in the wilds of other sections. By so doing they rob themselves of a great good. A poor field could soon be brought up to a high state of cultivation by placing sheep in it. The flocks will soon free such places of all briars and weeds.

Most varieties of pears are much finer in flavor if picked from the tree and ripened in the house, than if allowed to become fully matured on the tree. Change of color in the fruit, the readiness of the stalk to part from its branch on gently raising the fruit, the ripening of worm-eaten specimens, are the signs which indicate the proper season of gathering pears.

The *Farmers' Home Journal* says: "A scarcity of corn is always followed by a scarcity of hogs, as farmers have to rush their stock off to save feeding it. The next full corn crop then runs the price of hogs to the top notch, as everybody wants to buy to 'stock up.' Good crops will make high prices for hogs this year, and the farmer who has held on to a good lot of brood sows in luck."

The value of a brood sow depends as much on the manner in which she cares for her pigs as upon her age and size. Some sows are very negligent of their pigs, while others unintentionally crush them. When a sow proves herself valuable she should be retained in preference to one that is better in certain respects but untried as a dam.

Flies and other insects contribute largely to the misery of stock in the summer season. Horses' tails should never be cut, or they will be unable to protect themselves. It is almost impossible to make an animal fat if insects are very troublesome. It will pay to protect the animals at night by the use of fly screens on the doors and windows.

Butter can be produced at a cost of 12 cents a pound, according to the results of experiments made, but to do so the silo must be used, the feed given judiciously, and the cows must be of the best, producing not less than 300 pounds of butter per year. Cows that produce less will increase the cost according to the difference in the number of pounds below 300.

Sod land, when turned under, requires time for the sod to rot, and when crops are broadcasted on such land the grass is sure to crowd out the crop. If sod is turned under in the fall, and corn or potatoes planted on the land in the spring, the land will be in excellent condition when the crop is harvested, and may then be sowed to wheat. The rule is to put some kind of crop on sod land that requires cultivation, in order to destroy both grass and weeds.

——"How will I enter the money the cashier skipped with," asked the book-keeper, "under profit and loss?"

"No; suppose you put it under running expenses."

Chills and Fever, Malaria, and Ague.

In regular malarious localities there is enough of the poison called malaria generated to produce in all who are not acclimated regular chills and fever. Pe-ru-na, in large doses, will break the chills every time. In other localities there is just enough malarial poison to make many people feel indescribably bad without producing regular chills. There will be slight, irregular, chilly sensations, with flashes of heat and cold, clammy perspiration, aching bones and muscles, bad breath and stomach, periodical headache or neuralgia, nervousness, sleeplessness, stupor and weakness. For this condition Peru-na is a prompt and positive cure. It rids the system of the poison, builds up the flagging powers, and brings back appetite and sleep. A few weeks' use of the wonderful anti-malarial remedy produce such an entire renovation and rejuvination of the whole body that the patient feels as if he was living in another world.

For a free book on malarial diseases send your address to The Peruna Medicine Company, Columbus, Ohio.

Age Not the Cause of Gray Hair.—The members of a family in Washingdon, D. C., which includes two physicians, lose the color of their hair usually between the ages of twelve and twenty years; while Mrs. Sally Davis, of Kentucky, is cited by Dr. C. H. Leonard, an authority on the hair, as possessing soft brown, silky locks without a silver thread among them when over seventy years of age.

The hair usually becomes gray as we advance in years is true, but the active causes for this change must evidently lie in the organism itself or in the conditions to which it is subjected, and not in the mere fact of increasing years.

——Ex-Governor Ames was once asked to pay a physician $1,000 for services which the wealthy patient did not consider worth that much. But as his medical adviser would not reduce the bill one cent, two checks for $500 each were sent in payment, one distinctly stating that it was for professional attendance and the other "for extortion." The doctor framed the latter check, and has it in view in his office to-day.

A Love Song In M Flat.

"My modest, matchless Madeline!
Mark my melodious midnight moans;
Much may my melting music mean—
My modulated monotones."

This young man stayed out too late, serenading his lady love. He caught a cold, which developed into catarrh, but he cured it with Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy, a soveregin specific for chronic cases, "Cold in the Head." Catarrhal Headace It corrects the tainted breath, stops the offensive discharges, heals the irritated throat and nose, leaving the head clear, and smell and taste unimpaired. It costs but 50 cents, and the proprietors offer in good faith $500 for a case they cannot cure.

And It is Presumed He Did.—"If you think you're going to collect any money from me," said Ardup, doggedly, as he handed back the bill, "you're away off. You can't draw blood from a turnip."

"Maybe not," replied the man with the bill, peeling off his coat, "but I'm going to see if I can't pound a little out of a dead beat.

Blood Poison.—Is very liable to follow contact of the hands or face with what is known as poison ivy, especially in hot weather or if the body is perspiring freely. The trouble may subside for a short time, only to appear in aggravated form when opportunity offers. The great purifying powers of Hood's Sarsaparilla thoroughly eradicate every trace of poison from the blood, as the cures it has accomplished conclusively show. It also cures scrofula, salt rheum and all other affections arising from impure or poisoned blood.

Pipe Smoking in England.—The pipe is very popular with Englishmen; it is probably so because pipe smoking is cheaper than cigar. American tobaccos used to be in favor there, but they seem to have passed out for the reason, it is alleged, that granulated tobacco blows and falls from the pipe, nearly every Englishman smokes his pipe in the street.

——For three weeks I was suffering from a severe cold in my head, accompanied by a pain in the temples. Ely's Cream Balm was recommended to me. After only six applications of the Balm every trace of my cold was removed—Henry C. Clark, New York appraiser's Office.

——They say that a woman cannot reason, but as long as she has her faculty of intuition she seems to get along all right. Besides, she can usually get a man to reason for her.

Business Notices.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

When baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria,
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria. 36 14 2y

Drunkenness—Liquor Habit.

In all the World there is but one cure. Dr. Haines' Golden Spacific.

It can be given in a cup of tea or coffee without the knowledge of the person taking it, effecting a speedy and permanent cure, wheter the patient is a moderate drinker or an alcholic wreck. Thousands of drunkards have been cured who have taken the Golden Specific in their coffee without their knowledge, and today believe they quit drinking of their own free will. No harmful effect results from its administration. Cures guaranteed. Send for circular and full particulars. Address in confidence, GOLDEN SPECIFIC CO., 185 Race Street, Cincinati, O.
35-32-1y

Liquors.

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WINE, LIQUOR AND CIGAR HOUSE

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All orders eceived by mail or otherwise will receive prompt attention. 36-21-1yr;

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ELY'S CREAM BALM. FOR CATARRH. THE POSITIVE CURE.

The cure for CATARRH, COLD IN HEAD, HAY FEVER, DEAFNESS, HEADACHE.

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—AT THE WATCHMAN OFFICE.—

Powers Shoe Store.

READ AND REFLECT.

NOTHING BUT FACTS.

If you are told that you can buy, in Centre county, a more reliable or better article in foot wear of any description for less money than you can at Power's Store, you will find it a mistake by calling and examining their prices and stock.

TWENTY-ONE years experience in the business, in Bellefonte, has enabled them to select goods suitable to the wants of the people, both in price and quality. Their stock is as large, if not the largest, as any in the county and the *shoe business gets all their attention*, and they are familiar with all the leading manufacturers and jobbers in the country.

Owing to these facts it is absurd to think that any one can buy goods for less money and consequently sell for less.

Look for the sign of the Big Shoe.

HIGH STREET.

36-20-3m

Miscellaneous Advs.

HAND AND FOOT POWER

—CIRCULAR SAW.—

IRON FRAME, STEEL SHAFTS AND ARBOR

MACHINE CUT GEARS,

CENTRE OF TABLE MADE OF IRON.

Send for Catalogue giving full description and prices of our

HAND AND FOOT POWER MACHINERY

J. N. MARSTON & CO., Station A. Boston, Mass.
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SNUG little fortunes have been made at work for us, by Anna Page, Austin, Texas, and Jno. Bonn, Toledo, Ohio. See cut. Others are doing as well. Why not you? Some earn over $500.00 a month. You can do the work and live at home, wherever you are. Even beginners are easily earning from $5 to $10 a day. All ages. We show you how and start you. Can work in spare time or all the the time. Big money for workers. Failure unknown among them. New and wonderful. Particulars free. H. HALLETT & CO., Box 880 Portland, Maine.
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$3000 A YEAR!—I undertake to briefly teach any fairly intelligent person of either sex, who can read and write, and who, after instruction, will work industriously, how to earn Three Thousand Dollars a year in their own localities, wherever they live. I will also furnish the situation or employment, at which you can earn that amount. No money for me unless successful as above. Easily and quickly learned. I desire but one worker from each district or county. I have already taught and provided with employment a large number, who are making over $3000 a year each. It's new and solid. Full particulars free. Address at once, E. C. ALLEN. Box 420, Augusta, Maine.
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$6000.00 a year is being made by John R. Goodwin, Troy, N. Y., at work for us. Reader you may not make as much, but we can teach you quickly how to earn from $5 to $10 a day at the start, and more as you go on. Both sexes, all ages. In any part of America, you can commence at home, given all your time, or spare moments only to the work. All is new. Great pay sure for every worker. We start you, furnishing everything. Easily speedily learned. Particulars free. Address at once, STINSON & CO., Portland, Maine.
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MONEY can be earned at our new line of work. rapidly and honorably, by those of either sex, young or old, and in their own localities, wherever they live. Any one can do the work. Easy to learn. We furnish everything. We start you. No risk. You can devote your spare moments, or all your time to the work. This is an entirely new lead, and brings wonderful success to every worker. Beginners are earning from $25 o $50 per week and upwards, and more after a little experience. We can furnish you the employment and teach you free. No space to explain here. Full information free. TRUE & CO., Auguta, Maine.
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McQuistion—Carriages.

BARGAINS o BARGAINS

—In—

o CARRIAGES, BUGGIES, o

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o——McQUISTION & CO.,——o

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We have on hand and for sale the best assortment of Carriages, Buggies, and Spring Wagons we have ever had We have Dexter, Brewster, Eliptic, and Thomas Coil Springs, with Piano and Whitechapel bodies, and can give you a choice of the different patterns of wheels. Our work is the best made in this section, made by good workmen and of good material. We claim to be the only party manufacturing in town who ever served an apprenticeship to the business. Along with that we have had forty years' experience in the business, which certainly should give us the advantage over inexperienced parties.

In price we defy competition, as we have no Pedlers, Clerks or Rents to pay. We pay cash for all our goods, thereby securing them at the lowest figures and discounts. We are determined not to be undersold, either in our own make or manufactured work from other places; so give us a call for Surries, Phaetons, Buggies, Spring Wagons, Buckboards, or anything else in our line, and we will accommodate you.

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ENTIRELY CURED BY IT.

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MALT WHISKY

revives the energies of those worn with excessive bodily or mental effort. It acts as a SAFE GUARD against exposure in the wet and rigorous weather.

Take part of a wineglassful on your arrival home after the labors of the day and the same quantity before your breakfast. Being chemically pure, it commends itself to the medical profession.

WATCH THE LABEL.

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