

The Centre Democrat.

BELLEVILLE, PA.

AGRICULTURAL.

NEWS, FACTS AND SUGGESTIONS.

THE TEST OF THE NATIONAL WELFARE IS THE INTELLIGENCE AND PROSPERITY OF THE FARMER.

Every farmer in his annual experience discovers something of value. Write it and send it to the Agricultural Editor of the DEMOCRAT, Bellefonte, Penn'a., that other farmers may have the benefit of it. Let communications be timely, and be sure that they are brief and well pointed.

The Farmers' Garden.

The best gardens in the country should be found on the farms. This is not, however, apt to be the case. It ought to be so, not only because the farmer has facilities for gardening not enjoyed by others, but because the land thus employed pays many times better than any other piece of equal amount on the farm.

The season for gardening is now at hand, and we want specially to direct the attention of our farmer readers to the importance of a good garden, and the ease with which it can be had. Don't say "it's too much trouble and requires too much fussing," and put out for the corn-field or potato patch, and leave the garden for the "women-folks" to attend to. Even if all the "trouble and fussing" with which gardening, under the traditional and nonsensical square-patch system, is usually attended, were necessary, it would still pay, and pay well, to secure a good, liberal supply of garden vegetables; but with a little broadening and liberalizing of our ideas on this subject, and the application to it of a little hard common-sense, the greater portion of this "trouble and fussing" can be done away with, and the "garden" become a source of pleasure and profit, to every farmer, instead of being, as is too often the case, an annoyance and eye-sore. Cast away, as unworthy and untenable, the old notion of expense and trouble—the off-spring of the old hand-planting, hand-hoeing and finger-weeding system—and take our word for it, for "we know whereof we speak, and affirm that which we have seen," that a large, rich garden—plowed and harrowed in liberal slices by horse-power instead of spaded and raked in little carpet strips at the expense of lame back and aching arms,—and planted in long rows, with wide spaces, admitting the free use of the cultivator, will give better returns than four times the amount of ground, in any other part of the farm. Speaking on the subject, the current number of the American Agriculturist very sensibly says:

The best paying plot on any farm, and the one yielding the most enjoyment, too, is the Vegetable Garden—or "Kitchen Garden," as it is frequently called, and quite appropriately, especially when the "Kitchen folks" have the chief or sole care of it. A good supply of garden products for the table cost less than the standard bread, meat, and potatoes, is more healthful and nourishing than all corn beef, salt pork, and the small assortment usually found on the farmer's table. Need we add anything about palatableness, comfort, home enjoyment? Contrast a table set nearly the year round with bread, salt pork, corn beef, potatoes, boiled cabbage, varied with hash, mush, buckwheats, and occasionally a few other items, with a table well supplied in succession and abundantly with Asparagus, Green Peas, Lima Beans, String Beans, Sweet Corn, Radishes, Carrots, Beets, Parsnips, Celery, Salsify, Turnips, Cauliflower, Spinach, Lettuce, Egg Plants, Tomatoes (all the year), Rhubarb, Okra, Squashes, Onions, Cabbage, Cucumbers (?), and other things,—filled in with Currants, Strawberries, Raspberries, Blackberries, not to mention Grapes, Peas, etc.—We do not accept the standing excuse, "I am too poor, too hard driven, too much to do in my field to bother with the garden." We repeat, with emphasis, that every farmer can have most, if not all the above pleasant and healthful variety with no less labor and less expense than the table can be supplied in any other way. Every day's work in the garden will produce several dollars' worth of good things.

Hints for Potato Raisers.

At a late meeting of the Elmira Farmers' Club, a correspondent asked for "the opinion of the Club as to what are the best fertilizers for potatoes, also the most profitable kinds, and best modes of culture." In the replies of the members there is much valuable instruction on the subject, and we take the liberty of quoting extracts from them for the benefit of the DEMOCRAT'S farmer friends:

W. A. ARMSFONG. If I were to name the best special fertilizer for potatoes in one word I should say—ashes, applied in the hill or in the earth over the seed.

C. D. INMAN. As far as my observation goes it is better to put no manure on the ground the season it is in potatoes. To get a good crop of good potatoes I want the land to be rich enough before seeding it with clover or grasses, then when the sod is turned over plant and till well without manure. I would say cut clover at the proper time and turn the aftermath in by fall plowing as the best fitting. Where the ground is cultivated after planting it is well to go down to the bottom of the sod, working it up for the benefit of the crop.

G. S. McCANN. Twenty years ago I picked out the largest and smoothest

of current bushes, bean poles, and cabbages, within; these being thrown in to relieve some Autumn by a splendid burst of barn grass, and rag-weed, and cockles. The neglect in I think, due to a large degree to had lay-out, to blind in the old notion that a garden must have its old accredited shape, with its wall of paling hemming it in—not large enough to invite a good boot of the plow, or cultivator, broken up with cross-beds and interfering tussocks of thyme and rhubarb; well, all this aggravates the man who is accustomed to long lines of tillage. He wants space; he wants team-room.

And the way is—to take it—even for garden. There is nothing holy in the old diminutive square pen of a garden, that we should swear by it or at it. Why not make lines large and free? Take up a strip of land in the lee of the orchard, or on the flank of the arable fields (if near by)—plant strawberries and berries all, and asparagus, in long lines, eight feet apart—setting the rhubarb, the thyme, the parsley, the sage, on the hither ends of the lines and coincident with them. Establish free and ample space for turning at either end of the strip—and the ground can be tilled as easy as a corn crop, and in the Summer alternating rows of cabbages, beets, peas, what you will, can be sown between the permanent rows, and all will grow as well as if were sown up by pickets. In the Fall a thorough plowing, and a heavy top-dressing, will insure good condition for the next season's growth. This would make a manageable garden, and the best of all forms for a farmer's garden.

In the discussion which followed Mr. Mitchell's paper, one gentleman said:

"Mr Mitchell's remarks in regard to gardening on the farm are worthy of careful consideration. In the first place, the garden is often put in a place almost inaccessible. In the next place, it is so arranged that the farmer does not like to work in it. All that is entirely wrong. The garden should be so made that a plow can be run in it all seasons. I have had mine so for years. If arranged in that way, you do not have to use the spade; and if there is anything that a Yankee dislikes it is a spade. Therefore, if you want to raise vegetables, you must have a garden large enough to put a plow and horse in, and plow it up; and then if the garden is laid out in rows, you can very easily manage them. A quarter of an hour's work every day will give you all the vegetables you want."

I merely rose to add a little force to the suggestion of Mr. Mitchell. I think the farmers of New England do not depend enough on their gardens, for the reason that they do not take the plainest and simplest mode of having those gardens made, so as to raise their vegetables without much trouble, and give their families the benefit of them."

To which Mr. Hyde, the Vice President of the Board, added:

"For many years, I have cultivated my garden in the manner which Mr. Mitchell recommends. When I came into possession of my homestead, inherited from my father, I had a little garden on the west side of my house, fenced in, and very much resembling the one so aptly described by Mr. Mitchell tonight. His description brought vividly back to my mind's eye that old garden, with its wild artichokes, and its monstrous crop of weeds in the fall. I took down that old fence, and put my garden in a field, where I could cultivate it with a horse, and I found great profit in it. It is very easily cultivated. I have a garden of two acres and a half, perhaps, and I do not think it costs me much more than it cost my father to make his little garden of ten or twelve square rods."

Now, don't throw this paper aside, give a yawn of assent and then go on in "the good old way" of spade and rake, carpet-strip and door-mat, but re-read this whole article and this time read it aloud to your wife, then take an hour's time to consult with her over it, and we'll wager the best steel-toothed cultivator in the market against your old wooden rake, that you will go and act upon it; and if, after a two year's faithful trial, you are willing to abandon our plan, and go back to the "old diminutive square pen of a garden," we'll send you the DEMOCRAT the balance of your days, without charges. You will not live long after such an exhibition of departing sense.

potatoes to use as seed and tested them with small potatoes and cut seed. The large potatoes gave the best crop in quality and amount. I have tried since and found large smooth potatoes planted whole give always the best crop. The rule holds good in grains. The best oats and the best and plumpest wheat always gives the surest yields and the largest. I think that if we should use the best seeds there would be less trouble about varieties running out.

President HOFFMAN. My field planting is with whole potatoes, and has been many years. For early use I find cut pieces better but not for the general crop.

More About Granular Butter.

Several inquiries having been referred to me from various readers of the Tribune as to the details, etc., of the system of gathering and keeping butter in granules, I answer with, I trust, sufficient fulness to be understood by all. 1. Churn the same as usual till the butter comes and is almost ready to gather. Then turn into the churn, a little at a time, cold water enough to reduce the contents of the churn to about 54°, and churn slowly till the butter forms, as it soon will, into granules. 2. The buttermilk is best separated by drawing it out at the bottom of the churn. When this is not convenient the butter may be skimmed out in any convenient way and put into a vessel of cold water, or what is better, cold brine, and then stirred to cleanse it of buttermilk, repeating the washing in new brine till it runs off clear, thus avoiding any working which is a very important point. It should lie in the last brine half an hour to an hour before salting. 3. When taken out for salting it should be placed so that the brine will drain off, and when this is done, it should be spread out thin and evenly, and the salt sifted on the salt at two or three different times, stirring it in well at each time, so that the salt shall be thoroughly mixed through the granules. The salted granules are then pressed into a mass by a butter-ladle, lever, or butter-worker, and set aside till the salt is dissolved, when it should be taken, a little at a time, and pressed or run through a butter-worker till it becomes solid, and as much brine is pressed out as desired, when it is ready for packing or for market.

4. When it is desired to preserve butter in brine, a vessel of wood or glass may be used. If wood, it is better not to have the casks very large—say, half barrel in size—and it must be thoroughly cleansed of all sap or woody flavor by first soaking in cold brine several days, and then filled with boiling hot brine and letting it stand till it becomes cold. This brine may be used to soak the next cask in. Before putting in butter the cask should be partly filled with clean, cold brine, as strong as it can be made, and then filled with butter in the granular form, and fresh from the churn as may be after washing off the buttermilk and soaking in brine for an hour or so. The cask is then to be headed, and through a hole in one end filled full of brine and left to settle till every crevice is full and it will settle no more, when, if necessary, more brine is added to make it full, and the hole plugged. The butter is then in as good a condition for preserving as any canned fruit. 5. The brine for preserving should always be as strong as it can be made, and from pure salt, otherwise it will bleach the surface of the granules. 6. The butter is kept from floating by keeping the vessel full of brine. It cannot then rise above the brine. 7. When desired for use or for market, it is taken from the cask and the brine rinsed off with cold water, when it will be found as fresh and rosy as when it came from the churn, and may be salted and put in any desired shape, or it may be transported in the brine if it has far to go, and fitted for market at the end of its journey.

8. Butter has not, that we are aware of, been sent to market in the granular form, the samples kept in brine having been put in form for marketing at the dairy or creamery. Small packages have been sent over long journeys in hot weather to test its ability to stand heat and rough usage while in brine, with excellent results, and thus after it has stood a long time in the brine. 9. Since the article in the Tribune, of February 12, the honor of originating this method of gathering butter in granules and preserving it in that form in brine, has been contested by Mr. Lewis T. Hawley, Syracuse, N. Y., who claims to have started experiments in that direction so long ago as 1866. These experiments have come to light in consequence of the Tribune article referred to giving the credit to Mr. Higgins. 10. It is true that Mr. Higgins has for two years had an application before the Patent Office for marketing butter in this form, but it has steadily been denied, and it is thought very justly, for admitting that he was first to make it available, the process has been developed an inch at a time by different persons, rendering it impossible for any one to claim it absolutely. Nobody can ever make anything out of a patent on granular butter, should one be obtained, as it would be invalid, and impossible to maintain it even if it was valid.

When and Where to Apply Wood Ashes.

Wood-ashes, among the best of saline manures and also among the most economical, are coming to be more and more appreciated every year. Farmers now, as a rule, husband every pound made on the farm and buy them whenever they can be procured at a reasonable rate. The time has gone by for exchanging ashes from good hard wood for a few pounds of soap.

Leached ashes, while less valuable, contain all the elements of unleached, having been deprived only of a part of their potash and soda. Ashes benefit all soils not already rich in the principles they contain, and may be drilled in with roots and grain, sown broadcast on meadows or pastures, or mixed with the muck-heap. The quantity of ashes to be applied to the acre depends as does that of all fertilizers, on the character of the soil and crop cultivated. Crops which exhaust the salts, as potatoes, turnips and all roots, clover, lucern, peas, beans and the grasses, are benefitted by ashes. The crops named thrive well under an application of ashes with bone-dust, and their effects are also strengthened when mixed with gypsum. Light soils call for light dressings, say from ten to fourteen bushels of unleached and twice that quantity of leached ashes per acre. Rich lands or clays bear heavier dressings. Repeated dressings of ashes like repeated dressings of lime or gypsum, without a corresponding addition of vegetable or barnyard manures are not admissible, for they will eventually exhaust lands when applied alone. Where the entire surface of the soil is covered with vegetable growth either of the three materials mentioned acts with great effect. For this reason ashes may be applied unmixed with other fertilizers to meadow lands for a longer time than to any other crop. In reply to questions asked at the Elmira (N. Y.) Farmers' Club in regard to the value of leached ashes and the best manner of applying them to general crops, as corn, wheat and oats, the following information was gained: Leached ashes vary so much in their character that no precise estimate of their value can be made. Heavy clay is liable to be injuriously compacted by liberal dressings of ashes, leached or unleached, unless the land is sod, in which case ashes spread on the surface tend to increase the crop of grass. The safest and best use of leached ashes on most kinds of soil is spreading them on old meadow or old pasture. Working them into land on which potatoes are to be planted in the same season is also a good way to use them. Good ashes make a valuable dressing for wheat land and for corn, but the leached ashes are too uncertain in their character to recommend for such use. Coal ashes are inferior in quality to those from wood and vegetables, but are nevertheless of value and are to be applied to the soil in a similar manner, as they tend with their abundance of cinders to the mechanical division of soils. Coal ashes are beneficial to heavy rather than light soils. Farmers, in consideration of the above facts, cannot be too strongly encouraged to follow the practice of collecting and reducing to ashes all the rubbish of the farm not otherwise available, such as brush, old wood, sods, rags—in fact everything which cumber the place as useless matter. Burnt earth is not only a manure in itself, but is most useful to mix with artificial fertilizers which cannot be easily distributed alone or too strong to sow among seed unmixed with other material.

INVENTORS.

Send us a description of your invention, giving your idea in your own language, and we will give an opinion as to its patentability, with full particulars charging nothing for our advice. Our book, "How to secure Patents," about the Patent Laws, Patents, Caveats, Trade Marks, their costs, &c., sent free on request.

THE SCIENTIFIC RECORD.

All Patents obtained through our agency are noticed in the SCIENTIFIC RECORD, a monthly paper of large circulation, published by us, and devoted to Scientific and Mechanical matters. It contains full lists of all allowed Patents. Subscription 25 cents a year, post-paid. Specimen copy sent free. Send us your address on postal card.

GREAT REDUCTION. ECONOMY IS WEALTH.

The usual \$70 Machines reduced to only \$25. \$1.50 PER WEEK. Horse & Wagon Free to Agents. "THE FAMILY" SHUTTLE \$25 SEWING MACHINE.

Mounted upon fine polished or oiled blackwalnut top table and treadle, complete with a LANSKY MECHANICAL FEEDER that any other machine, and Endured only \$25. Each machine thoroughly warranted with 5 YEARS GUARANTEE for five years. Kept in order and repaired, money refunded at once if not satisfactory.

The most solid, reliable, and satisfactory machine ever invented for all kinds of family work. An acknowledged, un-qualified mechanical success, thoroughly tested, and used in thousands of homes. An efficient, silent, rapid, reliable, and over-ready helper to the weary wife or homemaker, that will do the work of a family for a life-time, or it will cost you \$1.00 per day for any one who wishes to see for a living, and costs less than HALF THE PRICE of any new machine of like quality. Has extra long lengthened shuttle, easily removed. Extra large-sized bobbins, holding 100 yards of thread, doing away with the frequent re-winding of bobbins. It makes the shuttle, double-thread, lock-stitch, (the same on both sides of the work, which received the HIGGINS AWARD at the Centennial. The strongest, finest, and most lasting stitch ever produced. It is built for strength and constant hard work. Interchangeable working parts. Manufactured of fine polished steel. Will run for years without repairs; is simple to learn, easy to manage, understood perfectly in 30 hours, and always ready in a moment to do every thing that any other machine, at any price, ever invented. The price of our new machines are less than those asked by dealers in second-hand, rebuilt and refinished machines, or those selling out Old Stock to close up business, many such inferior and old-styled machines being offered as new at reduced prices. Beware of imitations and only buy new machines. There are no new first-class machines offered as low as the "Family," by many dollars. MACHINE CO.

For testimonials and descriptive books, mailed free with samples of work.

Goods shipped to any part of the country, no matter how remote the place may be, and safe delivery guaranteed, with privilege of a 30-DAY TRIAL, before payment of bill, or on receipt of price by Registered Letter, Money order, or Draft. Agents wanted throughout the country for this cheapest, most satisfactory and rapid-selling machine in the world. For liberal terms, address

FAMILY SHUTTLE MACHINE CO. 147 7th Broadway, New York.

HARDWARE.

WILSON, McFARLANE & CO.

DEALERS IN

STOVES AND RANGES,

PAINTS, OILS, GLASS, RAKES, FORKS,

CRADLES & SCYTHES.

SOLE AGENTS FOR

JOHNSON'S KALSOMINE.

ALLEGHENY STREET, HUNTER'S BLOCK, BELLEVILLE, PA.

THE CENTRE DEMOCRAT

BOOK and JOB OFFICE

BUSH HOUSE BLOCK,

BELLEVILLE, PA.

IS NOW OFFERING GREAT INDUCEMENTS

TO THOSE WISHING FIRST-CLASS

Plain or Fancy Printing.

We have unusual facilities for printing

LAW BOOKS,

PAMPHLETS,

CATALOGUES,

PROGRAMMES,

STATEMENTS,

CIRCULARS,

BILL HEADS,

NOTE HEADS,

BUSINESS CARDS,

INVITATION CARDS,

CARTES DE VISITE,

CARDS ON ENVELOPES,

AND ALL KINDS OF BLANKS.

Printing done in the best style, on short notice and at the lowest rates.

Orders by mail will receive prompt attention.

REMEMBER THE PLACE!

CENTRE DEMOCRAT OFFICE,

Bush House Block,

HIGH STREET, BELLEVILLE, PA.

PATENTS

AND TRADE-MARKS.

WE SECURE LETTERS PATENT ON INVENTIONS. NO ADVANCE FEES IN ADVANCE IN APPLICATION FOR PATENTS IN THE UNITED STATES. Special attention given to Invention Cases before the Patent Office, and all litigation pertaining to Inventions or Patents. We also procure Patents in Canada and other foreign countries. Caveats Filed, Copyrights obtained, and all other business transacted before the Patent Office and the Courts which demands the services of experienced Patent Attorneys. We have had ten years' experience as Patent Attorneys.

Address: R. S. & A. P. LACEY, PATENT ATTORNEYS, No. 604 F Street, WASHINGTON, D. C. Nearly Opposite Patent Office.

Arrears of Pay, Bounty and Pensions. We have a Bureau in charge of experienced lawyers and clerks, for procuring titles of all Soldiers' Claims, Pay, Bounty and Pensions. We charge no fee unless successful, stamps for return postage should be sent us. R. S. & A. P. LACEY.

GREAT REDUCTION. ECONOMY IS WEALTH. The usual \$70 Machines reduced to only \$25. \$1.50 PER WEEK. Horse & Wagon Free to Agents. "THE FAMILY" SHUTTLE \$25 SEWING MACHINE.

Mounted upon fine polished or oiled blackwalnut top table and treadle, complete with a LANSKY MECHANICAL FEEDER that any other machine, and Endured only \$25. Each machine thoroughly warranted with 5 YEARS GUARANTEE for five years. Kept in order and repaired, money refunded at once if not satisfactory.

The most solid, reliable, and satisfactory machine ever invented for all kinds of family work. An acknowledged, un-qualified mechanical success, thoroughly tested, and used in thousands of homes. An efficient, silent, rapid, reliable, and over-ready helper to the weary wife or homemaker, that will do the work of a family for a life-time, or it will cost you \$1.00 per day for any one who wishes to see for a living, and costs less than HALF THE PRICE of any new machine of like quality.

Has extra long lengthened shuttle, easily removed. Extra large-sized bobbins, holding 100 yards of thread, doing away with the frequent re-winding of bobbins. It makes the shuttle, double-thread, lock-stitch, (the same on both sides of the work, which received the HIGGINS AWARD at the Centennial. The strongest, finest, and most lasting stitch ever produced. It is built for strength and constant hard work. Interchangeable working parts. Manufactured of fine polished steel. Will run for years without repairs; is simple to learn, easy to manage, understood perfectly in 30 hours, and always ready in a moment to do every thing that any other machine, at any price, ever invented. The price of our new machines are less than those asked by dealers in second-hand, rebuilt and refinished machines, or those selling out Old Stock to close up business, many such inferior and old-styled machines being offered as new at reduced prices. Beware of imitations and only buy new machines. There are no new first-class machines offered as low as the "Family," by many dollars. MACHINE CO.

For testimonials and descriptive books, mailed free with samples of work.

Goods shipped to any part of the country, no matter how remote the place may be, and safe delivery guaranteed, with privilege of a 30-DAY TRIAL, before payment of bill, or on receipt of price by Registered Letter, Money order, or Draft. Agents wanted throughout the country for this cheapest, most satisfactory and rapid-selling machine in the world. For liberal terms, address

FAMILY SHUTTLE MACHINE CO. 147 7th Broadway, New York.

BELLEVILLE & SNOW SHOE

Time-Table in effect on and after Dec. 31, 1877.

Leave Snow Shoe 7:30 A. M., arrive in Belleville 9:20 A. M. Leave Belleville 10:20 A. M., arrive at Snow Shoe 11:57 A. M. Leave Snow Shoe 2:42 P. M., arrive in Belleville 4:12 P. M. Leave Belleville 4:55 P. M., arrive at Snow Shoe 6:27 P. M. DANIEL BHOADES, General Superintendent.

BALD EAGLE VALLEY RAILROAD

Time-Table, December 31, 1877.

Table with columns: Exp. Mail, WESTWARD, EASTWARD, Exp. Mail, A. M., P. M. Rows include destinations like Tyrone, Tyrone, Harrisburg, etc.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD

(Philadelphia and Erie Division)—On and after December 12, 1877.

Table with columns: ERIE MAIL, WESTWARD, EASTWARD, P. M., A. M. Rows include destinations like Philadelphia, Harrisburg, etc.

PACIFIC EXPRESS leaves Lock Haven... arrives at Harrisburg... DAY EXPRESS leaves Harrisburg... arrives at Philadelphia...

ERIE MAIL leaves Harrisburg... arrives at Philadelphia... FAST LINE leaves Harrisburg... arrives at Philadelphia...

ERIE MAIL West, Niagara Express West, Lock Haven Accommodation West, and Day Express East, make close connections at Northumberland with N. C. & R. R. trains for Wilkes-Barre and Scranton. Erie Mail West, Niagara Express West, Erie Express West, Philadelphia Express East and Day Express East, and Sunday Express East, Sleeping cars on all night trains. W. A. BALDWIN, Gen'l Superintendent.

HARPER BROTHERS,

SPRING STREET, BELLEVILLE, PA.

Have their counters and shelves filled with

NEW GOODS,

Purchased at BANKRUPT RATES BANKRUPT RATES BANKRUPT RATES WHICH THEY OFFER AT

BOTTOM PRICES, BOTTOM PRICES, BOTTOM PRICES. CONSISTING OF

Dry Goods, Millinery Goods, Clothing, Fancy Goods, Notions, &c.

BOOTS and SHOES at very low prices. BOOTS and SHOES HATS and CAPS

Latest styles of HATS and CAPS HATS and CAPS

Carpet Bags, Umbrellas, Parasols, Ladies' Cloaks, Carpeting, Groceries, Queensware, &c.

Comprising every thing that can be found in a first-class store.

HARPER BROTHERS,

SPRING STREET, BELLEVILLE, PA.

COUNTRY PRODUCE taken in exchange at the highest market price. 1-ly

R. C. BUNES, Pres't. J. P. HARRIS, Cash'.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF

BELLEVILLE, Pa. 4-ly

CENTRE COUNTY BANKING

COMPANY.

Receive Deposits, And Allow Interest, Discount Notes, Buy and Sell, Gold and Securities, Gold and Coupons, JAMES A. BEAVER, President, J. D. BURMAN, Cashier. 4-ly

BROCKERTHOFF HOUSE,

BELLEVILLE, PA.

HOUSE & TELLER, Proprietors.

Good Sample Room on First Floor. 4-ly

Free Buses to and from all Trains. Special rates to Witnesses and Jurors. 1-ly