The Centre Democrat.

BELLEFONTE, 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.*

A CORRESPONDENT of the *American Dairyman*, Mr. Mason C. Weld, condenses a vast amount of philosophy into half a dozen lines, when of cows, he says: "When they expend vitality in labor, they eat more; when they expend it in keeping warm, they need more food; and when they either lay on fat, or produce milk, or grow, they need food in proportion."

WE again call the attention of our farmers to the course of agricultural lectures which is to open at the State College on Monday, the 26th instant. It is designed specially for the good of the farmers, and without any pecuniary benefit to the College, and we hope to see it well attended. A postal card addressed to President Calder, will secure by return mail, a circular giving full particulars.

WE are indebted to the Commissioner of Agriculture, Gen. Le Duc, for copies of his special report upon the condition of crops for December 1, 1879. We notice that he gives the area of winter wheat sown in Pennsylvania as five per cent. greater than in 1878, while its condition was seven per cent. below the average. This was doubtless owing to the extreme dryness of the season, and the loss may be partly recovered by the open, favorable weather of the early winter.

Winter Butter.

It is not as *easy* to produce good butter in the winter, which is the naturally "dry" season for the cow, as it is during the spring and summer, when all the conditions are most favorable; but we believe that when properly managed, it is *more profitable*. Of course it requires more labor and care, and a better understanding of one's business, and much better feeding than the average farmer's cows usually get; but the higher prices obtainable at this season, because of the scarcity of a good article, will, we believe, be found to more than compensate for this. It is an easy matter to so manage that the cows shall "come in" in the fall, or early winter; but greater difficulty will be found in so feeding them that the best and largest results may be produced at the least cost. In order to reach the greatest degree of success in this direction, preparations must be made during the growing season, that suitable food may be provided at the least possible expense. An article upon this subject in the current number of the *American Dairyman*, from the pen of Mr. Henry Stewart, than whom no man in the country is more competent to write understandingly, contains much wisdom and many practical hints, and we re-print such portions of it as we can find room for:

Every winter there is an outcry for fresh packed butter in small packages. In every country village there are families who are anxious to procure butter of first-rate quality in the season, when the summer dairies have finished their make, and when farmers can no longer supply them; and they are willing to pay an extra price for it. In winter, fresh butter is scarce, and in summer it is plentiful. It is the part of wisdom in one who makes anything to sell, to have it on the market when there is a scarcity, and when prices are high. It costs no more to make butter in the winter than in the summer. A dairyman who makes fine butter a specialty can just as easily keep his product even in quantity through the whole year as make it during the summer and be idle in the winter. It pays to work the year round and not stay idle one-half it, and he who make butter in the summer and keeps his cows idle in the winter throws away half his opportunities. * * It has been said and insisted upon by some persons, for whose opinion I have great respect, that the kind and quantity of feed given to a cow have no influence on the quantity and quality of butter. But every day's experience convinces me that this opinion is without any good basis. I have proved the contrary again and again, and I know that the feed is of the utmost importance in making winter butter. I can choose such feed as will make a Jersey cow give white butter of no more flavor than lard, and such as will make butter that will need no color to make it acceptable in that regard to the most fastidious judge; and the same with regard to flavor. I have tried experiments on my customers and on my butter maker, by changing the feed, and have been amused to hear the remarks as to the quality of the butter, and the yield of both milk and butter. Almost every farmer and farmer's boy knows that buckwheat bran fed to cows will produce butter almost perfectly white in color and of a greasy, unpleasant flavor. Perhaps the worst possible fresh butter might be made from a cow fed upon corn stalks, turnips and buckwheat bran, for it would be poor in color, without texture, and of a strong flavor. Linseed oil-cake meal gives a greasy, unpleasant flavor and light color; palm-nut meal is but little better, although it is remarkable for its effect in increasing the quantity of cream in the milk; cotton seed meal is certainly the best of all the artificial foods, as it both increases the cream and gives it a rich yellow color. Corn meal is an excellent feed for color and quality of butter, but it often decreases the yield of milk when used alone; a mixed meal of oats, corn and wheat, or rye middlings, in quantities, is excellent feed for butter; but when the oats are used in excess, there is often trouble in churning.

Fodders are of various kinds. The first in value is undoubtedly clover hay cut in an early stage. The next is orchard grass, clover and Kentucky blue grass mixed. The mixed grasses of an old meadow, which are chiefly red top, some of the fescues, with some timothy and blue grass, make a good hay for the dairy. Fodder corn grown specially for this use, and thickly planted so as to have their stalks and plenty of leaves, cut while in blossom and well cured in the shock, has proved with me to be equal to the best hay. Sweet corn of the large kinds is preferable to field corn; the Blount's White Prolific is a fine fodder corn, growing tall, having leaves to the bottom, and many half-grown ears when planted as late as June, and being very sweet. A few acres of this corn, planted last season, turned out a large crop of the finest fodder, which gave a better yield of milk than mixed timothy and clover hay.

Roots are, however, the chief dependence of a winter dairy. Turnips and rutabagas should never be used. I would as soon feed onions to my cows. A delicate taste can even detect the flavor of turnips that have been stored on the barn floor upon which cows have been fed, although the cows have eaten none. There is no use in trying to believe that turnips will not flavor milk and butter if given to the cows immediately after milking. I have tried it oftentimes, and invariably my customers have complained of a taste in the milk, which they suspected was from dirty milking, and I can detect the scent and flavor of the turnips in the butter. Mangels, the yellow globe or the long red varieties being the best, are unexceptionable, giving much milk, and that of a good, rich color. From one peck to half a bushel per cow, sliced and sprinkled with feed, will make a profitable feed for a dairy cow in full milking.

In feeding cows in winter, a daily ration of salt should be given. One ounce, or a table-spoonful per day, is a fair allowance for a cow. The want of salt will cause slow churning, and foaming in the churn, and butter not coming may often be attributed to this. It should go without saying that perfect cleanliness in food and water is of paramount importance. Where the dairyman intrusts the feeding to a hired man, the observance of cleanliness should be insisted upon as absolutely as honesty or sobriety. To use a dung-fork for mixing feed, or trampling upon hay or fodder with filthy boots cannot be permitted with impunity.

Which is the Cheaper Fuel?

From the American Dairyman.

Common sense and true economy suggest that the expenditure of material to keep up the temperature, supply natural waste and run the machine should be reduced to the minimum. This can only be done by supplying the proper conditions—pure air, conveniences to save exertion, comfortable surroundings, and a proper degree of temperature. Comparatively few look after any of these conditions as they should. But probably the greatest waste comes from inattention to temperature. A cold stable, sometimes no stable, and exposure to cold in getting water, are common things, and they are very costly. Let no man imagine that he saves anything by not providing warm shelter and guarding his cows aganst cold. If he does not keep them warm in any other way, they will use the food he gives them in warming themselves. They will take the necessary tax out of his milk pail as they go along, or make a future levy on it to replace the last tissue which they have had to use for this purpose.

It is much better economy for the dairyman to invest in hemlock boards or double walls, or even base burners or steam heaters, than to allow his cows to warm themselves by the consumption of food for this purpose. Artificial heat is cheaper than the natural heat thus generated. The gross material of fuel is cheaper than the refined material of food, but the cow will be kept warm with the one or the other, so long as she lives. The dairyman can decide which.

Fattening Cattle.

This is a subject of great interest to the American farmer at the present time. Since Europe has opened up a market for all our surplus first-quality beef, it stands us in hand to study the question of economical feeding; for it must become the life-blood of our agriculture. The true system of growing the best beef begins with the calf and continues till the animal is ripe for market. But we must consider the best mode of fattening cattle that are ready for the last stage of feeding steers two and a half to three and a half years old. The most difficult problem to solve in fattening pertains to those cattle that have been raised on the old plan of slow growth. Their digestive capacity is small, comparatively, and it is exceedingly difficult to start the fattening process in a satisfactory manner. Having grown so slowly, they cannot, at once, assimilate food enough to make a respectable increase in weight. It must take a longer fattening period than with thrifty steers that have grown rapidly. The feeder must take this into account when he buys this kind of cattle to fatten. I have thoroughly tried the experiment, and find that it requires from two to four monts to put such steers into a thriving condition. The ration best adapted to start thrift in this class of steers must contain a portion of flax-seed or linseed oil-meal. Flaxseed ground with other grain, as mentioned last week, or oil-meal, has a most decided effect upon the secretory system—slicking the hair, loosening the skin, seeming to lubricate the whole animal machinery, and putting it in condition to assimilate other food. Take these steers of 1000 pounds-weight, and the following ration will have the best effect: One part of flaxseed ground with sixteen parts of corn—six pounds of this mixture, four pounds of bran or middlings, with 18 pounds of good hay, or ten pounds of hay, and ten pounds of straw; or three pounds of linseed oil-meal, six pounds of corn-meal and four pounds of middlings with hay or hay and straw; continue this for 30 or 40 days. Then increase the corn-meal to eight pounds, the other parts remaining the same for 30 days—again increase the corn-meal to ten pounds, oil-meal, middlings and hay as before, and continue this as long as it seems to be a full ration, say for 30 or 40 days. Now increase the corn-meal to twelve pounds, two pounds of bran, oil-meal as before, and continue this until ready for market.

This has proved a very successful ration with the writer, and it will transform these stunted cattle, if anything will, into nicely rounded beeves. But such cattle are not profitable to feed unless purchased very low. Of course, this ration may be greatly modified to suit circumstances—corn and oats ground together may be fed eight pounds of the mixture to begin with, and increased gradually as the beasts can bear it; or, corn meal and bran in equal weights, increasing as before; or, peas and corn ground together, starting with six pounds and increasing with one pint of cheap molasses dissolved in a gallon of water and used to wet the hay. This will give appetite, and the molasses is laxative. Corn fed alone to such steers creates a feverish and constipated state of the system, and the skin does not loosen.

For thrifty, well grown cattle, the following ration will succeed:—one pint of oil-meal, 10 pounds of corn-meal, four pounds of bran with hay and straw, and it will, under favorable circumstances, produce a gain of 2½ to three pounds per day. Western cattle are generally fed on corn and corn fodder almost wholly, in winter. The Germans would call this a bad ration; but these cattle have been well nourished on grass during the summer and come to the corn ration in a very thrifty condition; they thus keep their health better and generally fatten well on 20 pounds of corn and the stalks.

Major Freas on "How to make the Farm Pay."

From the Germantown Telegraph.

The innumerable articles which appear continually on "How to make the farm pay" are enough to make a horse sick. People should know by this time that fortunes do not grow, but are made. Once in a while one may stumble over a fortune as lightning strikes a tree; but these are providential occurrences, and are not in the everyday hands of man. A man may have the most fertile soil and raise the biggest kind of crops; but if he has not brains enough to know how to go about selling what he has to the best advantage, somebody else will reap the best profit, not he. Or he may have the best knowledge in the world as to where the market is, and the best knack of finding out who will give the best prices; but if he no judgment as to what crops to raise, or how to grow them, he does not get along. How to make the farm pay is altogether a matter of brains. It is no more of a practical question than how to make the mill pay, or how to make the store pay.

A SLOW milker makes a cow impatient, which causes her to hold up her milk. The strippings are the richest part, and if a cow is milked quietly as well as quickly there will be more as well richer milk.

POULTRY will not pay the rent of their roosts in winter, unless they have clean, warm and light quarters. These "modern improvements" provided, however, and a plenty and variety of food,—corn, barley, oats, meat scraps, moderately seasoned with warming condiments, and a dessert of ground oyster shells, and a choice selection of gravel set on their table daily—and you may reasonably expect the rent to be regularly deposited in the boxes therefor provided.

A SLOW milker makes a cow impatient, which causes her to hold up her milk. The strippings are the richest part, and if a cow is milked quietly as well as quickly there will be more as well as richer milk.

Professional Cards.

W. A. MORRISON,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
BELLEFONTE, PA.
Office in Woodring's Block, opposite the Court House. Consultation in English or German. 2-1y

C. T. ALEXANDER. C. M. BOWER.
ALEXANDER & BOWER,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
Bellefonte, Pa., may be consulted in English or German. Office in Garman's Building. 1-1y

JAMES A. BEAVER. J. WESLEY GEPHART.
BEAVER & GEPHART,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
Office on Allegheny street, north of High, Bellefonte, Pa. 1-1y

D. F. FORTNEY,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
BELLEFONTE, PA.
Last door to the left in the Court House. 2-1y

D. S. KELLER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Office on Allegheny Street South side of Lyon's store,
1-1y Bellefonte, Pa.

FRANK FIELDING. WM. D. BIGLER. SMITH V. WILSON.
FIELDING, BIGLER & WILSON,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
1-1y CLEARFIELD, PA.

JOHN BLAIR LINN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
BELLEFONTE, PA.
Office on Diamond, near Centre County Bank 21-1y

J. L. SPANGLER,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
BELLEFONTE, CENTRE COUNTY, PA.
Special attention to Collections; practices in all the Courts; Consultations in German or English. 1-1y

T. H. MURRAY. CYRUS GORDON.
MURRAY & GORDON,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
CLEARFIELD, PA.
Will attend the Bellefonte Courts when specially employed. 1-1y

T. C. HIPPLE,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
LOCK HAVEN, PA.
All business promptly attended to. 1-1y.

WM. P. MITCHELL,
PRACTICAL SURVEYOR,
LOCK HAVEN, PA.,
Will attend to all work in Clearfield, Centre and Clinton counties.
Office opposite Lock Haven National Bank. 20-1y

W. C. HEINLE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
BELLEFONTE, PA.
Office in Conrad House, Allegheny street.
Special attention given to the collection of claims. All business attended to promptly. 21-1y

W. A. WALLACE. D. L. KREBS.
WALLACE & KREBS,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
CLEARFIELD, PA.
Will attend and try causes at Bellefonte when specially retained. 1-1y

WILLIAM McCULLOUGH,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
CLEARFIELD, PA.
All business promptly attended to. 1-1y

DR. J. W. RHONE, Dentist, can be found at his office and residence on North side of High street, three doors East of Allegheny, Bellefonte, Pa. 16-1y

DR. JAS. H. DOBBINS, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
Office Allegheny St., over Zeigler's Drug Store,
6-tf BELLEFONTE, PA.

Hotel Cards.

CENTRAL HOTEL,
(Opposite the Railroad Station,)
MILESBURG, CENTRE COUNTY, PA.
A. A. KOHLBECKER, Proprietor.
THROUGH TRAVELERS on the railroad will find this Hotel an excellent place to lunch, or procure a meal, as ALL TRAINS stop about 25 minutes. 47

MILLHEIM HOTEL,
MILLHEIM, CENTRE COUNTY, PENN'A.
W. S. MUSSER, Proprietor.
The town of Millheim is located in Penn's Valley about two miles from Coburn Station, on the Lewisburg, Centre and Spruce Creek Railroad, with surroundings that make it a
PLEASANT SUMMER RESORT.
Good trout fishing in the immediate vicinity. A cab runs to every train. At the Millheim Hotel accommodations will be found first-class and terms moderate. June 23, 1879-1y*

BUSH HOUSE,
BELLEFONTE, PA.
THE ONLY FIRST-CLASS HOTEL IN THE CITY.
Terms $2.00 per day. Livery attached.
Special rates given to witnesses and jurors.
J. H. MYERS, Prop'r. W. PENN BIGONY, Clerk.

BROCKERHOFF HOUSE,
BELLEFONTE, PA.
HOUSEAL & TELLER, Proprietors.
Good Sample Room on First Floor.
☞Free Buss to and from all Trains. Special rates to witnesses and jurors. 1-1y

GIRARD HOUSE,
CORNER CHESTNUT AND NINTH STREETS,
PHILADELPHIA.
This house, prominent in a city famed for its comfortable hotels, is kept in every respect equal to any first-class hotels in the country. Owing to the stringency of the times, the price of board has been reduced to THREE DOLLARS per day. J. M'KIBBIN,
1-6-tf Manager.

GARMAN'S HOTEL,
Opposite Court House, BELLEFONTE, PA.
TERMS $1.25 PER DAY.
A good Livery attached. 1-1y

New Victor Sewing Machine---Harper Brothers, Agents.

THE NEW VICTOR.

SIMPLICITY SIMPLIFIED!

Improvements September, 1878.

Notwithstanding the VICTOR has long been the peer of any Sewing Machine in the market—a fact supported by a host of volunteer witnesses—we now confidently claim for it greater simplicity, a wonderful reduction of friction and a rare combination of desirable qualities. Its shuttle is a beautiful specimen of mechanism, and takes rank with the highest achievements of inventive genius. *Note.*—We do not lease or consign Machines, therefore, have no old ones to patch up and re-varnish for our customers.

We Sell New Machines Every Time.

Send for Illustrated Circular and prices. Liberal terms to the trade. Don't buy until you have seen the

Most Elegant, Simple and Easy Running Machine in the Market.—The Ever Reliable VICTOR.

VICTOR SEWING MACHINE COMPANY,
Western Branch Office, 235 STATE ST., CHICAGO, ILL. MIDDLETOWN, CONN.
HARPER BROTHERS, Agents, Spring Street, - - - BELLEFONTE, PA.

Wilson, McFarlane & Co., Hardware Dealers.

HARDWARE!

WILSON, McFARLANE & CO.
DEALERS IN
STOVES, RANGES AND HEATERS.
— ALSO —
Paints, Oils, Glass and Varnishes,
— AND —
BUILDERS' HARDWARE.
ALLEGHENY STREET, - - - - HUMES' BLOCK, - - - - BELLEFONTE, PA

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY.

REGULAR TERMS OF COURT—Fourth Mondays of January, April, August and November.

President Judge—HON. CHAS. A. MAYER, Lock Haven.
Additional Law Judge—HON. JOHN H. ORVIS, Bellefonte.
Associate Judges—HONS. SAMUEL FRANCK, JOHN DIVEN.
Prothonotary—J. CALVIN HARPER
Register of Wills and Cl'k of O. C.—E. W. BURCHFIELD.
Recorder of Deeds, &c.,—WILLIAM A. TOBIAS.
District Attorney—DAVID A. FORTNEY.
Sheriff—JOHN SPANGLER.
Treasurer—HENRY YEARICK.
County Surveyor—JOSEPH DEVLING.
Coroner—CONSTANS CAMBRIDGE.
County Commissioners—ANDREW GREGG, GEO. SWAB, JACOB DUNKLE.
Clerk to County Commissioners—HENRY BECK.
Attorney to County Commissioners—C. M. BOWER.
Janitor of the Court House—BARTRIM GALBRAITH.
County Auditors—JAMES T. STEWART, GEORGE R. WILLIAMS, THOMAS B. JAMISON.
Jury Commissioners—HENRY KELLER, JR., NATHAN J. MITCHELL.
Superintendent of Public Schools—Prof. HENRY MEYER.
Notaries Public—EVAN M. BLANCHARD, W. W. POTTER, R. C. CHEESEMAN, Bellefonte.

DIRECTORY.

CHURCHES, &c.

PRESBYTERIAN, Situated on Spring and foot of Howard streets. Services, Sunday at 10:30 A. M. and 7½ P. M. Prayer meeting, Wednesday at 7½ P. M. Sunday-school, 2½ P. M. in the Wigwam, northeast corner of Spring and Lamb. Pastor, Rev. William Lourie; residence, Spring street, south of Methodist church.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL, Situated southeast corner of Spring and Howard streets. Services, Sunday, at 10:30 A. M. and 7½ P. M. Prayer-meeting, Wednesday at 7½ P. M. Sunday-school, Sunday 2:30 P. M., basement of church. Pastor, Rev. A. D. Yocum; residence, Curtin street, west of Spring.

ST. JOHN'S ROMAN CATHOLIC, Situated on Bishop street between Allegheny and Penn. Services Sunday 8 and 10:30 A. M. and 7½ P. M.; all other days, 7:30 A. M. Pastor, Rev. A. J. O'Brien; residence, south side of Bishop between Allegheny and Penn.

ST. JOHN'S EPISCOPAL, Situated southwest corner of Allegheny and Lamb streets. Services, Sunday 10:30 A. M. and 7½ P. M. Wednesday services 7½ P. M. and Sunday-school Sunday 2 P. M., in basement of church. Rector, Rev. John Hewitt; residence on Lamb street rear of Episcopal church.

LUTHERAN, Situated southwest corner of High and Penn streets. Services, Sunday 10:30 A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday-school Sunday in Lecture room of church. Prayer-meeting, Wednesday 7½ P. M. Pastor, Rev. Samuel E. Furst; residence, at Parsonage, High Street, next the church.

GERMAN REFORMED, Situated northeast corner of Linn and Spring streets. Services Sunday at 10:30 A. M. and 7½ P. M. Prayer meeting Wednesday 7½ P. M. Sunday-school, Sunday 9:30 A. M. in the church.

UNITED BRETHREN, Situated corner South High and Thomas streets. Services, Sunday at 10:30 A. M. and 7½ P. M. Prayer-meeting, Wednesday 7½ P. M. Pastor, J. M. Smith; Post-office address, Bellefonte.

AFRICAN METHODIST, Situated south end of High street. Service, Sunday 10:30 A. M. and 7½ P. M. Prayer-meeting, Wednesday 7½ P. M. Sunday-school in church at 2:30 P. M. Pastor, Rev. Jones; residence, Thomas street.

FRIENDS, Situated end of Logan street, near Bellefonte Academy. Meetings, Sunday 11 A. M., Wednesday 11 A. M.

Y. M. C. A., Prayer-meetings are held every Sunday at 4 and every Friday at 7½ P. M. in the room of the Association above the Post Office. A Union meeting is held in the room the first Sunday in each month at 4 P. M. Room open every night from 7 to 9 P. M., and the National Christian Temperance Union at 7:30 P. M., on Thursday.

The LADIES' TEMPERANCE PRAYER-MEETING meets in the Logan Hose House, Thursday, at 3 P. M.

CENTENNIAL TEMPERANCE CLUB, Regular meeting each Monday at 7 P. M. in their rooms in Bush's Arcade, High street.

CONSUMPTION
POSITIVELY CURED.

ALL sufferers from this disease that are anxious to be cured should try DR. KISSNER'S CELEBRATED CONSUMPTIVE POWDERS. These Powders are the only preparation known that will cure CONSUMPTION and all diseases of the THROAT AND LUNGS—indeed, so strong is our faith in them, and also to convince you that they are no humbug, we will forward to every sufferer by mail, post paid, a FREE TRIAL BOX.

We don't want your money until you are perfectly satisfied of their curative powers. If your life is worth saving, don't delay in giving these POWDERS a trial, as they will surely cure you.

Price, for large box, $3.00, sent to any part of the United States or Canada, by mail, on receipt of price.
Address,
ASH & ROBBINS,
44-1y 369 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

FITS, EPILEPSY,
OR
FALLING SICKNESS

PERMANENTLY CURED—No Humbug—by one month's usage of Dr. Goulard's Celebrated Infallible Fit Powders. To convince sufferers that these powders will do all we claim for them we will send them by mail, POST PAID, a FREE TRIAL BOX. As Dr. Goulard is the only physician that has ever made this disease a special study, and as to our knowledge thousands have been PERMANENTLY cured by the use of these POWDERS, WE WILL GUARANTEE A PERMANENT cure in every case, OR REFUND YOU ALL MONEY EXPENDED. All sufferers should give these Powders an early trial, and be convinced of their curative powers.

Price, for large box, $3.00, or 4 boxes for $10.00, sent by mail to any part of the United States or Canada on receipt of price, or by express, C. O. D Address
ASH & ROBBINS,
44-1y 369 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

BELLEFONTE & SNOW SHOE R. R.—Time-Table in effect on and after Dec. 31, 1877:

Leaves Snow Shoe 7.50 A. M., arrives in Bellefonte 9.20 A. M.
Leaves Bellefonte 10.20 A. M., arrives at Snow Shoe 11.57 A. M.
Leaves Snow Shoe 2.42 P. M., arrives in Bellefonte 4.12 P. M.
Leaves Bellefonte 4.55 P. M., arrives at Snow Shoe 6.27 P. M.

DANIEL RHOADS,
General Superintendent.

BALD EAGLE VALLEY RAILROAD.—Time-Table, December 31, 1877:

Exp. Mail. A. M.	P. M.	WESTWARD.		EASTWARD.	Exp. Mail. P. M.	A. M.
7 55	6 32	.....Arrive at Tyrone Leave.....			7 05	8 30
7 50	6 27	.....Leave East Tyrone Leave.....			7 15	8 27
7 46	6 21	..... " Vail	"	...	7 19	8 42
7 42	6 17	..... " Bald Eagle	"	...	7 23	8 47
7 29	6 03	..... " Hannah	"	...	7 36	9 02
7 22	5 55	..... " Port Matilda	"	...	7 44	9 11
7 14	5 47	..... " Martha	"	...	7 52	9 20
7 05	5 38	..... " Julian	"	...	8 00	9 30
6 56	5 27	..... " Unionville	"	...	8 11	9 42
6 47	5 18	..... " Snow Shoe In	"	...	8 21	9 51
6 43	5 15	..... " Milesburg	"	...	8 24	9 55
6 33	5 05	..... " Bellefonte	"	...	8 32	10 03
6 23	4 55	..... " Milesburg	"	...	8 45	10 15
6 13	4 45	..... " Curtin	"	...	8 55	10 25
6 08	4 40	..... " Mount Eagle	"	...	9 00	10 30
6 00	4 31	..... " Howard	"	...	9 08	10 40
5 50	4 20	..... " Eagleville	"	...	9 18	10 52
5 46	4 15	..... " Beech Creek	"	...	9 22	10 57
5 33	4 03	..... " Mill Hall	"	...	9 34	11 10
5 29	4 00	..... " Flemington	"	...	9 37	11 14
5 25	3 55	..... " Lock Haven	"	...	9 42	11 18

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

WESTWARD.

ERIE MAIL leaves Philadelphia ..... 11 55 p m
" " Harrisburg ..... 4 25 a m
" " Williamsport ..... 8 55 a m
" " Lock Haven ..... 9 40 a m
" " Renovo ..... 10 55 a m
" arrives at Erie ..... 7 35 p m
NIAGARA EXPRESS leaves Philadelphia ..... 7 20 a m
" " Harrisburg ..... 10 50 a m
" " Williamsport ..... 2 20 p m
" arrives at Renovo ..... 4 40 p m
Passengers by this train arrive in Bellefonte at ..... 4 35 p m
FAST LINE leaves Philadelphia ..... 11 45 a m
" " Harrisburg ..... 3 35 p m
" " Williamsport ..... 7 30 p m
" arrives at Lock Haven ..... 8 40 p m

EASTWARD.

PACIFIC EXPRESS leaves Lock Haven ..... 6 40 a m
" " Williamsport ..... 7 55 a m
" arrives at Harrisburg ..... 11 55 a m
" " Philadelphia ..... 3 45 p m
DAY EXPRESS leaves Renovo ..... 10 10 a m
" " Lock Haven ..... 11 20 a m
" " Williamsport ..... 12 40 a m
" arrives at Harrisburg ..... 4 10 p m
" " Philadelphia ..... 7 20 p m
ERIE MAIL leaves Renovo ..... 8 35 p m
" " Lock Haven ..... 9 45 p m
" " Williamsport ..... 11 05 p m
" arrives at Harrisburg ..... 2 45 a m
" " Philadelphia ..... 7 00 a m
FAST LINE leaves Williamsport ..... 12 35 a m
" arrives at Harrisburg ..... 3 58 a m
" " Philadelphia ..... 7 35 a m

Erie Mail West, Niagara Express West, Lock Haven Accommodation West, and Day Express East, make close connections at Northumberland with L. & B. R. R. trains for Wilkesbarre and Scranton.

Erie Mail West, Niagara Express West, and Erie Express West, and Lock Haven Accommodation West, make close connection at Williamsport with N. C. R. W. trains north.

Erie Mail West, Niagara Express West, and Day Express East, make close connection at Lock Haven With B. E. V. R. R. trains.

Erie Mail East and West connect at Erie with trains on L. S. & M. S. R. R., at Corry with O. C. & A. V. R. R., at Emporium with R. N. Y. & P. R. R., and at Driftwood with A. V. R. R.

Parlor cars will run between Philadelphia and Williamsport on Niagara Express West, Erie Express West, Philadelphia Express East and Day Express East, and Sunday Express East. Sleeping cars on all night trains.

WM. A. BALDWIN,
Gen'l Superintendent.

THE CENTRE DEMOCRAT
BOOK and JOB OFFICE
BUSH HOUSE BLOCK,
BELLEFONTE, 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.