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STOVES, RANGES # HEATERS.

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BUILDERS' HARDWARE,

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And Allow Interest,
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Gov. Securities,
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4-tf AMES A. BEAVER, President.
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BELLEFONTE & SNOW SHOE es Snow Shoe 7.20 A. M., arrives in Bellefonte Bellefonte 10.25 A. M., arrives at Snow Shoe B7 A. M. Geaves Snew Shoe 2.00 P. M., arrives in Bellefonte Bellefonte 5.15 p. M., arrives at Snow Shoe DANIEL RHOADS, General Superintendent. neral Superintendent.

PALD EAGLE VALLEY RAIL-ROAD.—Time-Table, April 29, 1880: ail. WESTWARD. EASTWARD. EXP. Mail. Fowler
Hannah
Port Matilda
Martha
Julian
Unionville
Snow Shoe In

Snow Shoe In "Milesburg "Bellefonte "Milesburg "Curtin Mount Eagle "Howard "Eagleville "Beech Croek "Mill Hall "Flemington "

DENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD. WESTWARD

B MAIL leaves Philadelphia...

"Harrisburg.....
"Williamsport...
"Lock Haven...
"Renovo..... TAGARA EXPRESS leaves Philadelphia... arrives at Renovo...... ST LINE leaves Philadelphia... EASTWARD.
CIFIC EXPRESS leaves Lock Haven.
"Williamsport
arrives at Harrisburg...
"Philadelphia. Y EXPRESS leaves Renovo.......

" Lock Haven.
" Williamsport arrives at Harrisburg..
" Philadelphia.

ness East, make close connection at Lock Haven B. E. V. R. R. trains. rie Mail East and West connector Erie with trains is. S. & M. S. R. R. at Corry with O. C. & A. V. R. at Emporium with B. N. Y. & P. R. R., and at Itwood with A. V. R. R.

wood with A. V. E. R.
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lamsport on Niagara Express West, Eric Express
, Philadelphia Express East and Day Express
, and Sonday Express East. Sleeping cars on all
trains.

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POWDER.—We are Dupont's agents. Blasting, sporting and Rifle powder on hand and sold at wholesale prices; also fase.

GRAIN.—After the growing crop is harvested we will be prepared to pay the highest market price for all kinds of grain.

COAL.—Our yard is always stocked with the best Anthracite Coal which we sell at lowest price.

LIME.—We make the best white lime in the State. Its properties for mechanical and agricultural purposes excel all others.

FAIRBANKS' SCALES.—We are their agents in Centre county and will supply all parties wishing good and true scales at their lowest prices.

We extend an invitation to everybody in want of anything in our line to call at our store rooms, opposite the Bush House, and see what we have, and learn from those in attendance more particularly the cope of our business. CORNER CHESTNUT AND NAVIDE LEADING.
PHILADELPHIA.
his house, prominent in a city famed for its comtable hotels, is kept in every respect equal to any
t-class hotels in the country. Owing to the strinmay of the times, the price of board has been reduced.
THERE DOLLARS per day.

J. M'KLIBBIN,
Manager. posite the Bush House, and see what we have, and earn from those in attendance more particularly the cope of our business. ALEXANDER & CO, Bellefonte, Pa., May 6, 1880.

BUSH HOUSE, BELLEFONTE, PA.,
IS OPEN.
D. P. PETERS, Proprietor.

PENSIONS.

LL disabled Soldiers and heirs of deceased Soldiers who died from consequences service in the Army, are entitled to PENSIONS. ARREARS sliowed after JULY 1, 1890. Send mps for full instructions in all kinds of Soldiers

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MILESBURG, CENTRE COUNTY, PA.

A. KOHLBECKER, Proprietor. HROUGH TRAVELERS on the railroad will find a Hotel an excellent place to lanch, or procure a la st.LL TRAINS stop about 25 minutes. 47

**E-Free Buss to and from all Trains. Special rates to witnessee and jurors. 1-ly

The Centre Democrat.

BELLEFONTE, PA.

AGRICULTURAL.

NEWS, FACTS AND SUGGESTIONS. THE TEST OF THE NATIONAL WELFARE IS THE INTELLI GENCE AND PROSPERITY OF THE PARMER.

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

THE election is over, and the coun try is safe once more, and we shall have more time and space to devote to this department of our paper. We will make renewed efforts to make it

and straw, provided they receive nourishment to keep them in fair condition; but dry cows in winter, when prices for dairy products are at their height, should not be tolerated.

"Bonanza Farming" Not Desirable.

Mr. W. I. Chamberlain, in an article describing the "bonanza farming" of the great West, and showing its the country, very truthfully says:

Smaller farms, with a recuperative rather than an exhaustive system of agriculture, will in time, then, be a necessity in Dakota as well as elsewhere. The land must be farmed by men who live upon it and intend to make it their future homes, and not by those who go there were by very in support time and there year by year in summer time and strip it of one more year's crop and then retire to warmer climes for winter.

Harrowing Wheat.

I offer my experience for the benefit f others. Last March I harrowed one of others. Last March I harrowed one field of wheat and sowed clover on it. Another field, same soil and condition, sowed clover but did not harrow. The wheat on the first did the best, and the clover took better, both doing moder-ately well, but the harrowed field better in both respects.

We find the above in the correspondence of the Practical Farmer, and quote it because it is much like our own experience this year. We had two fields of wheat, one of fourteen and the other of near eleven acres, on "bottom land" which has heretoon "bottom land" which has hereto-fore persistently refused to "catch in ties, and the milk is thus more or less AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENT clover." In seeding last fall, we plowed fields in narrow, high lands and after the wheat was in, made a BELLEFONTE, PA.

They mean by this all the name imports, that is, to deal in and to formish to farmers at the lowest possible price everything in the shape of an agricultural implement that farmers use, including SEEIS of all kinds. "round" in each of the "dead furrows," thus deepening them, and giving the water an opportunity to es-SEEIS of all kinds.

At present we have on hand and are the authorized agents for the sale of the SYRACUSE CHILLED PLOW, made at Syracuse, N. Y. It is the best chilled plow now made; also the Keystene and iron beam plows made at Centre Hall. No better plows than these can be had for the same amount of money. Also the Centre Hall Complanter. We need say nothing about the merits of this planter, as the 2000 now in use in Centre county demonstrates then to be the best, HARROWS and CULTIVATORS of the latest improved patterns. cape. In consequence of this, the farmers photographed in their filthy land dried this spring much ear- pig-pens. lier than usual. We waited until it came into good working order, and then harrowed-with sloping toothed harrows, made heavy with chains, and proved patterns.

MOWERS, REAPERS and GRAIN BINDERS.—Of these we sell the Osborne either as separate Mowers, Combined Reapers and Mowers, single Harvesters, or as Combined Reapers and Binders.

THE WHEELER, No. 6, as a combined machine, is the best machine of the kind in the market.

THE GREATEST IMPROVEMENT OF THE AGE is the Norristown Gleaner and Binder. Call and see it. It is wonderfully perfect.

Any boy twelve years old, with one horse, will follow and bind all the grain that any Reaper with side delivery will cut. It not only binds but gleans, and will save the price of the machine in one year, by taking up from the stubble that which is now lost. THE Mc-HERRY GRAIN DEILL, either with or without broadcast hoes, with or without fertilizer and seed sowing attachments. It is the best grain drill for all purposes in the market.

THE GREISER THERSHER AND SEPARATOR—THE TERUSER THERSHER AND SEPARATOR—THE GEISER THERSHER AND SEPARATOR—The reputation of this machine is so well established. proved patterns.

MOWERS, REAPERS and GRAIN BINDERS.—Of
these we sell the Osborne either as separate Mowers,
Combined Reapers and Mowers, single Harvesters, or sowed the clover seed, immediately behind the harrows. As a result we have better fields covered with as fine thousand per cent.

On rainy days, examine you mow. ever saw, and this on unfavorable ers and reapers, and all other machinland and in a season in which the vast all the grease on the axles which has majority of our neighbors are com- been hardeded with dust, and put all plaining of the entire failure of their in good running order. Kerosene seed to "catch." So far so good; but there are those who will ask, Was but there are those who will ask, Was When any tool, harness, wagon, or not your yield of wheat lessened by anything else breaks do not wait till the harrowing? In reply we simply you need it for use before repairing the same field for a crop fed at the same price for pork, had one have carry person wanting one, or in need or REENER'S PATENT LEVEL TREAD HORSE POWER, for one and two horses, with Patent Speed Regulator. Little disn't Thresher and Cleaner. VICTOR LOVER HULLER. Sole agents for Cen state facts: This wheat was sown upon wheat stubble, because the former crop was not what it should have diately. WAGONS, VARBIAVES, INCLUDE STATES AND AUGUSTS, VARBIAVES, WAGON, the reputation of which is so well established; also of the CORTLAND PLATFORM SPRING WAGONS, Carriages, Phetons and Buggies. All are warranted. Call and see specimens and examine actions and carriaged specimens are specimens and examine actions are specimens and examine actions are specimens and examine actions. been, and the clover, sown in the usual way, without harrowing, was gues as to styles and price lication.

Atalogues furnished on application.

PLASTER AND FERTILIZERS.—Cayuga plaster

PLASTER AND FERTILIZERS.—Cayuga plaster

And the best Nova Scotia, at the an entire failure. Neither crop of wheat was measured, but in the opinion of all good judges who observed manures for the state of the facturers' prices.

POWDER.—We are Dupont's agents. Blasting, Sporting and Rifle powder on hand and sold at wholethem, the latter which was harrowed. was at least double the former, which was not harrowed.

Sheep as Wealth Producers.

The gentle sheep has always been a wealth producer. The latter end of Job "was blessed, for he had 14,000 sheep," which would mean to one of us an income of just as many dollars per year, if come of just as many dollars per year, if not twice as many. What an investment for capital, that brings 50 or 60 per cent. yearly, with almost the certainty that appertains to U. S. four percents. A flock will easily increase 60 to 70 per cent, yearly, and half that will be compounded after the second year. This rate of increase is enormous and sufficiently points to the vast profite that are made from successful sheep rearing.

So says a correspondent of our enterprising contemporary, the Rural New Yorker. Perhaps there is a good dog law in his community.

The farmer who lets all the liquids of his barnyard run to waste is a spendthrift, however "closefisted" he may be with money.

Various Suggestions.

From the Country Gentleman,

There are a number of good practices which farmers might be induced to adopt if occasionally reminded of them. Among them we give the following:

Copper wire and copper straps are often very convenient and of much use in repairing tools, doors, grates and parts of buildings. Copper wire is about as easily handled as twine, and is more unyielding and durable. Its flexibility gives it great advantage over iron wire, and it does not rust. Copper straps for nailing are better than leather on one hand and hoop iron on the other. Copper tacks are good for mending old harness, as they are easily clinched.

Provide boxes or shelves with apartments, and place in appropriate divisions, distinctly marked, all refuse screws, nails, bolts, rivets, stamore and more worthy the careful ples, tacks, &c., and replenish them attention of every farmer in Centre as needed by purchases at hardware stores, procuring all the kinds and Day cows and springing heifers sizes you ever want. Such things always at hand, costing perhaps but may be wintered on refuse hay fodder a few cents, may save you dollars in time when repair is needed at a busy time and laborers are waiting.

Teach every person in your employ. as well as yourself, always to put every tool back in its place as soon as done with, no matter how great a hurry he may be in. Better spare half a minute now in doing so, than for you to hunt half an hour with a team or man waiting. We know men who waste whole days in the aggregate in hunting for misplaced tools, and in asking eight or ten difdisadvantages to the agriculture of ferent persons on the place where they are.

Keep your cellar properly and well drained; allow no decaying matter in it; prohibit the throwing of slops in puddles at the back door, and never allow sink pipes to become choked or to emit foul air. Much of the sickness in the country is caused by such bad air.

Keep all the hinges and latches about the house oiled, to prevent wear and squeaking. Go over them once a week with oil and feather; make regular work of it. Keep gates properly greased at latches and hinges, and see that they do not sag. The labor of dragging a sagging gate is as hard as it is useless. To prevent sagging, see Vol. VI of Rural Affairs,

Use coal ashes or wood dust, or both, in all your vaults daily. This will prevent all bad odor, rendering the cleaning as easy as shoveling sand, and will prevent all danger of wells becoming poisoned by the drainage.

Give pure water to animals. Cows are sometimes watered from wells in defiled and poisoned, the butter tainted, and the owner wonders why his family suffers so much from sickness. If you expect good healthy pigs and wholesome pork, let them have pure water, pure food and constantly clean quarters. We have actually seen the careless and dirty character of some

Use petroleum as a preservative of all exposed woodwork and tools. It is very cheap, and penetrates the pores. It is good for all wood buildings, good for gates, farm wagons, rakes and forks, and for all rustic work exposed to weather. It will pay its cost back again at least one

it, but get it mended at once. If a horse loses a shoe, do not wait till he becomes lame, but have it set imme-

Economizing Fodder.

In seasons of short crops of hay, we are often put to it for ways and means to keep the customary stock through the winter without their falling away in condition. I have found that much can be saved by keeping the stock comfortable, and that a smaller quantity of feed will keep them in condition than is generally thought necessary. Not that stock will thrive without food, but that with proper preparation and kind care otherwise, a large saving can be made in hay and fodder. Every one knows that if animals are kept warm and otherwise comfortable, it takes less food. Therefore the first aim should be to give good, warm, well-ventilated shelter, and keep them clean by suitable litter and one or two cardings daily. This latter accomplishes an end which few fully realize. Then again a considerable saving is made by putting feed in the most assimila-ble form, so that unnecessary labor of the animal is saved. All unnecessary exertion must be paid for in food or waste of body. The labor of comminution is, in

part, saved to the animal by cutting or chaffing. In this way, a poorer, coarser quality of food may be mixed with the better, and be made to

perform the offices of the better. A larger proportion is assimilable if cooked, or even well wet with hot water, and allowed to lie in bulk to soften for twelve to twenty-four hours. It is astonishing to see how clean the coaser cornstalks are eaten when cut and treated in this way, especially if a little seasoning of salt, bran or meal be added. Straw, swale hay, and much other coarse fodder which is often thought of little worth, is thus made to do valuable service. The value of swale hay for feed is often greater than it has the credit for, where properly used. I have found that it is more economical in purchasing cattle feed, to invest the larger proportion in concentrated feed, like corn meal, shorts, bran, &c., rather than buy fine hay. Stock not only does better, but the money sav-ing is not inconsiderable. Hay cannot be taken from a mow, carted to a distance and again unloaded without a larger per cent. of waste than is generally supposed.

Brevities.

Farmers will always remain poor so long as they allow others to do their thinking.

Have your pullets began to lay et? If not, why not? See if you can find out.

If bottom lands are dry enough ditches should be cleaned out and new ones opened where required.

Return to the soil what is taken from it, or its equivalent, and then with ordinary cultivation the soil will increase rather than diminish in pro-

In a part of our garden which was plowed, last fall, in narrow lands, re-plowed and finely harrowed this spring, all seeds came up well, while on the adjoining ground, which was not fall-plowed, the seeds sown at the same time, came up so poorly that we had to re-plow the land. To the beginner in gardening, such experiences offer most valuable deductions. On the deepening and turning over of the soil, before winter, depends much of next season's success.

"Weathering."

From the American Agriculturist.

This term is often used among without a crop, and is exposed to the action of the air and sunshine, the winds and rains, frosts and other natural agencies by which the original rocks, through long years, have been converted into rich soil, we say that it is "weathering." In other words, there is no crop to take up the nourishment as it is formed in the soil, and there is therefore an accumulation of these food materials in the soil, and it gradually improves by the process. The throwing up of the soil into ridges in the autumn, that there may be a greater surface exposed to the weather, is an instance of winter "weathering," while fallows are the most common instances of 'weathering" during the summer.

A Large Wheat Crop.

The Valley Argus, of Merced county, California, says: J. L. Crittenden, of Cottonwood, on the west side, informs us that he harvested this year, on his farm, a field of 150 acres of to the acre-on an aggregate 7,650 ful last year.

FEW realize the necessity of manuring orchards. When once planted, the trees are to remain on the same soil thirty or forty years, at least. They, in a few years, exhaust the food in the soil that they are most fond of, and then they will cease to be productive and thrifty unless properly fed.

Or course, the great majority of the poultry sold in market is cross bred or grade stock, and varies greatly in size and quality. Many poul-terers think if only their stock is big, and have yellow legs and skin that is all that is required; but the time is coming when poultry buyers will exact quality rather than size in the fowls they buy for table use.

For storing onions there is no better place than a dry, cool and airy loft, where they can be spread out thinly, and looked over for the re-moval of those which may have begun to decay. Warmth and moist-ure are fatal to the keeping of onions, and much handling is almost equally

CHILD of the grand old Autumn!
October floateth by,
A regal grace on her sun-kissed face
And light in her beaming eye;
Over her polished shoulders
To the dull and fsding grass,
The golden brown of her hair flows down,
As her springing footsteps pass.

Well Seasoned Fuel.

From the American Agriculturist

Most farmers use wood for fuel, and the best time to chop, haul, pre-pare and pack it under cover, is in the comparative leisure of the winter months. There are several reasons for this. One good reason is enough, but we have four. It is a great saving of fuel. By drying the wood, most of the water is expelled, and there is little loss of heat in drying as it burns. It costs about \$2 to work up a cord of wood for the stove after it is hauled to the wood pile, and it makes a difference that any one can calculate, whether a cord of wood burned green, lasts twenty days, or burned dry, lasts thirty days. The use of well-seasoned fuel makes a large saving of time and labor, and on this score alone it pays to always have dry wood. It is a long job to light a fire with green wood, even with the help of paper and shavings. This work has to be done in the morning, when time is most valuable, either for sleep or in getting an early start for the work of the day. It is about an hour before the green wood gets dry enough to burn, and the fire ready for cooking the breakfast, warming the room or both, a delay which is not at all satisfactory to any one. The wife or housemaid may be tempted to use kerosene to start the fire, and too often gets severely burn-ed, if not killed. The loss of an hour every morning, with hired men waiting for breakfast, makes a big figure in the course of a year. Look at it. Then the habit of preparing a year's stock of fuel in the cold months cultivates forecast, and is in keeping with other good habits, such as pre-paring for seed sowing, getting tools in order, cultivating and harvesting, all in due season. These things tell in the bank account. And, lastly, dry fuel has an intimate connection with the serenity of temper and happiness of the household. It makes all the difference in the world with one personally, whether the woman who sits opposite him at the table, pouring tea and coffee, is made a spitfire by daily tussle with sissing firebrands and soggy wood, or a saint by the use of seasoned fuel. It makes a great differencee with the children and the servants. We are skeptical on some points, but have full faith in the use of dry fuel as a This term is often used among farmers, and is certainly a good one, as it expresses as much of the nature drop a word here at the hearthstones of the process as can be contained in a single word. When land is left a limit to "the patience of the saints," of our readers: Remember there is and burn dry fuel.

American Agriculture.

There are nearly eight millions of eople in the United States engaged in agricultural pursuits, which would indicate a population of about thirty millions in the rural districts. We exported during the last fiscal year. \$288,056,835 worth of breadstuffs, or thirty-five per cent. of the entire exports of the country. The total exports of living animals, meat, provisions and other agricultural products aside from breadstuffs, amounted to \$329,000,000, making the total agricultural exports, \$680,000,000 and upward, which is $82\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the entire exports of the country. These figures show how largely the pros-perity of the country depends upon its agriculture.

A FARMER tested the value of his corn put into hogs with the following result: He commenced with a lot of wheat that averaged fifty-one bushels hogs weighing 175 pounds each, on the 20th of September. He bushels. The ground was irrigated them two weeks and, when weighed, in September, 1879, and plowed deep he found at the price of pork then with single plows, and harrowed well, ruling, \$3.50 per hundred, his corn after which the wheat was sown, and so fed had brought him sixty cents harrowed in and no more irrigation.

The product is classed as "gilt edged." He says it is the best wheet be-He says it is the best wheat he | fed them two of the coldest weeks in next year, and designs giving the same treatment as proved so successthat hogs ought to be fattened early, and in the warm weather to get the greatest value for the corn fed.

> In feeding it should be borne in mind that there are three kinds of feed indispensable to the well-being of poultry: grain or seeds, such as corn, wheat, shorts, barley, etc.; green plants, like boiled potatoes, raw cabbage and other vegetables and insects or meat to take their place. Many farmers substitute beef and mutton for insects, believing that it not only answers equally well but makes the fowls more acceptable to consumers.

> A POULTRY fancying friend recommends laying in a stock of sods be-fore cold weather comes in, and stacking them up in a corner of the ben house or under other suitable cover, where the hens can have access to them during the winter. After snow comes, the biddies will find a good deal of employment for their leisure time at least, if not more substantial benefit, in picking the heap to pieces.

> EXPERIENCE teaches us that stock entering into winter quarters in good condition can be kept without diffi-culty, while an animal beginning the r in a poor condition, notwithstanding an abundance of food, careful housing and the best attention, will invariably be in poor order the following spring.