WILSON, McFARLANE & CO.

STOVES, RANGES HEATERS.

Paints, Oils, Glass and Varnishes,

BUILDERS' HARDWARE ALLEGHENY STREET, HUMES' BLOCK, . . . BELLEFONTE, PA.

12-1y

Professional Cards.

FRANK FIELDING.

W. A. MORRISON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.
Office opposite Court House, Bellefonte, Pa.

LAW AND COLLECTION OFFICE, CLEARFIELD, PA.

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
BELLEFONTE, PA.
Office in Woodring's Block, opposite the Court House
Consultation in English or German. 2-19

A LEXANDER & BOWER,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
Bellefonte, Pa., may be consulted in English or Ger
man. Office in Garman's Building.

JOHN BLAIR LINN, ATTORNEY AT LAW, BELLEFONTE, PA. Office Allegheny Street, over Post Office. *21-1y

Special attention to Collections; practices in all the Courts; Consultations in German or English. 1-1y

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

MURRAY & GORDON, ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW, CLEARFIELD PA will attend the Bellefonte Courts when special

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
LOCK HAVEN, PA.
All business promptly attended to.

Will attend to all work in Clearfield, Centre and

Office opposite Lock Haven National Bank. 20-1y

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

WALLACE & KREBS,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
CLEARFIELD, PA.

Will attend and try causes at Bellefonte when spe-ially retained. 1-1y

WILLIAM McCULLOUGH,

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

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

DR. J. W. RHONE, Dentist, can be found at his office and residence on Nerth filled of High street three doors East of Allegheny, Bellefonte, Pa.

CANCER REMOVED,

WITHOUT KNIFE, and in most

HALBERT E. PAINE

Late Commissioner of Patents

PATENTS.

PAINE, GRAFTON & LADD, Attorneys at Law and Solicitors of American and Foreign Patents,

STORY B. LADD.

BENJ. P. GRAFTON.

cases without pain. Apply to C. W. P. FISHER, Boalsburg, Centre County, Pa.

A TRUE TONIC A PERFECT STRENGTHENER. A SURE REVIVER. IRON BITTERS are highly recommended for all diseases re

IRON BITTERS are highly recommended for all diseases requiring a certain and efficient tonic; especially Indigestion, Dyspepsio, Intermittent Fevers, Want of Appetite, Loss of Strength, Lack of Energy, etc. Enriches the blood, strengthens the muscles, and gives new life to the nerves. They act like a charm on the digestive organs, removing all dyspeptic symptoms, such as Tasting the Food, Belching, Heat in the Stomach, Heartburn, etc. The only Iron Preparation that will not blacken the teeth or give headache. Sold by all druggists. Write for the A B C Book, 22 pp. of useful and amusing reading—sent free.

BROWN CHEMICAL CO., Baltimore, Md.

PRACTICAL SURVEYOR, LOCK HAVEN, PA.

WM. P. MITCHELL,

BELLEFONTE, CENTRE COUNTY, PA.

J. L. SPANGLER,

Business Cards.

HARNESS MANUFACTORY SS MANUFACTORY
in Garman's New Block,
BELLEFONTE, PA.

A. McKEE,
ATTOI
Office opposite C

F. P. BLAIR, JEWELER, WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELER, &c.

All work neatly executed. On Allegheny street, under Brockerhoff House.

DEALERS IN PURE DRUGSONLY. DEALERS IN PURE DRUGSOND.

ZELLER & SON,
DRUGGISTS,
No 6, Brockerhoff Row.
All the Standard Patent Medicines. Prescriptions and Family Recipes accurately
prepared. Trusses, Shoulder Braces, &c. &c.
4-tf

LOUIS POLL,
FASHIONABLE BOOT & SHOKMAKER,
Brockerhoff Row, Allegheny street,
Bellefonte, Pa.

BEAVER & GEPHART,

Office on Allegheny street, north of High, Belle-J. P. HARRIS, Cash'r. FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF
BELLEFONTE,
Allegheny Street, Bellefonte, Pa.
4-tf D. F. FORTNEY,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
BELLEFONTE, PA.
Last door to the left in the Court House. 2-ly

CENTRE COUNTY BANKING Receive Deposits
And Allow Interest,
Discount Notes;
Buy and Sell
Gov. Securities,
Gold and Coupons,
4-tf

TRAVELER'S GUIDE.

BELLEFONTE & SNOW SHOE 1, 1881: Leaves Snow Shoe 5.36 A. M., arrives in Bellefont 7.24 A. M. Leaves Bellefonte 9.12 A. M., arrives at Snow Sho 11.25 A. M. Leaves Snow Shoe 2.30 P. M., arrives in Bellefonte 4.20 P. M. Leaves Bellefonte 4.45 P. M., arrives at Snow Sho 7.25 P. M. S. S. BLAIR, Gen'l Superintendent.

BALD EAGLE VALLEY RAIL ROAD.—Time-Table, April 29, 1889;
Mail. WESTWARD. RASTWARD. EXP. Mail
7, 70. ...Arrive at Tyrone Leave.... Leave East Tyrone Leave.... ' Vail Baid Eagle ' Fowler ... ount Eagle oward agleville

DENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD

—(Philadelphia and Erie Di-after December 12, 1877 : WESTWARD. ERIE MAIL leaves Philadelphia..... Philadelphia... Harrisburg..... Williamsport... Lock Haven... Report " Renovo...
" arrives at Erie...
NIAGARA EXPRESS leaves Philadelphia...
" Harrisburg...
" Williamsport...
" arrives at Renovo....
Passengers by this train arrive in Belle-arrives at Lock Haven... PACIFIC EXPRESS leaves Lock Haven. arrives at Harrisburg.....
Philadelphia....

DAY EXPRESS leaves Renovo...

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

GIRARD HOUSE,

CORNER CHESTRUT AND NINTH STREETS,
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.

1.6-47

Manager.

MONEY TO Loan at 6 per Ct.

BY THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO. OF NEW YORK, on first mortgage, on
improved farm property, in sums not less than \$2,000,
and not exceeding one-third of the present value of
the property. Any portion of the principal can be
paid off at any time, and it has been the custom of the
ompany to permit the principal to remain as long as
the borrower wishes, if the interest is promptly paid.
Apply to
CHARLES P. SHERMAN, Attorney-at-law,
\$27 Court street, Reading, Pa.,
or to DAVID Z. RLINE, Co.'s Appraiser,
2-41

GILMORE & CO.,
LAW AND COLLECTION HOUSE,
629 F STREET,
WASHINGTON, D. C.
Make Collections, Negotiate Loans and attend to all
business confided to them. LAND SCRIP, Soldier's
Additional Homestead Bights and LAND WARRANTS
bought and sold.

\$5 to \$20 per day at home. Samples worth \$5 Practice patent law in all its branches in the Patent Office, and the Supreme and Circuit Courts of the United States. Pamphlet send free.

412 FIFTH STREET, WASHINGTON, D. C.

Practice patent law in all its branches in the Patent Office, and the Supreme and Circuit Courts of the United States. Pamphlet send free.

42 FIFTH STREET, WASHINGTON, D. C.

CARMAN'S HOTEL,

Opposite Court House, BELLEFONTE, IPA.

A good Livery attached.

43 Good Livery attached.

H. J. BAKER & BRO., COMPLETE MANURES.

POTATOES, CABBAGE, CORN, OATS, WHEAT, FRUIT TREES, AND EVERY FARM CROP. These Manures are prepared especially for each separate crop, containing in a concentrated form just the plant food, in the exact proportions, required to produce a large yield.

They are CHEAPER THAN STABLE MANURES, producing much better and more certain results fears of field trial have proved this to be the correct system of fertilization.

Prime Agricultural Chemicals, PURE GROUND BONE,

SULPHATE OF AMMONIA,
NITRATE OF SODA,
MURILATE OF POTASH,
SULPHATE OF POTASH,
ACID PHOSPHATES,
LAND PLASTER,
POTASH SALTS, &c.
Circulars giving full particulars and containing facts
nteresting to farmers, mailed on application. 163-m Office: 215 Pearl St., New York,

CENTRAL HOTEL,

(Opposite the Railroad Station,)
MILESBURG, CENTRE COUNTY, PA. A. A. KOHLBECKER, Proprietor.

THROUGH TRAVELERS on the railroad will find its Hotel an excellent place to lunch, or procure a seal as ALL TRAINS stop about 25 minutes. 47

HOP BITTERS. (A Medicine, not a Drink.) CONTAINS HOPS, BUCHE, MANDRAKE, AND THE PUREST AND BEST MEDICAL QUALITIES OF ALL OTHER BITTERS. THEY CURE

SIOOO IN COLD.

NICHOLS SHEPARD & CO

SEND FOR CINCULAR. EXCESSES

Battle Creek, Michigan, THRESHERS,

Traction and Plain Engines and Horse-Powers pilete Thresher Factory Established in the World.

EARS of continuous and recessiful business, without change of name, anaerment, or location, to back up "the and searming given on all our goods."



STEAM - POWER SEPARATORS and omplete Steam Outfits of matchless qualities. Finest Traction Engines and Plain Engines

7,500,000 Feet of Selected Lumbe



Farmers and Threshermen are invitaventiate this matchine Threshing Machine Circulars sent free. Address

ST. XAVIER'S ACADEMY,

NEAR LATROBE, PA.,

which the most prominent and cultivated women in Pennsylvania have graduated, offers most thorough educational aids and highest standard of refining influences. Pupils admitted at any time. Yearly exaddress,

SISTERS OF MEDICAL STANDARD STANDARD

The Centre Democrat. BELLEFONTE, PA.

WE surrender a large portion of the agricultural space in to day's issue to the second of Mr. Diffenderfer's series of articles upon the culture of tobacco, as published in the New Era. A careful reading of this chapter in the light of our own limited experience shows us nothing whatever to criticise or object to. All of the advice given in it is sound to the core- We venture, however, to suggest an improvement in the methods given by the author for making his ridges and leveling them for the setting of the plants, by way of economy in time and labor. Instead of using the common plow for making them, we use the double corn plow or "scraper," common in this county, setting the wings so close as to make a complete ridge, and having one lead the other slightly, to give any stones or clods which may chance to be thrown up, a chance to roll down to the bottom of the ridge. In this way we manage to do double the amount of work, and make straighter and more uniform ridges than any we have seen done with the common plow. When a sufficient number have been made we hitch the team to a common field roller, one of the light kind made with cart wheels filled in with plank, in two sections, with doubletree and neckyoke lone enough to permit the team to "straddle" two rows, and drive up and down the ridges, rolling and leveling in the best manner two at a time. Unless there is some objections to leveling and packing the entire ridge instead of only the spots on which the plant is to grow, of which we are not aware, this makes quite as good work as can be made with a hoe, and it will be readily seen that this saving in time and labor at a hurrying period in the season is very great.

TOBACCO CULTURE.

How to Grow the Coming Crop.

CORN LANDS-THE BEST SOIL-PREPAR-ING THE FIELDS-HOW CLOSE TO PLANT RICH LAND NECESSARY.

—RICH LAND NECESSARY.

The seed bed well under way, the next care of the tobacco grower will be the proper preparation of the ground on which the crop is to be raised. Here quite as much judgment and care must be exercised as in the preparation of the seed bed. Thorough preparation of the soil will tell on the future crop just as certainly as carelessness will result in failure. It is important, therefore, to start right and keep right to the end.

RICH SOIL REQUIRED.

We presume no one needs to be told that the tobacco plant is very exacting.

that the tobacco plant is very exacting in the matter of soils, and will be con-tent with none but the best. He who cannot supply this want might as well not undertake the cultivation of the crop. Under proper treatment and fa-vorable conditions tobacco will do well on many soils, but the best seedleaf is with very few exceptions grown on lime stone land. There seems to be some-thing especially conducive in this geological formation to the production of choice cigar tobacco. A warm friable soil, such as is commonly known among farmers as a sandy loam, resting upon a limestone formation, is much the best tobacco land. Fine alluvial soils, such as are found along river bottoms, excel all others. In many of the northern counties of this State there are fine tobacco lands along the Susquehanna and its tributaries, while those a few miles distant are comparatively valueless. Perhaps the best tobacco land in the world is furnished by the islands in the

This also makes slaty, sandstone and free-stone formations appropriate for tobacco growing. The color of the soil has also much to do in influencing the crop. Just as the dark-colored soils of this county are largely to be credited with the rich, chestnut colored leaf of which we boast, a light-colored ground will be likely to impart to a certain extent its color to the tobacco crop grown on it. In the northeastern portion of Lancaster county there are red sand-stone districts in which the earth and rocks are failry red, but buyers assure us that when these lands are heavily manured the tobacco grown on them is of excellent and hardly distinguishable from that grown on more favored soils.

A CHANGE OF GROUND DESIRABLE.

Most farmers are accustomed to change their tobacco ground from year to year, although some plant on the same ground two or more years successively. There is no good reason why the same ground should not produce good crops continuously, if well fed and cared for. Two years ago we saw a crop taken off an alluvial field on the Conestoga, which was the ninth in regular succession. The grower told us it was equal to the first one, and it was really hard to beat. But while these repeated croppings are possible we do not think There is no good reason why the croppings are possible, we do not think they should be encouraged. They are likely to work harm to the rest of the farm, and in this way: If tobacco is grown on the same ground for a series of years, an undue share of the contents of the barnyard are carried to one spot instead of being distributed in the course course to the party of the course of the course of the party of the course of the c due course over the entire farm. When the manure is carried upon the same spot in excessive quantities year after year, the remaining acres are bound to suffer and the general condi-tion of the farm will in all probability run down. There can be no doubt that except in special cases a new site every year or two for the tobacco field every year or two for the topacco is advantageous. In this way all the fields in turn get their heavy coating of manure and the average fertility of the farm is kept up. The tobacco grower should ever bear in mind that a time may come when tobacco growing may be no longer desirable or profitable, and when he will have to fall back on his usual farm crops. If he discovers that this special crop has, through the undue prominence given it, lowered the general productive capacity of his acres, it would have hear media. it would have been well for him pernaps, if he had never grown a single toacco plant.

FALL AND SPRING PLOWING

It is hardly worth while at the present time to more than simply allude to the fall plowing of tobacco ground; but we cannot allow the opportunity to pass to advocate its more general prac-tice. Spring plowing only is the almost exclusive rule among our farmers, but we believe they would find it to their advantage in many respects to give the ground its initial plowing in the fall. ground its initial plowing in the fall. We say initial plowing, because more than one plowing is almost indispensa-ble to a good crop, and is largely practiced by tobacco growers in Lancaster county. As a rule tobacco is put on the previous year's corn ground. A few old growers, however, turn down sod, and do it in the fall. Their testi-mony is conclusive upon a very important point; they are agreed that the cut worms are far less numerous in the following spring and consequently less destructive. This is in itself a most important consideration and deserving of attention. Of course, the land should be turned before the grass has withered and died. Unless this is done little or no advantage is derived from the grass crop turned under. The heavier the vegetable growth on the ground the more satisfactory the result the following year. Then, too, to let the turned up furrows lie in ridges during the winter exposed to the various weather changes, has a most happy effect upon the soil. No good results could come from turning sod in the spring for to-bacco. There would be no time for the vegetable mass to decompose and become available as plant food for the to-bacco plants. No doubt corn stubbles would be all the better for like treatment in the fall, although in the latter case it would be best to plow under the manure, so that in the following spring it would be brought to the surface again better prepared by decomposition to feed the tobacco plants.

cistant are comparatively valuely and in the world; it furnished by the islands in the plant ground, a virgin soil that has never been made acquainted with the plow and the harrow, is far better than land which has long been under cultivation. It is on such ground that the best restance in the summary of the part of

USE OF FERTILIZERS.

proved the wisdom of the plan and amply repaid the outlay. Besides, it must be borne in mind, the manure is not intended for the food of the tobacco Wheat commonly follows crop alone. crop alone. Wheat commonly follows tobacco, and it is a well known fact that the crop of this grain grown on tobacco land is commonly the best raised on the farm. Therefore, in manuring tobacco land you are at the same time providing for the succeeding crop as well. Always bear that in mind, and then haul out a few loads more. What the tobacco cannot make use of will the tobacco cannot make use of will most likely give you an increase of five bushels per acre in your wheat crop. PLOWING THE LAND.

Tobacco ground must not be scratch-

ed over, but plowed, and plowed deeply, especially at the first turning of the soil. The roots go down a considerable distance, and the ground must be prepared to that end. The subsoil must not

be turned up, however, as that would prove an injury rather than a benefit. Where a second plowing is intended,

where a second plowing is intended, the earliest period the season will allow should be chosen to plow down the manure. The second plowing may be done a week or two before the time of planting comes around, not so much because unfavorable weather may intervene and the lead not be ready when

the plants are large enough to be set in

vene and the land not be ready

the plants are large enough to be set in the field. The prudent planter will so regulate these matters as not to be caught napping, but be prepared to avail himself of every favorable condi-tion of weather that may present itself, and thus lose no time in giving his crop the most favorable start the circum stances will allow.
THE PROPER CONDITION OF THE GROUND. The old adage, "A good preparation is half cultivation," is no where more applicable than in the thorough preparation of the tobacco field. Let no labor be spared to put the soil in perfect condition. The more complete and thorough the tilth, the more likely is final success to attend the grower's efforts. The cultivator and the harrow should be put into the field until every clod and lump has disappeared, and it looks more like a carefully prepared garden bed than anything else. The more fre-quently the field is gone over in this way, the less likely are the worms to bother you, or the grass to annoy you. Let the latter get no footbold thus early, and the field will be all the better for it the entire season through. Nothing more offends the tobacco planter's eye than a tobacco field in which the few weeks old plants are hidden from sight by a rank growth of grass and weeds. A few acres of tobacco ground are soon gone over with a harrow and every time this is done another step in every time this is done another step in the direction of final success has been made. The season may be dry, and therefore unfavorable to putting the ground into the best condition; unu-sual and persistent efforts must, therefore, be made to do the best possible under the circumstances. If the grower has availed himself of the earliest op-portunity the season afforded him of preparing his ground properly, he will attain the desired tilth and not be compelled to trust to luck and the elements when the last moment arrives. It pays

to take time by the forelock in this matter as it does in many others.

THROWING UP THE RIDGES. The ground having been thoroughly gone over and brought to its highest possible condition it is ready for ridging. The favorite implement with our farmers for this work is the common plow. It is not well to plant on an even surface, as heavy rains may in-undate the young crop and do it irre-parable injury. The ridge is made by throwing two furrows together from opposite sides. These should be about eight inches high and raked even at the top, all stones, clods and rubbish being carefully removed. After this is done the ridges should not be higher than six inches. In a wet season a greater elevation might do no harm, but it would hardly be beneficial, while in a dry one the plants would certainly suffer from drouth. The ridges having been made, a man should go over the field with some stick of proper length, or a wooden compass of the requisite expansion, and mark out where the plants are to be set. Another person with a hoe should come after him and cut down the row slightly at the mark ed places and press the place lightly with the back of the hoe to provide a The general rule, however, as we are already stated, is to plow corn may be set.