

Professional Cards.

WILLIAM A. WALLACE, HARRY F. WALLACE, WALLACE & KREBS, LAW AND COLLECTION OFFICE, January 1, 1881, CLEARFIELD, PA.

ELLIS L. ORVIS, ATTORNEY AT LAW, OFFICE opposite the Court House, on the 2d floor of A. O. Furst's building, 3-54f

FRANK FIELDING, LAW AND COLLECTION OFFICE, CLEARFIELD, PA. 12-1y

W. A. MORRISON, ATTORNEY AT LAW, 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

JOHN BLAIR LINN, ATTORNEY AT LAW, BELLEFONTE, PA. Office Allegheny Street, over Post Office. 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

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

V. H. MURRAY, C. W. 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's House, Allegheny street. Special attention given to the collection of claims. All business attended to promptly. 21-1y

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

Wilson, McFarlane & Co., Hardware Dealers.

HARDWARE!

WILSON, McFARLANE & CO. DEALERS IN

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Paints, Oils, Glass and Varnishes,

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BUILDERS' HARDWARE.

ALLEGHENY STREET, HUMES' BLOCK, BELLEFONTE, PA.

TRAVELER'S GUIDE.

BELLEFONTE & SNOW SHOE

R. R.—Time-Table in effect on and after March 1, 1881:

Leaves Snow Shoe 5:30 A. M., arrives in Bellefonte 7:24 A. M.

Leaves Bellefonte 9:12 A. M., arrives at Snow Shoe 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 Shoe 7:25 P. M. S. S. BLAIR, Gen'l Superintendent.

BALD EAGLE VALLEY RAILROAD.

ROAD—Time-Table, April 29, 1880:

Exp. Mail. WESTWARD. EASTWARD. Exp. Mail.

A. M. P. M. A. M. P. M. A. M. P. M.

8:10 7:02 Arrive at Tyrone Leave 7:22 4:48

8:30 6:55 Leave East Tyrone Leave 7:39 8:55

7:59 6:51 " " " " " " " " " " " "

7:55 6:47 " " " " " " " " " " " "

7:48 6:38 " " " " " " " " " " " "

7:42 6:33 " " " " " " " " " " " "

7:35 6:25 " " " " " " " " " " " "

7:27 6:17 " " " " " " " " " " " "

7:18 6:08 " " " " " " " " " " " "

7:10 5:57 " " " " " " " " " " " "

7:00 5:48 " " " " " " " " " " " "

6:56 5:45 " " " " " " " " " " " "

6:46 5:35 " " " " " " " " " " " "

6:36 5:25 " " " " " " " " " " " "

6:26 5:15 " " " " " " " " " " " "

6:18 5:10 " " " " " " " " " " " "

6:09 5:01 " " " " " " " " " " " "

5:55 4:50 " " " " " " " " " " " "

5:50 4:45 " " " " " " " " " " " "

5:34 4:33 " " " " " " " " " " " "

5:29 4:30 " " " " " " " " " " " "

5:25 4:25 " " " " " " " " " " " "

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 45 a m

" " Renovo..... 10 55 a m

" " arrives at Erie..... 7 55 p m

NIAGARA EXPRESS leaves Philadelphia..... 10 55 a m

" " Harrisburg..... 4 25 a m

" " Williamsport..... 8 55 a m

" " arrives at Renovo..... 4 40 p m

Passengers by this train arrive in Bellefonte at

FAST LINE leaves Philadelphia..... 11 45 a m

" " Harrisburg..... 3 25 p m

" " Williamsport..... 7 20 a m

" " arrives at Lock Haven..... 8 40 p m

EASTWARD.

PACIFIC EXPRESS leaves Lock Haven..... 6 40 a m

" " Williamsport..... 7 25 a m

" " arrives at Harrisburg..... 11 55 a m

" " Philadelphia..... 3 45 p m

DAY EXPRESS leaves Renovo..... 10 10 a m

" " Lock Haven..... 7 20 a m

" " Philadelphia..... 12 40 a m

" " arrives at Harrisburg..... 4 10 p m

" " Philadelphia..... 7 20 a m

ERIE MAIL leaves Renovo..... 8 55 p m

" " Lock Haven..... 9 45 p m

" " Williamsport..... 11 45 p m

" " Harrisburg..... 2 20 a m

" " Philadelphia..... 7 00 a m

FAST LINE leaves Williamsport..... 12 25 a m

arrives at Harrisburg..... 7 20 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 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 B. 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.

W. A. BALDWIN, Gen'l Superintendent.

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. McKIBBIN, Manager.

GILMORE & CO.,

LAW AND COLLECTION HOUSE, 629 F STREET, WASHINGTON, D. C.

Make Collections, Negotiate Loans and attend to all business connected with the "LAW OFFICE" Building. Additional Home and Rights and LAND WARRANTS bought and sold. 48-4f

IRON BITTERS.

A TRUE TONIC

A PERFECT STRENGTHENER. A SURE REVIVER.

IRON BITTERS are highly recommended for all diseases requiring a certain and efficient tonic; especially Indigestion, Dyspepsia, 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 Trailing the Foot, 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, 32 pp. of useful and amusing reading—sent free.

BROWN CHEMICAL CO., Baltimore, Md.

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.

HOP BITTERS.

(A Medicine, not a Drink.)

CONTAINS HOPS, BUCHU, MANDRAKE, DANDELION, AND THE PUREST AND BEST MEDICAL QUALITIES OF ALL OTHER BITTERS.

THEY CURE

All Diseases of the Stomach, Bowels, Blood, Liver, Kidneys, and Urinary Organs, Nervousness, sleeplessness and especially Female Complaints.

\$1000 IN GOLD.

Will be paid for a case they will not cure or help, or for anything impure or injurious found in them.

Ask your druggist for Hop Bitters and try them before you sleep. Take no other.

D. I. C. is an absolute and infallible cure for Drunkenness, use of opium, tobacco and BACONIC.

SEND FOR CIRCULAR.

All show sold by druggists. Hop Bitters Mfg. Co., Rochester, N. Y., & Toronto, Ont.

NICHOLS, SHEPARD & CO.

Battle Creek, Michigan.

MANUFACTURERS OF THE ONLY GENUINE

VIBRATOR

THRESHERS, Traction and Plain Engines and Horse-Powers.

Most Complete Thresher Factory Established in the World. 1848

32 YEARS of continuous and successful trade. No change of name, management, or location, to back up the broad warranty given on all our goods.

STEAM-POWER SEPARATORS and Complete Steam Drills of various qualities ever seen in the American market. A complete line of special features and improvements for 1881, together with superior quality in construction and material of special quality, other makers.

Four sizes of Separators, from 6 to 12 horse capacity, for steam or horse power.

7,500,000 Feet of Selected Lumber constantly on hand, from which is built the incomparable wood-work of our machinery.

TRACTION ENGINES

Strongest, most durable, and efficient ever made. 8, 10, 12 Horse Power.

Farmers and Threshermen are invited to examine this machinery. Circulars sent free. Address NICHOLS, SHEPARD & CO., Battle Creek, Michigan.

MONEY TO Loan at 6 per Cent.

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 company 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, 57 Centre street, Reading, Pa., or to DAVID E. KLINE, Co's Appraiser, Bellefonte, Pa. 3-4f

In our reply, in the DEMOCRAT of the 22d instant, to the inquiry of our correspondent, W. A. K., as to where certain seeds could be obtained, we inadvertently omitted to include in the list of dealers our local farmers' supply store, of which Messrs. Alexander & Co. are the proprietors. The omission was wholly due to a slip of the pen, caused by the haste in which a press of duties compelled us to write, as we had taken pains to refer to the files of the DEMOCRAT, and found that Messrs. Alexander & Co. advertise seeds of all kinds as well as farming implements. Justice to our correspondent, who, of course, wants to obtain his seed at the nearest point; to Messrs. Alexander & Co., who are among our most prominent and enterprising business men; and to our own uniform practice of upholding and encouraging home enterprise, demand the prompt correction of the omission.

The success of a fair, especially of a local one, depends mainly upon the work of few—often very enthusiastic and hard-working persons. We believe so thoroughly in fairs, and especially in the local ones—county in preference to State fairs, and town fairs rather than those of the county, that we would increase the number of workers, and have every one within the district included by the fair feel that he is a committee of one charged to make it a success.—Am. Agriculturist.

We are sure that the officers of our county agricultural society, whose fair is now in progress, have been "enthusiastic and hard-working persons," and if the fair is not all that it should be, some reasons must be

found other than official neglect. Possibly you, reader, may have failed to properly support them.

Superphosphate in the Wheat Field.

Superphosphates have been used in this season's sowing of wheat in this county, to a much greater extent than ever before, and the question of the ultimate profit to be derived from their use receives a large share of attention whenever and wherever farmers congregate. In view of this interest in the subject the following paragraphs are not untimely, though the wheat for the season is sown, and the corn nearly harvested:

The quantity of superphosphate usually used in this section, where this fertilizer has been extensively employed in wheat culture for several years past, and where the soil is much of the character described by an inquirer—"light clay"—is from 150 to 200 pounds per acre, with which is usually mixed 50 or 100 pounds of gypsum (land plaster). It has been my practice to drill in about 200 pounds per acre, deeming that a liberal dressing, and it has not failed to add largely to the crop, and in some cases the superphosphate would seem to be the making of a fair crop, when without it there would have been a failure, as shown by leaving a cast of the drill without the fertilizer. I have grown forty bushels of wheat per acre where no other fertilizers had been used for three preceding crops. The quantity that can be used with profit will doubtless depend much on the condition of the soil. A crop can assimilate only a certain amount of mineral plant food and we assume that the maximum crop of wheat in our climate is seldom above fifty bushels per acre, hence if we apply directly to the plant the mineral element contained in that bulk of grain we have supplied all the crop can use.

A soil that is much exhausted will use profitably a larger quantity of superphosphate than a soil that is less exhausted. Observation has taught me that in some cases a much greater quantity than is usually applied can be made profitable on lands reduced low, and a less quantity is all that is profitable on land in good state of fertility. I have used superphosphate on land in such state of fertility that no effect could be seen from it, and I have observed instances where a double quantity had been sown with proportionate increase of growth. On an occasion the feed-bottom of my drill became so worn that two drills sowed about double the quantity of phosphate that others did and those drills of wheat showed a ranker and heavier growth of wheat, which was observed by many during the season. In the use of superphosphates the farmer must be governed by circumstances, as in most other farm operations, to gain the most profitable result. On a fertile soil no more can be gained; on an exhausted soil there may be profit in using 300 pounds mixed with plaster.

When yard manure is applied to wheat land, a sufficient growth of straw is usually produced, but sometimes there will be a failure in the plumpness of grain—which is the effect of too much ammonia and not enough phosphate in proportion. The application of superphosphate will improve the quality of grain and will give a profitable return in such case, but a less quantity is needed; I think 150 pounds per acre is enough for profit. In preparing land for wheat last year, a field of twenty acres was partly top-dressed with fermented barnyard manure; the remainder of the field without manure. With the seed the usual quantity of phosphate was drilled in, except on about two acres where the manure was applied, there was no phosphate used. At harvest time there was a marked difference in favor of that portion where manure and phosphate were both applied. The next best portion was where phosphate was applied without manure and the poorest wheat on the field was that portion where manure was applied and no phosphate.—F. P. Root, in the Tribune.

The corn could hardly be much better and the only dressing the plot has received is the common barnyard manure. This plot is as far ahead of the plot with the commercial fertilizer as the plot with the commercial fertilizer is ahead of the plot with no dressing whatever.—Orange County Farmer.

Stable manure must not be lost sight of, in this increasing interest in these concentrated fertilizers, for we cannot produce our crops and have enough for ourselves and others, without its aid; and there is nothing in all the list of commercial mixtures, which give so good an average return for the money invested in it, as well-made stable manure.—Prof. Caldwell, in American Agriculturist for October.

A few years ago, the farmer who read an agricultural paper was scornfully termed a "book-farmer." But a wonderful change has come in this aspect, and the farmer, who, like those fierce, ignorant old knights of old, gloried in his aversion to reading, has become not only a reader, but a writer, and is telling of what he

knows to other interested and eager farmers. Now the first paper that the farmer looks for, and opens when he gets it, on his weekly visit to the post-office, is his agricultural journal. And the farmer who is most respected and consulted by his neighbors, and whose farm and work are models and examples for the neighborhood, is the one who reads and studies the agricultural papers the most carefully.—Rural New Yorker.

Alfalfa, or Lucerne, in California.

We quote the following paragraph from a California correspondent of the American Agriculturist for the further information of such of our readers—as W. A. K.—as may be interested in Alfalfa as a forage plant:

This is particularly adapted to our soil and climate. It has been in successful cultivation in the central and southern parts of the State for a number of years. Here from two to five crops a year are harvested, the yield varying from five to eight tons, and in some instances as high as ten tons per acre in a single season. The first cutting is usually considered the best, being sweeter than the succeeding crops. As a pasture it is highly appreciated, owing to its almost perpetual growth; there being only a short period (the cold wet season) in which it does not thrive. Care must be taken when stock is first turned on it to avoid bloat, afterward there need be no uneasiness on that account. Some such pasture is especially necessary to the success of the dairy interests. It is claimed by some that Alfalfa (both fresh and cured) affects the flavor of milk and butter, but if fed, mixed with other feed, there seems to be no such trouble. If it be fully cured, and curd with especial reference to dairy feed, it undoubtedly will not affect either taste or scent of the milk or butter.

But if all the butter sent to market were made after the following formula there would be less reason for growing at the price:

Honest butter is the perfect product of the perfect dairy. The perfect butter dairy contains several essential and indispensable factors. 1st. The best cows of the best breed, for the finest quality of butter. 2d. Perfect management, good fodder, pure water, convenient and clean stables, cool and clean creamery, systematic and judicious manipulation of the dairy products. 3d. Cleanliness. 4th. Cleanliness. 5th. Cleanliness. 6th. Cleanliness. 7th. Cleanliness, with the cows. 8th. Cleanliness in feeding, milking, stabling, handling milk, cream and butter. 9th. Cleanliness and taste in packing for market. 10th. A devout spirit of appreciation in eating a clean, aromatic, waxy, naturally golden colored, solid, sweet and delicious dairy product—honest butter.

Weather Prophesies.

Here is how Bob Burdette, of the Burlington Hawkeye, gets ahead of Venor, the Canadian weather clerk:

If the corn husks are very thick, the Winter will be colder than the Summer.

If the corn husks are very thin, the Summer will be warmer than the Winter.

If the corn husks are neither too thick nor too thin, the Winter will be cold and the summer will be warm.

Luck.

This paragraph, clipped from the Rural New Yorker, is not strictly "agricultural," but we have no doubt that if it were read aloud in the family of every farmer in the land, and duly pondered by all who hear it, the agricultural interests would be greatly the gainer:

The best "luck" that can fall upon any impecunious young man is a determination to go to work, even if his only chance is to handle a shovel on a railroad track, and the young woman who is sighing for a rich husband will strike luck when she makes up her mind to use exercise and fresh air as cosmetics, try a new cooking recipe every day and read something sensible in some of her spare moments. Luck, as usually worshipped, is the god of the lazy and but little, if any, more respectable than Mercury, the god of thieves.