

Professional Cards.

S. D. RAY, ATTORNEY AT LAW, BELLEFONTE, PA. Special attention given to the collection of claims. Office adjoining Brockerhoff House. 4-15

THOMAS J. McCULLOUGH, ATTORNEY AT LAW, PHILIPSBURG, PA. Office in Albert Owen's building, in the room formerly occupied by the Philipsburg Banking Company. 4-15

HASTINGS & REEDER, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, BELLEFONTE, PA. Office on Allegheny street, two doors east of the office occupied by late firm of Youcm & Hastings. 40-1f

PEALE & McKEE, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, BELLEFONTE, PA. Office opposite Court House, Bellefonte, Pa. 34-1f

YOCUM & HARSHBERGER, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, BELLEFONTE, PA. Office on N. E. corner of Diamond and Allegheny st., in the room lately occupied by Youcm & Hastings.

WALLACE & KREBS, LAW AND COLLECTION OFFICE, CLEARFIELD, PA. January 1, 1881.

ELLIS L. ORVIS, ATTORNEY AT LAW, OFFICE opposite the Court House, on the 2d floor of A. O. Furst's building. 3-20f

FRANK FIELDING, LAW AND COLLECTION OFFICE, CLEARFIELD, PA. 13-1y

ALEXANDER & BOWER, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, BELLEFONTE, PA. Office in Garman's Building. 1-1y

BEAVER & GEPHART, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, BELLEFONTE, PA. 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, BELLEFONTE, PA. Office on Allegheny Street South side of Lyon's store, Bellefonte, Pa. 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

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

H. K. HOY, M. D., Office in Conrad House, above Fortney's Law Office, BELLEFONTE, PA. Special attention given to Operative Surgery and Chronic Diseases. 15-1y

DR. JAS. H. DOBBINS, M. D., PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, Office Allegheny St., over Zeigler's Drug Store, BELLEFONTE, PA. 6-1f

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

Business Cards.

HARNES MANUFACTORY, In Garman's New Block, BELLEFONTE, PA. 1-1y

F. P. BLAIR, JEWELER, WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELRY, &c. All work neatly executed. On Allegheny street, under Brockerhoff House. 4-1f

DEALERS IN PURE DRUGS ONLY. J. ZELLER & SON, DRUGGISTS, No. 3 Brockerhoff Row. All the Standard Patent Medicines Properly prepared and Family Recipes accurately prepared. Trusses, Shoulder Braces, &c. 4-1f

C. HUNES, Press'r. J. F. HARRIS, Cms'r. FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF BELLEFONTE, Allegheny Street, Bellefonte, Pa. 4-1f

Miscellaneous.

THE CENTRE DEMOCRAT BOOK and JOB OFFICE ALLEGHENY STREET, 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. Orders by mail will receive prompt attention. Printing done in the best style, on short notice and at the lowest rates. GARMAN'S HOTEL, Opposite Court House, BELLEFONTE, PA. TERMS \$1.25 PER DAY. A good Livery attached. 1-1

Wilson, McFarlane & Co., Hardware Dealers.

HARDWARE! WILSON, McFARLANE & CO. DEALERS IN STOVES, RANGES & HEATERS. - ALSO - Paints, Oils, Glass and Varnishes, - AND - 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 5.36 A.M., arrives in Bellefonte 7.24 A.M. Leaves Bellefonte 9.12 A.M., arrives at Snow Shoe 11.29 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.

Table with columns: RAILROAD, WESTWARD, EASTWARD, REP. MAIL, and various station names and times.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

Table with columns: WESTWARD, EASTWARD, and various station names and times.

ERIE MAIL LEAVES BELLEFONTE.

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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.

Firm Planting.

So many of our gardeners and orchardists think lightly of treading the soil firmly around their trees during the process of planting, or pressing the soil firmly when potting their plants, that it is a marvel to me there are any successes in an ordinary rural neighborhood. Take any fruit tree for instance, and merely shovel in the soil with an occasional shaking of the body to induce the finer particles to settle among the small rootlets, and my word for it, that tree will not be so sure to live, nor will it grow with anything like the vigor as a similar tree that has had the soil pounded firm, continually as it was placed among the roots. Why, says the literal fellow of Downing, "We must not plant a tree as some men plant a post." True, and so say I; but you must "ram" the dirt around it as you would around a post, and partly for the same reason—to make it firm, and the roots will then go to work sooner, will increase much more rapidly and prove more healthy. Almost every gardener well knows that the camelia and azalea require firm soil, or they will not succeed, and it is a fact that those who generally win the first prizes are those who press the soil firmly around all plants, with perhaps a very few exceptions. The advocates of this system are becoming more convinced of its usefulness as they test its availability in orchard and lawn planting, and so far, excepting when the soil is very wet, they have not discovered an error in its application.

Fertilizers.

I notice, in reading your valuable paper, that other sections besides Vermont are imposed upon in purchasing patent fertilizers. While some States are protected by law in purchasing and using them, Vermont has no such protection. Last year, it is said, over two hundred tons of New Hampshire quartz rock was sold to Vermont farmers in the fertilizers they bought. At a recent meeting of the Vermont Board of Agriculture, held in our town, the subject was discussed. Dr. Cutting, our State Geologist, being Secretary of the Board, gave as a formula for making phosphates at much cheaper rates than we pay for those we buy. He said: "Get one barrel (240 pounds) of bone meal, ground fine, then provide a large tub, say one-half of a molasses hoghead; now put into this tub one-half of your barrel of bone meal; then put in sufficient water to moisten the meal; then pour in three gallons, or forty-two pounds, sulphuric acid; stir the mass well with a hoe until every particle of bone has come in contact with the acid; then let it remain over night in the tub; in the morning put in the other half barrel of bone meal, and stir it thoroughly. This will dry it fit for use." He says, "this amount is all that we get in one ton of the best fertilizer we buy. We can add the sand or plaster, or dried muck, or rich loam, to make the weight one ton better, or cheaper, rather, than to pay for transportation two hundred miles or more, whatever has been put in to bring the weight up to two thousand pounds."

Cabbage Fleas.

Every one who tries to grow cabbage plants, and probably nine-tenth of the readers of the Agricultural Epitomist do this, will be interested in the following reply given by the Country Gentleman to a Washington correspondent who asks for a remedy against the hoppers that infest the beds and sap the life from the leaves of the young plants: "A 'perfect remedy' cannot be given, because different species of insects infest plants, and a remedy which may answer well in one locality and under certain circumstances or in one season, may not succeed in others. Among the remedies which have proved effectual in most cases are, dusting with powdered lime, syringing with a strong infusion of tobacco stems, dusting with powdered tobacco (obtained from the sweepings of tobacco houses), and perhaps the best of all, syringing with water strongly impregnated with coal tar, made by repeatedly stirring the tar in ten times as much water. Kerosene in water has also been used with good success in some instances. Several other remedies might be named, but none better than the above. Dusting the ground with lime while the plants are very small, is a good preventive, and stirring the ground by cultivating frequently, and producing vigorous growth, lessens the damage committed."

Sheep and Codling Worms.

One of the most successful orchardists who destroys the codling worm by turning sheep into his orchards, is J. S. Woodward, of Lockport. His rule is to put in twice as many sheep as the grass of his bearing orchard will feed, and to make up the deficiency with grain. To prevent all danger of the sheep attacking the bark of the trees, he makes a mixture of carbolic soap and the droppings of the sheep, and coats the bark of the trees with the mixture by means of a coarse brush, as high as the sheep will reach.

SEEDS buried too deeply in the soil may not germinate for lack of oxygen; or, if germination takes place, the plumule may fail to reach the surface, the store of food in the seed being exhausted before the layer of soil is penetrated and daylight reached. Hence, the smaller the seed, the less, as a rule, should be the depth of earth with which it is covered.

The One Thing Lacking.

A superabundance, even, of all the other constituents of your crop are utterly useless, if one of them be absent, or from its condition, hard to come at. They must all be there, and they must all be in a fit state for to feed on. There may be 20 pounds of phosphoric acid available in the soil for the food of your wheat crop, but if the .36 of a pound to the acre of common salt be wanting, good-bye to your hopes of a harvest. As the strength of a chain is measured by the strength of the weakest link in the chain, so the fertility of the soil is determined by the quantity of that essential food which is at present in the least proportion, and not by that which is in greatest abundance. A carpenter may have plenty of boards to construct a shed, but if he has no nails, the shed stands a poor chance of being built. Give him ever so many more boards, and you help him not a bit. It is the nails he wants, and until he gets them he can make no progress in his work.

Kindness Profitable.

Some people dare not attempt to handle their sows. This is their own fault. They get into the pen, when they must, armed with a club or a shovel. Such pens are seldom cleaned, and the pigs which are forced to lie in them must needs be filthy. This is not the way to bring up pigs. A pig is a very easy animal to educate. Like people, whom they more closely resemble than any other animal in some respects, their education must begin when they are very young. If they are brought up in the way they should go, the training should begin when they are sucklings, by picking them up and stroking them gently. If the owner's enthusiasm and interest in them should be so great as to cause him to carry them to the house to show to the children and to let them play with them, all the better. The pigs should be handled and taught not to be afraid. When this is done the mothers will be docile and much more easily managed.

A Couple of Hints to Gardeners.

An Oregon correspondent of The Fruit Recorder sows lettuce with cabbage seed, and says he never had young plants of the latter attacked by the black fly so long as they remained with the lettuce. In planting early peas and corn the quality of the future crop may be partly known by observing the degree of contraction in them. All peas and corn that seem shrivelled up, with large indentations, will be tender in flesh and contain more sweetness and juice than the plumper kinds. If good table varieties are desired, it is advisable then to select the wrinkled kinds.

Kill the Weeds Before Planting Seeds.

While there are weed seeds loitering in the soil, harrow over the surface lightly to cause them to germinate. Do this once a week for two or three weeks while your manure is composting. Better spend an hour a week, for three weeks, to kill weeds, than to depend on killing them after the plants come up and the weeds with them. One hour spent before the seeds are in and the ground warm, will save one day when the weeds and plants come up together. Weeds are the main discouragements to gardening among farmers. Kill the weeds before you put in the seeds this year.

Cut the Potato Seed Early and let it Dry.

The chief advantage of this over planting the potatoes immediately after being cut is that of early ripening. A correspondent of the Rural New Yorker has this to say upon the subject: "The seed were all cut five weeks before planted, dusted with plaster and lime and spread on the boards in the cellar and stirred frequently to keep them from heating, especially when in large piles. By this method with me potatoes ripen ten to fourteen days earlier than if cut and planted green."

WHEN a field or a garden plot receives suitable cultivation and yet fails to be reasonably productive it is evident that some important element of plant food is lacking. If manure has been applied in liberal quantities and yet the crops are not satisfactory it will pay to make a trial of other fertilizers. In different sections of the field several different fertilizers should be employed in order to determine as quickly as possible what particular elements are needed to insure the production of paying crops.

A FARMER who grows both wool and wheat largely and successfully says that it is his opinion that the reason why the yield of wheat per acre in the United States is only half as much as that of England, is because in England the sheep are utilized in connection with grain growing, whilst here they are thought of only as wool and mutton-makers.

EVERY one who cultivates a farm should give some attention to the selection of seeds.

The Best Vegetables Peas and Beans.

The pea we must have, no matter how small the garden, even if we have to confine ourselves to the dwarfs, among which Bliss's American Wonder is the best, I think. It is very dwarf, may be grown in rows about eighteen inches apart, and needs no bush. It is very productive for its size, very early, and of the best quality. To follow this I would select the Alpha, which is scarcely surpassed in excellence by any pea, early or late. It grows two or three feet high, according to richness of soil, and should be bushed. Add to these the fine and standard variety, Champion of England, and for the small garden we need nothing more. These three kinds if sown at the same time, will follow each other in regular succession. Later a row or two of the Wonder or Alpha may be sown to succeed the Champion; but the pea seldom amounts to much in hot weather. The Wonder I drop in the drill three or four inches apart (sometimes more), and the Alpha and the Champion two or three inches apart; and make the drills not less than four inches deep. I am convinced that the pea is usually sown much too thick and too shallow. The Wonder should be grown in single rows, while the Alpha and the Champion may with advantage be grown in double rows six inches apart, with about three feet between the double rows. Here, again, keep the ground flat, mellow, and free from weeds. Brush is an unsightly thing at best, and might well be replaced by woven wire, such as is generally used for enclosing chicken yards.

Of pole beans one is enough, and that the Lima. Set the poles first, make the soil rich with old manure, and wait for warm weather to put in the beans. Nothing is gained here by haste, but often much is lost.

Small Farms.

Increasing fertility and productive, resulting in advanced prices for land, must lead to the subdivision of farms. To no small extent is the perfection of our tillage due to the original Pennsylvania policy of small land grants, and as the years roll it will be found that fifty acres will be more productive than a hundred, and twenty-five more productive than fifty. I am not sure that the time is far distant when we will realize "ten acres enough" as more than the dream of a book farmer. Mississippi, with double as many plantations as before the war, but averaging one-half the size, produces twice as much cotton now as then. France, with far less area than Texas, owes her production of wheat, nearly as large as ours, her horses and cattle, almost as many, and her sheep more, to the system of small landholdings. It is to the thrift of the people, their accurate and economical cultivation of small parcels of ground, that she owes the recuperative power which made her a marvel among nations and the admiration of the entire world.

Fertilizers for House Plants.

When plants are in a growing stage they may be stimulated by the use of Guano water. A small teaspoonful of Peruvian guano dissolved in a pailful of rain water is strong enough; water the soil with this once, or at most twice a week. The Water of Ammonia (Hartsorn) of the shops is about as good, and can be had everywhere. If of ordinary strength add a fourth of an ounce (two teaspoonfuls), to a gallon of water, and use as above stated.

In the hurry of the opening of the spring work, many farm horses are injured by being required to change at once from idleness to hard labor. Sometimes, in such cases, additional harm comes from too suddenly increasing the food supply. Colts are certainly often severe sufferers from over-exertion in the process now inaptly called "breaking," or when first set to hard work. Injury from ill-fitting harness is more common than many suppose. Galled necks and backs cannot always be prevented, but they ought not to come from bad-fitting collars or bands.

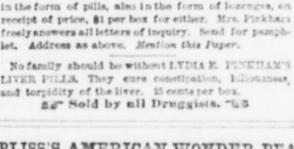
Mrs. Lydia E. Pinkham, of Lynn, Mass.



Woman can sympathize with Woman. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

It will dissolve and expel tumors from the uterus in an early stage of development. The tendency to cancerous humors is checked very speedily by its use. It removes faintness, dizziness, destroys all craving for stimulants, and relieves weakness of the stomach. It cures Headaches, Nervous Prostration, General Debility, Sleeplessness, Depression and Indigestion. That feeling of bearing down, causing pain, weight and backache, is always permanently cured by its use. It will at all times and under all circumstances act in harmony with the laws that govern the female system. For the cure of Kidney Complaints of either sex this Compound is unsurpassed. LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND is prepared at 23 and 25 Western Avenue, Lynn, Mass. Price \$1. Six bottles for \$5. Sent by mail in the form of pills, also in the form of lozenges, on receipt of price \$1 per box for either. Mrs. Pinkham freely answers all letters of inquiry. Send for pamphlet. Address as above. Mention this Paper. No family should be without LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S LIVER PILLS. They cure constipation, biliousness, and torpidity of the liver. 25 cent per box. Sold by all Druggists. "25

Bliss's American Wonder Pea



Extra Early, Very Dwarf (8 to 10 inches). Requires no Hauling, Exquisite Flavor. For the purpose of this year's crop, you cannot do better than to get the genuine BLISS'S AMERICAN WONDER. No family should be without LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S LIVER PILLS. They cure constipation, biliousness, and torpidity of the liver. 25 cent per box. Sold by all Druggists. "25

Bliss's American Wonder Pea



300 BEAUTIFUL ILLUSTRATIONS, with a colored plate of a Group of Fawns, and a descriptive price list of more varieties of FLOWERS and VEGETABLES, sent free of charge, with our new catalogue. 100 pages. Mailed to all enclosing 5 cents in payment.

PE-RU-NA

\$1.00 Will be paid for any impurities or mineral substances found in PE-RU-NA, or for any case it will not cure or help. PE-RU-NA is purely a vegetable compound. It is not controlled by any of the other mineral, chemical, or vegetable compounds. This is strong language, but it is true. PE-RU-NA is being more extensively prescribed by honest physicians than any other half-dozens of remedies known to the medical world. PE-RU-NA positively cures consumption and all other lung and heart diseases. For Intermittent fever, chills and fever, dizziness, the indigestible remedy PE-RU-NA. No matter what your disease is, where located, be you young or old, male or female, you can cure it with PE-RU-NA. Tell your neighbors and your friends that PE-RU-NA is the only remedy, and will cure you and them. Send for a pamphlet. S. B. HARTMAN & CO., Osborn, Ohio. Keep your bowels and pelvic organs regular with

MAN-A-LIN

If you are a man of business, weak, or of any other ailment, you should use HOP BITTERS. If you are young, or of any other ailment, you should use HOP BITTERS. If you are old, or of any other ailment, you should use HOP BITTERS. HOP BITTERS is the only remedy, and will cure you and them. Send for a pamphlet. S. B. HARTMAN & CO., Osborn, Ohio. Keep your bowels and pelvic organs regular with

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BY THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO. OF NEW YORK, on first mortgages, 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. SHEPHERD, Attorney-at-law, 527 Court Street, Reading, Pa., or to DAVID Z. KLINE, Co's Appraiser, Bellefonte, Pa.

For Sale.

A FARM containing Fifty Acres, and having thereon erected a TWO-STORY FRAME BUILDING and out buildings. This good, fertile soil, is situated on the Allegheny River, near the mouth of the Allegheny, Centre county, Pa. Inquire of

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