

A HORSE PASTURE

IN JAPAN OCCUPIED BY A HUNDRED THOUSAND HORSES.

A Tract Seventy Miles Long and Fifty Miles Wide, Fenced in by an Embankment Sixteen Feet in Height.

(Dr. H. Lasham in Sacramento Record-Union.)
The imperial horse-pasturing establishment in Japan was founded by the continental conquerors of the island where it is situated more than a thousand years ago. The country conquered embraced the peninsula between the bay of Yeddo and the Pacific ocean. The country is a table land, with an altitude above the water of 200 feet. It is seventy miles long and fifty miles wide. It is of irregular shape, with serrated borders, conforming to the irregularities of the bay and ocean. It has thousands of beautiful groves of oaks and evergreens, and the country presents much the appearance of the oak openings of Michigan and Kentucky. It is covered with clover, fescue, and rye grasses. It was determined by the government to reserve all this region as a pasture in which to breed horses for the imperial armies.

It could have been easily fenced from the groves of timber, but that would have left it exposed to the attacks of the hostile Ainos, who were still only a hundred or two miles further north.
An edict was issued and thousands of villagers were transported thither from all parts of the empire. To these settlers the land along the streams, near the borders of the table-land, was given, on which to grow low-land rice. Then this vast force was put to work to construct an immense embankment around this pasture. It was sixteen feet high and sixteen feet at the base. In order to leave out the rice land along the streams, and to conform also to the serrated edges of the table-lands, it required many curves and windings. For this reason it was fully twice as long as would have been required if it could have been a perfect circle or square. As the work went on, it was found that the embankment could not be entirely by manual labor, without the aid of plows, scrapers or carts. The earth was shoveled into hemp sacks or mats, and was then carried swinging on a pole, by two men up on to the embankment. This was the work of years, but where labor has little value and the word of the ruler is absolute, any thing can be done.

After this fortified fence was finished, the work of subdividing it into fields was commenced. The subdivision embankments were twelve feet high and twelve feet at the base. The whole area was surveyed into circles. In the center of the corral was located. From the corral triangular fields were surveyed; each corral and the surrounding fields were in the form of a wheel, the corral in the place of the hub, the fields occupying the spaces between the spokes, and the subdivision embankments representing the spokes. The corals were formed by building embankments thirty and even forty feet high. The fields varied in area from 200 to 1,500 acres. Each corral division had its own official in charge, and over all was a high imperial officer. The aggregate length of these subdivision embankments was more than 2,000 miles. The Emperor, who ordered all this labor did not live to see its completion, but his son and successor did.

When this fortified pasture was ready for occupation, officers were sent to every province in the empire, and the best mares and horses were bought. Ambassadors were sent to China, Corea, and Manchuria, and the best equine blood of those countries was purchased. In thirty or forty years after the pasture was occupied there were 60,000 horses pastured there. At a later time it is said that the number reached was 100,000. Some years since the writer was invited to visit this great pasture and witness the annual horse gathering. The day after our arrival was the first day of the annual gathering. Early in the morning all the roads and paths leading to the division, where the driving in was to commence, were filled with people from the surrounding country. This yearly round-up is a great occasion, and people go 100 miles to see it. Men, women and children cover the embankments in their gay holiday attire. A swarm of footmen is hired to drive the half wild horses out of the timber and brush. When that is done 100 or 200 of horsemen rush them along the ever-narrowing field into the corral. It is an exciting scene, the hundreds of horses run away in terror, followed by the crowds of mounted men.

Arriving at the corral we found an army of people camped around it. There was an improvised city of bamboo houses, covered with mats. There were eating-houses, lodging houses, theatres, shops for the sale of every conceivable article, troupes of acrobats, jugglers, fortune-tellers, dancing girls, and gayest crowds of country people in their gayest dresses. On the corral embankments were seats for the officials under the wide-spreading branches of gigantic oaks that had been planted there hundreds of years before.

After refreshments, which consisted of wine made from rice, fish, eggs, chicken, and vegetables, the catching, classifying, and branding commenced. The horses are all caught with a lasso, which is not thrown, as with us, but is attached to the end of a long bamboo pole. It is handled very skillfully. Many were the tumbles which the horse catchers got in their struggles with the thorough-frightened animals. These were greeted with shouts of laughter from the crowds on the embankment. All the mares are branded and turned back into the pasture. The best horses are selected for the cavalry, and the others are sold at auction, on long time, to the farmers, who come from all parts of the country to buy.

The forenoon was devoted to driving in, catching, and branding, and the afternoon to horse racing. These latter are kept up till night and are full of excitement. The tracks are straight, one and a half miles, and the distances are from 100 yards to a mile and a half. Most races are caught with a lasso, but if not they are scale-weights, regardless of age. A fourteen hand horse will carry about 130 pounds. Each corral division will back its favorite, and the betting is sometimes very spirited. The riding at that time was not of a high order, being more like that among our wild Indian tribes, as seen some years since by the writer.

A California Vampire Bat.
The Los Angeles Herald describes a specimen of the vampire family recently caught there. This huge specimen measured twenty inches from tip to tip of its wings, and was pretty well armed with teeth and claws. His head was as large as the heads of four or five ordinary bat heads combined, and well hooded with two ears fully as large as a half-dollar. His majesty was as vicious and war-like as a scorpion or tarantula when confined, and his bite would probably be as dangerous.

VENETIAN LACE REPRODUCED.

The Romantic Origin of What Was Once Nearly a Lost Art.

(Venetian Cor. Philadelphia Times.)
Queen Marguerite is the patroness of the school lately established in Venice to revive the manufacture of the old Burano lace, brought to such perfection in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries. Burano was the home of the women who in the fifteenth century first made the world-renowned Venetian point lace. The story of its origin is still told on the island. A sailor brought home to his sweetheart a sea-plant from the southern ocean called mermaid's lace (palmella opuntia). She saw that it could not be pressed very long, so with needle and thread she copied it faithfully and thus kept a memento of her lover. This girl was the first weaver of the fabric and her fame spread far and wide. She made many other patterns, some of which have been preserved in a book printed in Venice in 1511, published by a nephew of the great Titian, in the many changes in Italy and during the Austrian occupation of Venice and Burano lace ceased to be made, and in 1836 it was said that no one had any remembrance of the art.

During the severe winter of 1872 there was much suffering among the people of this island. Famine and poverty made sad havoc. The men were mostly fishermen or sailors, and the women were employed in making nets that had little or no sale. The pope and the king sent aid to the starving people, and out of this was a surplus of a small amount, which M. Fabri and others suggested might be well used in establishing a school for the revival of the beautiful industry in Venetian lace. The Princess Giovannelli (high and Countess Adriani Marcella, two of the queen's ladies of honor, known and loved for their good works and charity to their poor country people and who had long wished to revive this lace manufacture, became patronesses of the enterprise.

Visiting among the women of Burano they found an old woman named Cecilia Scarpagnola, who owned some pieces of lace she had made in her youth and was still able to work at the almost forgotten art. They immediately established a wash room and school, and put old Cecilia at the head and more than 200 girls have been taught by her. Their most important labor has been the reproduction of the lace of Pope Clement VIII. The originals belonged to Queen Marguerite and she kindly lent them to be copied. Fifteen women were two years on this task.

The Liquor Laws of All the States.
(Philadelphia Press.)
A special effort was made to obtain a statement of the methods adopted in the several states and territories of the Union in dealing with the liquor question, and answers were received from the several secretaries of state as follows:—
Alabama: Prohibition. States with constitutional provision against the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors: Vermont, Maine, Iowa and Kansas—1.
Prohibition, state, but no constitutional provision: New Hampshire—1.
States in which prohibition has been tried, but either for lack of success or change of public sentiment, changed to milder methods: Massachusetts, Connecticut, Indiana, Michigan, and Wisconsin—5.
States and territories having general and stringent license or "local option" laws: Rhode Island, New York, Pennsylvania, West Virginia, South Carolina, Arkansas, Illinois, Minnesota, Nebraska, Dakota and Washington—11.
States allowing "local option" by special act of the legislature: North Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, and Mississippi—4.
States and territories having no general laws and where no special act has been given by the subject: New Jersey, Maryland, Virginia, Louisiana, Kentucky, Ohio, Missouri, Nevada, Colorado, Arizona, Montana, New Mexico, Wyoming, and Utah—13.

States and territories from which we have been unable to obtain replies: Florida, Texas, Tennessee, California, Oregon, Idaho, and Utah—7.
Total, 67.
The unique position occupied by Ohio compelled us to classify this state as we have, though it can hardly be said that no special attention has been paid to the subject of temperance in Ohio, especially of late years.

December 24th May.
(Chicago Journal.)
A private letter from London, written some time ago, but only recently appearing in print, described the appearance of the venerable Baroness Burdett Coutts and her young American husband—Ashmead Bartlett that was, now Mr. Burdett Coutts—and it is said that they looked as pleasant and happy as any married couple present, except as to the disparity of age. The baroness wore with a satisfied look her 62 years, and a splendid dress, while her husband, aged 30, had a smiling and oily expression on his countenance. Near them at the time sat Sir John Lubbock, a veteran of 70 years, with his beautiful wife of 20. One case did not appear to the writer any more out of character than the other.

Chills of Mosquitoes.
(Chicago Journal.)
We learn from a gentleman, just from up the country that on one of the mosquitoes were so thick at Waikiki that they completely enveloped a locomotive on the Florida Railway & Navigation company's road. The engineer could not see ten steps before him, and, in consequence, the train was delayed several hours. Chills of the insects were sent flying around in the air thicker than the clouds in Kansas in 1877, and completely obscured the rays of the sun. It was so dark that lamps had to be lit, and it was some three hours before the mud wheels cleared away sufficiently for the train to move on.

Purchasing Power of a Dollar.
(Chicago Journal.)
A Boston statistical says that \$1 will buy as much of the necessities of life today as \$1.50 in 1815, \$1.92 in 1850, 91 cents in 1845, and \$1.19 in 1825. In other words the purchasing power of \$1 is 19 per cent greater than it was in 1855. A dollar will buy more to-day than in most previous periods in the history of the nation.

What Is Most Needed.
(Chicago Journal.)
A scientific paper says that "a few drops of ammonia in a cup of warm rainwater, carefully applied with a wet sponge, will remove the spots from chromos." What is most needed is something that will remove the chromo.

The Treatment of Corpulence.

(Therapeutic Gazette.)

As analyzed by The Birmingham Medical Review, November, 1884, Estelin, in his work on corpulence, gives some valuable practical points for the reduction of obesity. According to him, fattening is strictly analogous to the fattening of cattle, and depends on overfeeding. He, however, disputes the current view that fat makes fat; on the contrary, he thinks fatty food protects the albumen and prevents its forming fat. His plan of treatment, therefore, consists in moderating the quantity of food, and while cutting off all vegetable carbohydrates, sugar, starch, etc., allowing a moderate quantity of fat, two or three ounces daily to be taken. He also suggests that the diet should be monotonous, greasy, and succulent so as to cause satiety rapidly. He disallows beer, but permits light wines. The plan advocated appears rational, and is free from the objection to Fanning's method, which is too much like starvation. The following is the diet used successfully by—One large cup of black tea—about half a pint—without sugar; two ounces of white bread or brown bread, toasted, with plenty of butter.
Linner—soup, often with marrow; from four to six or eight half ounces of roast or boiled meat, vegetable in moderation, leguminous preferably, and cabbage. Turnips were almost and potatoes altogether excluded. After dinner a little fresh fruit, or second course a salad or stewed fruit without sugar; two or three glasses of light wine, and immediately a t. d. n. a large cup of black tea, without milk or sugar.
Supper—A large cup of black tea, as before. An egg, a little fat roast meat, Bologna sausage, smoked or fried fish, about one ounce of white bread, well buttered, occasionally a small quantity of cheese, and some fresh fruit.
In this diet the patient lost twenty pounds in six months.

Estelin insists on the necessity of always keeping to the restricted diet if the tendency to corpulence is to be successfully combated.

Thought He Was Mortally Wounded.
(John H. Keating's "Reconstruction.")
Some of the scenes in the light of Gen. Howard's men that evening were extremely ludicrous. Officers as well as men totally lost their self-control and did as absurd things as their men. The major of a Pennsylvania regiment came through the bush with the panic-stricken fugitives. He had the rein with one hand, and he drew his leg well up with the other hand. When he halted in a place of safety he was as pale as death, and his countenance betrayed intense agony—that of a man badly wounded. His legs were lacerated in leather boot tops to the hips almost, a style of dress affected by a class of officers at that period of the war, but which, as soon as Grant came in, was generally discarded.

An army surgeon, an old acquaintance, and a first regiment to help him dismount. His first exclamation through his clenched teeth was that his horse was shot at, and that he would die as sure as the world. He was gently helped out of the saddle and laid on his back on the ground under the branches of a large tree. An attendant to give unnecessary pain drew the great mass of leather and oil-jobs of the foot and leg as gently as possible. He then raised it to arm's length, reversed, and out of it rolled the bullet unbroken and unbruised. The ants of the wounded officer were intact, and not a bruise even could be found on the skin anywhere. The touch of the spent ball on his leg at the moment it passed through the leather and there stopped produced a sensation which he described as the position of a rooster, excited the anger of an otherwise brave officer, and convinced him in the belief that he had been mortally wounded. It was many days before he heard the last of his escape, and it did not really pass into oblivion among his army associates until he was seriously and really injured in a subsequent battle.

Not So Much Clothing Needed.
(W. M. Williams, in "Catcher and Purveyor.")
I lived seven years Colorado, and have herded sheep in weather so cold that the herd I took out for lunch froze hard in my pockets—thermometer sometimes 15 or 20 degrees below zero—and used to wear less clothing than I do now, although naturally sensitive to cold, owing to a weak circulation. I will remember a tall, thin man, Marvin by name (who has since then committed a dreadful crime, who used to get a precarious living by hunting in the mountains, and who, in the coldest winter weather, went about in rags—practically unclothed. Another "old timer," who was a teamster, invariably went about in the severest weather and most biting winds, with his coat open and his chest perfectly naked and exposed, surely the street rags, who are at once half-starved and cold, could prove that the power to resist cold is generally a matter of habit, and that we might make ourselves "all face" if we liked though doubtless a modicum of clothing is comfortable, if of doubtful sanitary value. I firmly believe that overcoats are the most fruitful cause of winter colds, and that the best and safest plan is to make little or no difference between summer and winter clothing.

Street Car Travel in Scotland.
(Chicago Journal.)
In many towns in Scotland where street railroads are in operation, instead of charging a stated fare from which there is no deviation on account of the distance the passenger travels, the car routes are laid off into districts. When a man gets on a car he pays a penny, which takes him to the end of that district, and the conductor collects another penny, and continuing at each new district until the terminus of the line is reached. By this means a passenger only pays for the distance he rides, and is thus encouraged to enter the car when he has but a short distance to go.

Diplomacy in English.
(Chicago Times.)
The English language has had a wonderful experience lately. The negotiations between the Chinese and Japanese with regard to Corea was conducted wholly in English, because there was in English an ample vocabulary of clear and definite idiomatic terms which were possessed by neither the Chinese nor the Japanese.

At St. Petersburg.
The museum at St. Petersburg has a banknote, probably the oldest in existence. It is of the Imperial bank of China, was issued by the Chinese government, and dates from the year 1850 B. C.

Railroads.

BALD EAGLE VALLEY R. R.	
Time Table in effect May 12, '84	
WESTWARD.	
Leave Lock Haven.....	4 46 4 05
Flemington.....	4 48 4 09
Millsburg.....	4 52 4 12
Beech Creek.....	5 01 4 28
Eagleville.....	5 04 4 33
Howard.....	5 13 4 45
Mount Eagle.....	5 18 4 53
Martinburg.....	5 22 5 08
Millsburg.....	5 30 5 07
Bellefonte.....	5 40 5 25
Millsburg.....	5 50 5 35
Snow Shoe Int.....	5 53 5 38
Unionville.....	6 02 5 49
Julian.....	6 12 6 01
Martha.....	6 22 6 12
Port Matilda.....	6 29 6 21
Hannab.....	6 37 6 30
Fowler.....	6 39 6 33
Bald Eagle.....	6 49 6 44
Vail.....	6 53 6 48
Arrive at Tyrone.....	7 05 7 00

EASTWARD.	
PM. AM.	
Leave Tyrone.....	7 30 8 10
East Tyrone.....	7 37 8 17
Vail.....	7 40 8 20
Bald Eagle.....	7 45 8 25
Fowler.....	7 54 8 32
Hannab.....	7 57 8 36
Port Matilda.....	8 05 8 43
Martha.....	8 12 8 51
Julian.....	8 23 8 59
Unionville.....	8 33 9 10
Snow Shoe Int.....	8 42 9 18
Millsburg.....	8 45 9 22
Bellefonte.....	8 55 9 32
Millsburg.....	9 05 9 47
Curtin.....	9 15 9 58
Mount Eagle.....	9 19 10 02
Howard.....	9 26 10 09
Eagleville.....	9 36 10 19
Beech Creek.....	9 40 10 4
Mill Hill.....	9 52 10 36
Flemington.....	9 55 10 40
Arrive at Lock Haven.....	10 00 10 45

BELLEFONTE & SNOW SHOE R. R.	
Time Table in effect May 25.	
WESTWARD.	
Leave Snow Shoe 5 a. m., arrives at Bellefonte 6:06 a. m.	
Leave Bellefonte 9:05 a. m., arrives at Snow Shoe at 10:20 a. m.	
Leave Snow Shoe 4:40 p. m., arrives at Bellefonte 5:51 p. m.	
Leave Bellefonte 8:25 p. m., arrives at Snow Shoe 9:40 p. m.	
S. S. BLAIR, Gen. Supt.	

LEWISBURG & TYRONE R. R.	
Time Table in effect May 12, '84.	
WESTWARD.	
Mixed.	
Leave Scotia.....	12 15 5 00
Fairbrook.....	12 40 5 20
Penn's Furnace.....	1 05 5 40
Hostler.....	1 15 5 50
Marengo.....	1 25 6 05
Lovellville.....	1 30 6 00
Furnace Road.....	1 35 6 10
Warriors Mark.....	1 55 6 25
Pennington.....	2 12 6 40
Weston Mill.....	2 25 6 50
L & T Junction.....	2 31 6 55
Tyrone.....	2 35 6 58

EASTWARD.	
Mixed.	
Leave Tyrone.....	4 30 9 20
L & T Junction.....	4 34 9 25
Weston Mill.....	4 40 9 33
Pennington.....	4 55 9 48
Warriors Mark.....	5 05 9 58
Furnace Road.....	5 20 10 12
Lovellville.....	5 26 10 16
Marengo.....	5 30 10 22
Hostler.....	5 40 10 38
Penn's Furnace.....	5 50 10 48
Fairbrook.....	6 05 11 03
Scotia.....	6 25 11 30

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.	
(Phila. & Erie Division.)—On and after May 11, 1884.	
WESTWARD.	
ERIE MAIL.	
Leave Philadelphia.....	11 20 p. m.
Harrisburg.....	3 20 a. m.
Williamsport.....	7 00 a. m.
Jersey Shore.....	7 57 a. m.
Lock Haven.....	8 25 a. m.
Renovo.....	9 30 a. m.
Arrives at Erie.....	6 00 p. m.
NIAGARA EXPRESS.	
Leave Philadelphia.....	7 40 a. m.
Harrisburg.....	11 15 a. m.
Arr. at Williamsport.....	2 55 p. m.
Lock Haven.....	3 55 p. m.
Renovo.....	5 05 p. m.
Kane.....	9 03 p. m.
Passengers by this train arrive in Bellefonte station.....	5 05 p. m.
FAST LINE.	
Leave Philadelphia.....	11 10 a. m.
Harrisburg.....	3 25 p. m.
Williamsport.....	7 10 p. m.
Arr. at Lock Haven.....	8 05 p. m.

EASTWARD.	
LOCK HAVEN EXPRESS.	
Leave Lock Haven.....	7 00 a. m.
Williamsport.....	8 10 a. m.
Arr. at Harrisburg.....	11 30 a. m.
Philadelphia.....	3 15 p. m.
DAY EXPRESS.	
Leave Kane.....	6 00 a. m.
Renovo.....	10 05 a. m.
Lock Haven.....	11 15 a. m.
Williamsport.....	12 35 a. m.
Arr. at Harrisburg.....	3 43 p. m.
Philadelphia.....	7 25 p. m.

ERIE MAIL.	
Leave Erie.....	1 55 p. m.
Renovo.....	10 40 p. m.
Lock Haven.....	11 45 p. m.
Williamsport.....	1 00 a. m.
Arr. at Harrisburg.....	4 20 a. m.
Philadelphia.....	7 50 a. m.
Erie Mail East and West connect at Erie with trains on L. S. & M. S. RR; at Corry with B. P. & W. RR; at Emporium with B. N. Y. P. R. RR, and at Driftwood with A. V. R. R. NEILSON, Gen'l Supt.	

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No disease has so thoroughly baffled the skill of the medical profession as cancerous affections and as they have always been considered incurable, it has been thought disreputable to adopt their treatment as a specialty; and hence physicians have neglected their proper study. But of late years new and important discoveries have brought forth a course that now proves successful in any of its forms, with certainty, without the use of the knife or caustic plasters. We have a treatment that is comparatively mild, it is not poisonous, does not interfere with the healthy food, can be applied to any part of the body, even the tongue. We take nothing for our service until the cancer is cured. Address—
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Eagleville, Centre Co., Pa.

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SUGARS—Granulated Sugar 5c a pound. All other grades at lowest prices.
STREPS—Good bargains in all grades.
MOLASSES—Finest New Orleans at 16c per gallon.
COFFEES—Fine assortment of Coffees, both green and roasted. Our roasted Coffees are always fresh.
TOBACCOS—All the new and desirable brands.
CIGARS—Special attention given to our cigar trade. We try to sell the best 2 for 1c and 3 for 1c.
TEA—Finest Young Hyson, 50c per pound. Imperial, 60c, 80c, 10c per pound. Gunpowder, 50c, 60c, 70c per pound. Oolong, 50c, 60c, 70c per pound. Green and black, 50c, 60c, 70c per pound. A very fine assortment of teas. Also, a good bargain in Young Hyson at 40c per pound.
CHEESE—Finest full cream cheese at 15c per pound.
VINEGAR—Pure old cider vinegar made from whole cider. Our gallon of this vinegar is worth more than two gallons of common vinegar.

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FOREIGN FRUITS—Oranges and lemons of the finest quality to be had. We buy the best and cheapest the market affords. They are better and cheaper than the very low priced goods.
FRUIT JARS—We have the new lightning fruit jar and Mason's porcelain-lined glass top jars. This is a little higher in price than the Mason jar, but it is worth more than the difference in price. Buy the lightning jar and you will not regret it. We have them in pint, quart and half gallon.
MEATS—Fine sugar-cured Ham, Shoulders, Brakel, Corned and dried Beef, Naked and canned. We guarantee every piece of meat we sell.
OUR MEAT MARKET—We have fifty fine lambs t dress for our market as wanted. We give special attention to getting the lambs and always try to have fine black lamb-1. Our customers can depend on getting nice lamb at all times.
SECHLER & CO.,
GROCERS & MEAT MARKET,
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COAL—Chestnut, Small Stone and all other sizes of Anthracite Coal for sale at the yard or delivered in town at short notice.
SNOW SHOE COAL—We are the only dealers in Bellefonte who sell the Snow Shoe coal mined by Mr. J. L. Somerville. The manufacturer pronounces this the best Coal in Snow Shoe.
LIME—We will continue to make the best Lime in the market and sell at the lowest prices. This is the only business under the supervision of Mr. Wm. Shortridge who has been a successful lime manufacturer for more than twenty years.
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CROCKER'S HIGHEST FERTILIZERS—We have the sale of Crocker's Celebrated Fertilizers which have been used in Centre county for a number of years with the most satisfactory results.
PLASTER—Ossolunda Land Plaster, Finally quoted for sale at lowest prices by the car load or at our yard in quantities to suit purchasers. The above articles are furnished at the Warehouse at coal yard.

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FOR THE LUNGS AND THROAT.
The greatest known remedy for Colds, Consumption, Coughs, Hoarseness, Asthma, Sore Throat, Croup, Spitting Blood, and all Diseases arising from an irritated throat and inflamed Lungs. This Balsam Compound has been used in private practice over twenty years, gaining a high reputation for curing all Lung and Throat affections with the most rapid results. It is a real reality, yet true, that two-thirds of the deaths within our midst are caused from bad colds becoming deeply seated in the vital portions of the lung tissue through neglect and improper care or treatment. When health is destroyed, all enjoyment of life is lost. Then, because of these treacherous colds, which suck the life-blood by degrees, and leave the poor emaciated sufferer with no chance for relief, the reliable way is to thoroughly eradicate the destroyer from the system by using
Ryman's Pure Vegetable Remedy.

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CONKLIN WAGONS—Cottland Platform Spring Wagons, Buggies, Oliver Chilled Plows, Horse Cultivators, Corn Shellers, Gasoline Separators, Wood Mowers and Reapers, together with a full line of Farm Implements.
AXLE GREASE—The best wagon axle lube' ever in the market.
SPRING MACHINES—We sell the latest improved Spring Machines at the most reasonable prices that can be purchased anywhere.
FARM AND GARDEN SEEDS.
CLOVER SEED—We sell good prices and Choice Clover Seed. We are the only dealers in Bellefonte who deal in Choice Clover Seed and sell 50 pounds to the bushel.
TIMOTHY SEED—Orchard Grass Seed, Blue Grass and Red Top, etc.
CORN—Seed Corn from Gen. Boyer's farm and other varieties of Seed Corn.
BARLEY—Seed Barley of best quality.
OATS—Seed Oats furnished to order. Also, Bye Buckwheat and other articles to order.
GARDEN SEEDS—Henderson's Garden Seeds in great variety. Also Flower Seeds. A splendid catalogue furnished on application.

You will find it imparts health and vigor to the whole system, acting on the Mucous membrane of the Throat and Bronchial Tubes, greatly facilitates expectoration, breaking up a troublesome cough in a marvelous short period, at the same time increasing the appetite, causing an enjoyment of food, enables the stomach to properly digest it, purifies the blood and imparts a healthy complexion.
Ryman's Carminative,
For Dysentery, Diarrhoea and Cholera Morbus. This Carminative, founded on just medical principles, is the most positive remedy offered to the public; hundreds have been cured by it when other remedies have failed. A fair trial will prove its efficacy. FOR CHILDREN TEETHING, it is the most pleasant, reliable and safe remedy for children in cases of Griping, Pains, Colic, Cholera Morbus, Diarrhoea, etc., now before the public. A trial will prove the truth of this assertion. No mother should be without it. FOR DYSENTERY. The most violent cases of Dysentery have speedily yielded to the magic power of carminative. If taken according to directions success is certain.

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The sweeter stock should feed a portion of Linseed Meal. It is an excellent feed for cows at the season of the year. One pound is equal in nutriment to three or four pounds of hay.
OFFICE AND STORE—opposite the Bush House. Orders delivered to any person, by mail or telephone will receive prompt attention.
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Bellefonte, Pa., March 24, 1885.

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