

FARM NOTES.

The number of sheep in the United States in 1895, according to the Government report, was 42,294,064, the average value per sheep being \$1.58, making a total of \$66,655,767. In 1896 (on January 1) the total number of sheep was 38,298,783, showing a loss in the number of sheep of 3,995,281, or about 4,000,000 in round numbers. The average value of sheep, however, had increased from \$1.58 to \$1.70, making a total value of \$65,107,735, or a decrease in value of only \$1,548,032, although the number of sheep had been reduced 4,000,000. This is the point to which attention is directed—the increased value—which is strong evidence of a great improvement being effected in the breeds and quality of the sheep in this country.

VALUE OF SHEEP AND WOOL.

The number of families on farms, according to the census of 1890, was 4,564,641, and may be set down as 5,000,000 at present. With the estimate that the number of farms equals the number of families it leaves less than eight sheep on every farm, and as sheep have been kept almost wholly for wool it will be seen that the amount of wool produced on each farm is very small, the total number of pounds for 1890 being 276,000,000, which had increased to 303,000,000 in 1893. Estimating 300,000,000 pounds for 1896 (as it is claimed that there has been no increase since that year) the average production of wool on each farm is 60 pounds. The prices range from 15 cents for low grade to 22 cents for choice per pound. Allowing 20 cents per pound for all wool, the value of the wool on each farm is \$12. Price is admitted to have been reduced by virtue of circumstances, then the high prices of former years may be accepted and the value be placed at \$24 per farm, allowing all the advantages that may be claimed in favor of wool. This is a small sum to be derived on wool on each farm, and the low price of sheep at the same time should convince farmers that they have made a great sacrifice in giving so much of their attention to the production of wool to the exclusion of nutron and lamb.

MAKING SHEEP PAY.

A well-bred sheep should weigh at least 150 pounds when ready for market. They can be made to reach 300 pounds. These weights are for live animals. The prices of common sheep range from 2 to 3 cents per pound, with from 4 to 6 cents per pound for choice. As the average price to 1896 was \$1.70 it is plain that the value of the sheep in this country can be easily doubled, thus adding \$65,000,000 by simply raising nutron sheep. The wool from the nutron breeds is not the fine as that from the Merinos, but it is heavier and more valuable than that from scrubs, hence the use of the nutron breeds, while increasing the value of sheep, also increases the production of wool at the same time. It is admitted that farmers are receiving very low prices for wool, but prices have attracted their attention to better sheep, greatly benefiting them in that respect, as it will be but a few years before they will be more interested in nutron and lamb than in wool. If the sheep and wool (usually of inferior quality) produced on the large ranches be deducted from the totals, the actual number of sheep raised and wool produced on the farms is really only one-half of the estimates here given, thus opening a wide field for farmers with improved sheep.

The Farm News has more than once urged its sensible readers to increase the income on the farm by raising ducks. These waddling bipeds are much too valuable to be left out of the poultry yards. Try a setting or two of duck eggs next spring and see if you don't find that they pay. An item in duck raising that I find a great many people do not take into account is the value of the feathers. White duck feathers are almost as valuable as goose feathers. Mr. Rankin, the largest duck raiser in this country, is quoted as saying that he counts on his duck feathers to pay all the expenses of picking, preparing and shipping ducks to market—a not inconsiderable expense.

Plants breathe, as persons do, and they must have fresh air in liberal quantities if you would have them flourish. Open some door or window at some distance from the window where your plants stand, and let the cool, pure air from out of doors come in and mix with the warm air of the room.

Those in need of a cheap, pretty, almost evergreen hedge, should set out the California privet. It roots readily from cuttings which makes it cheap, it keeps its shining green leaves all winter in sheltered places, and it bears cutting in to bring it into hedge shape without any objections at all. It is just the thing that is wanted for screening purposes about many a farmer's house.

The horse troughs and stables are not proper places for hens to lay. If hens are to be profitable they should have warm quarters and clean nests. They sometimes seek the stables because the poultry house is filthy and the nests unclean. Fowls should have quarters separate from other stock, and be made comfortable.

Feeding hogs to hogs is the best and most economical way of keeping them in the winter that can be adopted. It may surprise some farmers to be informed that hogs may be kept on hay. Cut up some clover hay very fine, pour boiling water over it in a barrel, cover the barrel and allow it to remain until morning, then mix it with bran and cornmeal, feeding it warm. There will not be much of it left over in the trough.

The liking for celery is always an acquired taste. It is within the memory of most middle-aged people when it was very rarely put upon the table, and even then eaten by comparatively few. It is probably the value of celery as a nerve that has stimulated much of the increased use of it. The crisp pieces of celery do not differ from other vegetables in being hard to digest, but unless digestion is very bad that also may need such stimulus as a hard job like this may prove. Most people find that they can better digest a very hearty meal when they have eaten celery with it.

An experienced farmer states that a hog will starve to death in four months on corn, provided no other food is given, as the corn is deficient in nitrogen and mineral matter. It is impossible to keep hogs in good health when they are fed nothing but corn. He states that only a slight change of diet will prove beneficial. A mess of scalded bran with a small proportion of linseed meal, and cooked turnips allowed, once a day, will double the value of the corn and balance the ration.

Owing to the dry, cold atmosphere, not a single infectious disease is known in Greenland.

Davy the Peddler.

There are few people in Centre county who have not seen Davy Kochler, the itinerant peddler at one time or another. He has walked over this county for years selling combs, thread, soaps and other small trinkets that he could carry about in the large pack that has always seemed doing its best toward doubling him clear away.

While in Williamsport, the other day, a gentleman who had known him twenty-five years before met him and wrote quite an interesting tale about him for the Gazette and Bulletin. The following are excerpts from the article:

Yesterday a man mingled with the throng upon the streets of this city who doubtless has walked more miles than any other person living in the United States. If his history could be procured, the minor events of his life written out and published, giving in full details of his roving career, a volume perhaps, more strange and startling than much of the fictitious matter with which the country is flooded would resound in thunderous tones to the author's glory.

Twenty-five years ago the writer knew "Davy Kochler" in Clearfield, where he appeared at intervals selling trinkets of all kinds from a large basket which he carried from door to door. Having thoroughly canvassed that town, he would journey to the next, calling at every house he passed, with the view of making a sale. He was constant by on the go, and being as proof against storm as a duck is against water, it makes no difference to "Davy" whether the sun was shining in all its splendor or the rain descending in torrents. Disdaining, as though unworthy of his standing and character, he never utilized any conveyance save those provided by nature. In that manner he went from place to place until he not only became a familiar object to a vast number of the people residing throughout this broad Commonwealth, but has walked as many miles as would girdle this continent several times over.

"Davy" is strictly temperate, a cause he never fails to espouse. He is afflicted with a very bad impediment in his speech which makes it very difficult for those whom he addresses to understand what he is saying. None know these misfortunes or feel them more keenly than "Davy" himself. He is very sensitive of his peculiarities, but at the same time he has great regard for the feeling of others knowing from long experience that his appearance before one of the weaker sex, when she opens her door in response to his rap, never fails to startle her, his first words are, "Lady don't be scared. I intend you no harm." Then in his gentle, childlike but broken voice, he will offer her his wares.

Time is dealing gently with him. He looks no older than he did a quarter of a century ago, and he is still playing the same occupation, although the big basket has been discarded for a smaller one. He is a strict Methodist and his nonappearance at any of the meetings of the Central Pennsylvania conference would seem strange.

While the above does not part justice to his noble, though sadly deformed character, it does not begin to describe the more remarkable incidents of his life. While crippled to such an extent that an ordinary person similarly afflicted would have been a public charge he has not only been self supporting, but has assisted other members of his family and has managed to accumulate a little property, notwithstanding the devilish attempts of some to cheat him.

A better or more devout man never lived than he. During the many years we have known him there has yet to come the first time that we have not found him spending every leisure moment pouring over a little testament he always carries with him. He is of a spirited temperament, and unless you know his almost divine goodness you will not realize what a bitter sting came to him, several years ago, through a charge of dishonesty.

Davy was walking over the mountains in Clearfield county when he picked up a well filled wallet that was lying by the roadside. It contained more than a thousand dollars in bank notes and securities, and as there was nothing about it to designate the owner he brought it to Bellefonte to know what he should do with it. It was our advice that he would save himself trouble and get the owner quicker by waiting to watch for it as being advertised than to advertise himself. In a few days the advertisement appeared and Davy communicated with the owner, who came on to claim his property. He got it without trouble, but what a miserable ingrate he proved himself to be. With not even a "thank you" for the return of the wallet he had the meanness to charge poor Davy with having kept some of the contents. Any one who knows Davy Kochler will believe that when we say that one of the arch angels might as easily be convicted of doing anything wrong as he and it was this simple, pure heart that bled as if it would break when it was charged with stealing.

To apply a very homely expression anyone who greases him for a fool is likely to lose his lard. While he is not what you would call bright he has a way of reasoning things out that invariably puzzles those who are laboring under the impression that his mind is as crippled as his body. He is astute in politics and when the Williamsport writer was telling of his being next to a necessity at a Methodist meeting he might have stated, also, that no one ever heard of a Democratic gathering within ten miles of where he was located at the time that Davy had not attended. Talk about an Andy Jackson backbone! His might have been straighter and stiffer, from a physiological stand-point, but never from a Democratic.

During the time that the State Dept., G. A. R., encamped here away back in 1884 there was a phrenologist following the Philadelphia "Lambs." He had been feeling a good many heads out on the old fair ground, when some one took Davy forward. With a great flourish and show of knowledge he began feeling for bumps, all the while explaining that the subject was a very good specimen of the idiot's head, with no capacity for brain action of any sort. Well Davy sat as quiet as a clam for a little while then he opened up on the fake phrenologist and such a tearing up no man has received in these parts for some time. The fellow was so abashed that he fled from the platform and never returned to do business there any more.

It is his ambition to save enough to finally secure a refuge for himself in some Methodist home for the aged.

An Observant Youth.

"Now, Bobbie," said the teacher, "spell pipe."

"P-I-P-E," said Bobbie.

"That's right. And now tell me something about pipes. What do people do with them?"

"Well, said Bobbie, thoughtfully, 'boys blow bubbles with 'em; plumbers put 'em in; Scotchmen blow music out of 'em; and men like Pa smoke 'em. It all depends on the kind of pipes you want me to tell you about.'"

Wasting Time.

Now is the season for lectures on the value of time and the importance of economizing it. Those who make a specialty of that sort of thing are ready to frighten us with statistics which point out the terrible waste of this valuable commodity with which the most of us are chargeable. They are able to show how a minute, here and there snipped off from eternity, amounts to a great deal in the course of years and we are astonished at the result and wonder that we had never thought of this waste before and taken measure to reduce it to the minimum. When our minds are started on this train we find that we lose fully one-third of our life in sleep; we are able to calculate that the time spent in lacing our shoes if spent in carrying bricks at \$2 a day, would, in the course of the ordinary duration of a man's vigor, bring in enough money to pay the funeral expenses of the wearer of the shoes. It can be figured out that in extra buttons on the coat consumes at least enough time to defray the cost of a wedding suit for at least one marriage, and that if a man never blew his nose, he might accumulate enough in the time thus consumed to keep himself in hosiery and suspenders for life. This is likely to produce an impression that he is a failure upon the man who always finds his stockings so full of holes that he would be ashamed to let Santa Claus see them, and whose only pair of suspenders are in a continual state of collapse and only rendered serviceable by the aid of a section of twine.

But, when it comes to such wholesale wastes as lying in bed and thinking about getting up, talking about the weather, telling dog stories or sitting with your feet higher than your head, thinking what a good time you would be having if you were rich, instead of studying how to make improved windmills out of old newspapers or attempting to cipher down the cost of converting the heathen, then the figuring comes in strong, and it is shown to you, conclusively and without a doubt, that if you would be busy all the time you are in, you would be able to loaf complacently during all the time that you now work. The conclusion to be drawn from all this is that you should watch every second of the clock as a miser watches his pennies, you should have brain and hands going all the time and should, every minute of your life, emulate the example of the man who saved enough time by omitting to cross his t's and dot his i's to write, a history of the huckleberry in 16 volumes, which nobody reads.

Most of us do waste time and some of us waste it fruitfully, but to those of us who work there is some comfort in the reflection that time is not altogether for work and that in seasons we are entitled to "loaf and invite our souls," as Walt Whitman puts it. There is some comfort, too, in the well known fact that many of those who are constantly on the grind do not get along nearly as well as many others who appear to enjoy plenty of leisure.

The man who is jealous of the time it takes to tie a shoestring or of the delay of the extra button on his coats is not usually successful or happy. He is usually one of those men whose time is largely taken up in making what are known as false comparisons and his execution is trifling compared with the apparent effort expended. He is in most cases a greater profligate in the matter of time than those who discreetly loaf. The way to save time is to employ a reasonable portion of it to advantage, to make every motion and every stroke count, while you are at work, to be prepared for your work and to avoid useless tasks. Let a man or a woman find out as nearly as possible what they can do, let them carefully lay out in advance what they think their powers are capable of, being very careful not to overrate their own capacity, and then let them pursue that line, not wasting time on a multitude of things that cannot be pursued to a conclusion, that will only be a hindrance to their main pursuit and will embarrass them.

A few men may become Jacks of all trades and masters of many, and a few may be able to grasp almost universal knowledge, but the many of us can only hope to be reasonably skillful in one line, and a reasonable diligence will make us proficient in that. The greatest possible waste of time is in commencing things which we do not finish and which we could not possibly finish, in trying to get a little of everything with the result that we get nothing in the end. The time of childhood is woe-folly wasted in the schools in the attempt to carry them a little distance in a lot of studies, that they will never be able to pursue afterward, to the neglect of thoroughness in particular branches, which they might master up to a certain point in the time at their disposal. True economy of time consists in learning to do one thing well and then doing it with all of your might, but at the same time putting no strain on your bodily or mental powers. If you do that you will be doing well and you can loaf and take your ease, without self reproach, and will not be disquieted by the uncomfortable statistics who are able to build such prodigious structures out of odd minutes.

HEADACHES RELIEVED.—"My wife suffered very much with headaches which she would have for two or three days at a time, but this trouble is all gone since she has taken Hood's Sarsaparilla. I have also taken this medicine for headaches and have derived much benefit from its use." N. X. Amman, Millheim, Pa.

Hood's Pills are prompt and efficient, yet easy in action.

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WANTED—SEVERAL FAITHFUL men or women to travel for responsible established house in Pennsylvania. Salary \$750 payable \$15 weekly and expenses. Position permanent. Reference. Enclose self-addressed stamped envelope. The National, Star Building, Chicago, 41-39-4m.

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REGISTRAR'S NOTICE.—The following accounts have been examined, passed and filed of record in the Registrar's office for the inspection of heirs and legatees, creditors and all others in anywise interested, and will be presented to the orphans' Court of Centre county for confirmation on Wednesday, the 25th day of January, A. D. 1897.

- 1. The first and final account of George P Hall, administrator, etc., of Robert A Hall, late of Union township, deceased.
2. The second partial account of Geo W Jackson, surviving executor and trustee, under the last will and testament of Thos R Reynolds, late of Bellefonte Boro, dec'd.
3. The third partial account of Geo W Jackson, surviving executor and trustee, under the last will and testament of Thos R Reynolds, late of Bellefonte Boro, deceased.
4. The fourth partial account of Geo W Jackson, surviving executor and trustee, under the last will and testament of Thos R Reynolds, late of Bellefonte Boro, deceased.
5. First and final account of Edward T Tuten, administrator of, etc., of Maria P Tuten, late of Bellefonte Boro, dec'd.
6. First and final account of Edith S Vonada, administratrix of, etc., of George W Vonada, late of Gregg township, dec'd.
7. First and final account of J C Snyder, administrator of, etc., of Benj F Snyder, late of Bogg township, deceased.
8. First and final account of Sam'l G Rider, admr. of, etc., of John W Rider, late of Ferguson township, dec'd.
9. Account of John H Miller, administrator of, etc., of Geo Eckel, late of Ferguson township, dec'd.
10. First and final account of E B Peters, trustee to sell real estate of Hannah Resides, late of Benner township, deceased.
11. The account of Geo S Gray, executor of, etc., of Catharine Gray, late of Half Moon township, dec'd.
12. The account of Emma R Rachan, sole surviving executrix of, etc., of Israel Vonada, late of Gregg township, dec'd.
13. The final account of John H Leech, administrator of, etc., of W W Leech, late of Harris township, dec'd.
14. Second and final account of W J Carlin, administrator of, etc., of P Vonada, late of Miles township, dec'd.
15. First and final account of Maggie B Gates, executrix of, etc., of John C Gates, late of Ferguson township, dec'd.
16. The final account of W H Musser, guardian of, etc., of Lewis L Gregg, minor child of Theo Gregg, late of Bogg township, dec'd.
17. First and final account of W S Sellers, executor of, etc., of Davis Sellers, late of Patton township, dec'd.
18. The first and final account of Wm T Leathers, Jr., and A H Leathers, executors of, etc., of J B Leathers, late of Howard township, dec'd.
19. First and final account of Mrs S Gray, executrix of, etc., of Maria Meek, late of Half Moon township, dec'd.
20. The first and final account of H W Hunsberger admr. D P N, of, etc., of Warren S Hunsberger, late of Curtin township, deceased.
G. W. RUMBERGER, Registrar. Bellefonte, Dec. 23, 1896. 41-24-t

UNSOLICITED TESTIMONIALS

Hard of Hearing for 35 Years, Cured by Catarrh, and cured by Dr. Salm. Rev. J. D. Leister, Swales, Pa. Replying to your inquiry, as to testimonial with my signature, published by Dr. Salm, will say that I was under his treatment for 10 months for my hearing. It was catarrh of the middle ear, and like yourself, could hear better some days than others, could hear better in noise. My hearing was very much improved by the treatment, and have no doubt, but that he can help you. Dr. Salm appears to be an honest man, and he will tell you the truth, whether he can help you or not. If I were you, I would certainly consult him. I was longer afflicted than you. My hearing was bad in one ear for about 35 years, and in the other for about 24 or 25 years. Hoping that your hearing will be entirely restored. I remain, Issue Pierson. Bedford Co, Bedford, Pa.

Case of Catarrh Cured by Dr. Salm. Rev. J. D. Leister, Swales, Pa. Yours came to hand to-day. Dr. Salm treated my 12 year old boy for catarrh in the head, and cured him in 6 months. I don't know whether he can cure you or not, but on examination he will tell you the truth. I know a man here, that he examined, and he told him that he could not be cured. I know other people, that he has done a great deal of good in other cases. Philip B. Enders, Madisonburg, Centre Co, Pa. Ben Limbert.

After the Country Doctors Had Given Him Up as Incurable, Dr. Salm Cured Him. I must truly say that Dr. Salm has treated me well and I have improved wonderfully under his skillful treatment, even after our country doctors all gave me up as incurable. J. F. Widenmeier, Paxtonville, Snyder Co., Pa., Aug. 24th, 1896.

Case of Catarrh Cured by Dr. Salm. Four years I have had a bad case of catarrh, took cold continually and almost always had headaches; a bad stomach, as well as too many accompanying troubles to mention. But now, after only a short treatment of Dr. Salm, I am almost a new man. Henry Treon, Sunbury, Northumberland Co., Pa., Sep. 9th, 1896.

Received Grant Beant. I have received great benefit from the 3 months treatment, I have taken from Dr. Salm, for which I feel very grateful. D. F. Porter, Butler, Centre Co., Pa., Aug. 1st, 1896.

Dr. Salm Satisfied Her From Her Grace. Mr. Secretary— You asked me why I did not come back last month. The medicine Dr. Salm gave me helped me so much, that I thought it was not necessary to return at present, but however, if I need any further treatment he is my physician. He cured me of scrofula, about one year ago, snatched me, you might say, from the grave. This is saying a good deal, but it is true. Mrs. A. E. Meyer, Linden Hall, Centre Co., Pa., July 14th, 1896.

Catarrh of Stomach, Liver and Nerve Trouble by Dr. Salm. For more than 7 years I have had a bad stomach, liver and nerve trouble. Became so weak that I couldn't work any more. For 6 and one half years I have tried the best doctors in the country but got worse and worse, but now, after a short treatment with Dr. Salm, I am able to attend to my daily labors again, putting in a good days work. Eat splendidly and have gained greatly in weight. Philip B. Enders, Dalmatia, Northumberland Co., Pa., Sep. 9th, 1896.

Nobody Has Done More for My Health Than Dr. Salm. I have only taken a half month's treatment and in that time, I dare say, no one could have done more for my health than Dr. Salm, as I feel a great deal better. William H. Knapp, Troxleville, Snyder Co., Pa., Aug. 3rd, 1896.

Catarrh and Bronchitis Cured by Dr. Salm. For some years I have been in bad health. Suffered very much from catarrh and bronchitis, lost flesh continually, coughed a great deal and there didn't seem to be a spot about me that didn't ache. So I went to Dr. Salm, who comes here every four weeks, for treatment. I am so much pleased with the improvement that I want everyone to know it. I can eat finely, feel a good deal stronger, and I know I will soon be myself again. Philip B. Enders, Sunbury, Northumberland Co., Pa., Sep. 9th, 1896.

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YORK, Pa., Jan. 2.—Frederick Shoff, who purchased fourteen spans, or over half of the wrecked Pennsylvania railroad bridge that crossed the Susquehanna river at Wrightsville, has gotten his part of the bridge on shore.

Mr. Shoff paid \$700 for the fourteen spans, and will clear about \$32,000 by the transaction. Fifty men and fifteen horses and mules were at the work about forty days, at a cost of about \$100 per day, or \$4000.

The iron Mr. Shoff sold for \$5000. He secured about 2,500,000 feet of lumber, which is finding a ready sale at \$12 to \$15 per thousand feet, or about \$33,500.

Business Notice. Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

When baby was sick, we gave her Castoria. When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria. When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria. When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

New Advertisements.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of administration on the estate of Samuel Brickley deceased late of Howard borough, Pa., having been granted, the undersigned he requests all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate to make payment and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated, for payment.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—Letters testamentary on the estate of the late Philip W. Barnhart, of Bogg township, Centre county, Pa., having been granted, the undersigned they request all parties knowing themselves indebted to said estate to make immediate settlement and those having claims to present same, properly authenticated, for payment.

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