

SUDDEN CHANGES!

And cold weather is what we may now look for. It is necessary to prepare for it. To those who visited our stores last Fall the elegance and magnitude of our stock was a great surprise. Our Stock this Fall is larger and more complete than ever. While it includes all the lower priced reliable grades, we have also a very large variety of Men's Overcoats at \$8, \$4, \$5, \$6, \$8, \$10, \$12 to \$15, Business Suits \$5, \$7, \$9, \$10, and Dress Suits \$13, \$15.50, \$15, \$18, \$20 and \$25, manufactured in our own Custom Department during the dull months of July and August, made by our regular custom tailors, cut by our custom cutters and made from goods selected for custom work. The prices we have marked these suits and overcoats will in no instance be more than two-thirds of what it would cost you to have the same goods made to order. We are showing the handsomest stock of Men's Suits and Overcoats that has ever been displayed in this city.

A Department Which Merits Special Attention

IS THAT OF

KAUFMANN'S

BOYS' AND CHILDREN'S CLOTHING.

All Admit they never beheld such a magnificent display of novelties for the little ones, and willingly acknowledge our superior style, fit and finish over all competitors. All say our prices are remarkably low. We feel elated over success and are now ready to serve the people from an assortment better and cheaper than can be found anywhere.

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| Boys' Cashmere and Cheviot Suits from.....\$2 to 5 25 | Children's Blouse Suits from.....\$1.10 to 2.50 |
| Boys' Worsted and Diagonal Suits from.....\$3 to 5 50 | Children's Oxford Suits from.....\$1.50 to 3.75 |
| Boys' Finest Dress Suits, satin lined from.....\$8 to 10 00 | Children's Croquet Suits from.....\$3.00 to 6.25 |
| Boys' Chinchilla Overcoats.....\$1.75 to 7 00 | Children's Denim Suits.....\$5 to 7.75 |
| Boys' Beaver Overcoats.....\$3.50 to 7.00 | Children's Cheviot Overcoats.....\$1.35 to 3.50 |
| Boys' Cassimere Overcoats.....\$4.25 to 9 00 | Children's Finest Dress Overcoat from.....\$3.00 to 6.50 |

When you call to see our immense stock of clothing we will have something furnishing about Fall styles of Men's and Boy's Hat, also Gents' Goods, and show you how we can save you money to tell you if you buy from us.

Far Ahead of ALL Competition,

Because we carried away all the Honor's and all the Premiums and all the Diplomas, and all the Silver Medals offered at the late State Fair and Exposition for the Best and Finest Clothing for Men, Boys, Children.

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RELIABLE ONE PRICE CLOTHING HOUSE,

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Samples of fabrics, blanks for self-measurement, showing how to order, and Fashion Books mailed free to any address.

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BUILDERS' HARDWARE

ALLEGHENY STREET, HUNTER BLOCK, BELLEFONTE, PA.

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Loss of Appetite, Nausea, Bloating, Costiveness, Pain in the Head, with a dull sensation in the back part, Pain under the Shoulder blade, fullness after eating, with a disinclination to exertion of body or mind, Irritability of temper, Low spirits, Loss of memory, with a feeling of having neglected some duty, Weariness, Dizziness, Fluttering of the heart, Dots before the eyes, Yellow Skin, Headache, Restlessness at night, highly colored Urine.

IF THESE WARNINGS ARE UNHEEDED, SERIOUS DISEASES WILL BE DEVELOPED.

TUTT'S PILLS are especially adapted to such cases, and effect such a change of feeling as to astonish the sufferer.

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Gray Hair and Whiskers changed to a Glossy Black by a single application of this DYE. It restores a natural color, acts Instantaneously. Sold by Druggists, or sent by express on receipt of \$1.00. Office, 35 Murray St., New York.

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Ladies. If you wish strength, health and beauty, sweet breath, cherry lips and rosy cheeks, take PERU-NA. It is the best of all.

"Go to your nearest druggist for a bottle of PERU-NA. Take it before a meal."

"For nervous debility, ataxia of the bladder, or disease of the kidneys, take PERU-NA, and you are cured."

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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.," that other farmers may have the benefit of it. Let communications be timely, and be sure that they are brief and well pointed.

The small apple crop this year will cause the labor expended in caring for it to be very profitable. Much fruit is annually lost by careless handling and packing. It will pay to be unusually careful of it this year.

No farmer will question that the method of feeding animals which will secure the largest return in meat from a given expenditure of food, including the labor required to prepare and feed it, is the most economical and profitable. Now that the feeding season is upon us, this matter should have thoughtful attention.

The fall plowing of sod ground for the next season's crop of corn is very largely practiced on clay lands, and those who have practiced it longest are most enthusiastic in praise of its advantages. So far as forwarding the spring work is concerned, it seems to us that those who sow oats on corn stubble would find a greater advantage in plowing the stubble in the fall. There is little or no question as to the importance of getting oats in the ground at the earliest possible moment, and on lands which will not get too hard during the winter, the time saved in the spring by fall plowing would be of considerable importance.

EVERYWHERE this season we hear of the abundant growth of the young clover. The temptation to pasture this is very great, and judging by our own observation is generally yielded to, though involving large risks to the stock. An overfeed of young clover, wet as it generally is in these cool mornings, is very apt to produce "hotten" or "bloat," and result in the death of the animal. We have already heard of the loss of several animals from this cause within a few weeks, one farmer in our own county having lost three valuable cows. Very much of the danger from this source may be avoided by not allowing the cattle access to the grass while it is wet. A small feed of hay in the stable or yard, early in the morning, will keep them contented until the sun shall have dried the grass, and prevent them from having such a ravenous appetite when turned on the grass as will cause them to gorge themselves.

Clippings and Comments.

Soil for onions cannot be too rich.—Gardener.

And just now is the time to make it rich, and prepare it for next season's crop.

I look upon the head and neck of a fully developed horse as a very heavy burden to carry, and to push along with the hinder propelling parts.—Cor. of English Live Stock Journal.

Another instance of the great value of agricultural journals to the practical farmer. We feel perfectly safe in saying that this important matter has never occurred to any farmer in the world, and possibly the end of the world might have been reached without its ever having been thought of, excepting for the distinguished correspondent of our distinguished contemporary. But "what are you going to do about it?"

Farmers with small means can afford to leave fancy varieties of fowls to others.—Phila. Press.

We do not apprehend that our distinguished contemporary means to advise against the use of some of the valuable "pure-bred fowls by "small farmers," any more than it would counsel the same class of farmers to grow scrub stock of any other sort. There are varieties of fowls which are "fancy" in the true sense of the term, their only desirable characteristic being as to appearance, and being utterly valueless for either egg or meat producing purposes. Of course "small farmers," or large ones

either, can well afford to let them done. A mistake, however, is sometimes made by classing some of the "eminently useful kinds among the "fancy" simply because they are kept pure and distinct from others, and are bred by fowl fanciers. We have heard the Plymouth Rocks, and even the good old-fashioned Dominiques classed as "fancy" for no better reason than these, and yet no more practical or useful birds than these can be found among the rarest dung hills in existence. Every farmer, whether large or small, will best serve his interests by expending his time and labor on the breeds of stock, of all kinds that have been proven to be most useful and profitable, even though they should be dubbed "fancy."

Preparing Cattle for Winter.

The man who, thinking to build cattle up for winter on turnips, containing only ten per cent. of starch and no oil, or on parsnips, generally counted as pretty good feed, yet with only eleven per cent. of starch and no oil, will make very slow headway indeed. Preparatory to the coming on of cold weather cattle require concentrated food, such as is the opposite of being watery and washy. A moment's consideration of the fact that oats or corn standing in value as seven to one, while the food value of turnips or carrots is as one hundred and fifty to one, will show that the latter should not be relied upon when strength and flesh need to be obtained without undue delay. It is intended to show by this statement of the relative values of the articles named, that seven pounds of oats or corn are equal in flesh-making value to a hundred and fifty pounds of the roots named. These are poorer articles for use in connection with grains, but an animal cannot be built up as required at this season of the year, taking on such vitality and vigor as will enable it to resist the cold weather of the winter months on these alone.

Care of Sheep.

The care of even a small stock of sheep throughout the year, to have them always profitable, is a study that any man who attempts to raise sheep at all should give his attention. It is not enough, as very many men do, who have a laudable desire to improve their sheep, as well as other stock, to make purchases of something exceedingly good, at round prices, and then bring the animals home to be treated with neglect. Such a farmer will find in a few years, perhaps it may only be a few months to convince him, to his own satisfaction, at least, that this fine stock is all a humbug, and that in making the purchase he was badly advised. If that man, however, gets a fine offspring from these improved flocks, or other stock, and it is eventually sold in marketable condition, and convincing proof in the end will be that the good blood has had its effect.

One of the best influences that the introduction of fine stock on the farm has, is that it brings with it usually better care and improved methods of handling. This is particularly so of sheep, because there is no other kind of stock that responds so quickly to the best of care, or in which there are heavier losses, proportionately where the flock is neglected. Ploughing for Frost.

The time for fall ploughing is now at hand, and the plough should be kept at work wherever it can be run. Two ploughs, one in fall and one in spring, is an advantage. We overlook one of nature's agents in pulverizing heavy soil when we disregard the frost, and our invitations are usually not very cordial for the work of the ice king. Water, as every one knows, expands with both heat and cold. When the hard, heavy soil is turned over deeply and left "urrowed without harrowing, a greater area of surface is exposed to the action of frost, and when water is carried down by the rain it finds greater freedom among the particles of earth and saturates every portion. When the freezing time comes this water is bound to expand, and when it does so everything in its way must yield, and the clods and lumps of earth are torn apart, disintegrated, and, with successive freezing and thawing, are finally made very fine. Nor is this all, for when the soil becomes finely divided chemical changes take place more readily; the inert substances are acted upon by the elements, and soluble material takes the place of heretofore useless soil. The effects of heat, cold, rain and air are as important and valuable to the farmer in some sections as the application of manure or costly fertilizers.

NINETEEN out of every twenty farmers in the country are now, or soon will be, fattening stock of some kind for the "fall killing." It should be remembered that the very best results, both as to economy, and as to quality of meat, are only to be obtained by making the process as quick as possible. It is all important in this matter to "push things."

The Remedy is Underdraining.

On clay soils winter killing has heretofore been one of the chief grounds of uncertainty in the wheat crop. But wheat is rarely, if ever, killed by the intensity of cold. The plants are thrown out from excess of water in the soil, and as it expands on freezing it must have room. This it finds by shooting its icicles upward at the point of least resistance. This throws out the wheat. The remedy is underdrainage.

Rat-Proof Corn Crib.

I have recently completed the job of lining my corn crib with wire screen, sufficiently close to guard against mice and rats, thieves which are of the most revolting nature, taking their choice of our stores and befouling what they leave. Every inch of inner surface is lined by sheathing the timber of frame under siding, roof and floor; doors and windows also lined. A grain house, crib included, thus lined would prove an economical luxury to every farmer.

WATER is seldom looked on as being the important element it is to man and to civilization. The rocks were mud and sand made by water and laid down by it, one kind on top of another. Coal, made of plants, was covered up by water, so that the rotten plants were kept there and changed to coal. Veins of lead, copper, gold, silver and crystals were cracks in the rocks, filled with water that had these precious things dissolved in it. And water, as ice (glaciers) ground up rocks into earth, in which plants can grow, the sea and streams helping to do the work. Water builds plants, and animals, too. Three-quarters of what they are made of is water. When you pay twenty-five cents for a peck of potatoes you are really paying fifteen of the cents for the water that is in the potatoes. A boy who weighs eighty pounds, if perfectly dried up, would only weigh twenty pounds. And there can be no potatoes or boy without water. It must dissolve things to make them into new things; and it carries them where they are wanted to build the new things.

I HAVE no statistics to show the amount of money paid for commercial manures, but it is large and on the increase. "It is so much less trouble," says one, "to use commercial manures." Well, my dear sir, it would be less trouble to throw your milk away and buy your butter. There is no "excellence without labor," "no rose without a thorn;" "no pains, no gains." Many a farmer who would get out of his wagon to pick up a cent lying in the road, will allow hundreds of dollars to slip through the cracks of his stable floor this winter, and buy superphosphates by the ton next fall. Is not this "penny wise and pound foolish?"—T. B. Terry.

THERE is no profit in keeping an old sheep, and just now is an excellent time to get rid of them. Sheep are shorter lived than most other farm animals, and almost before one knows it some of the best members of the flock will begin to get old. Cull them out and keep the flock young and fresh. Under ordinary circumstances six or seven years is probably the limit of a sheep's useful life. If separated from the flock now and given a run of good pasture with a very little grain they will soon be in condition for market, and can be disposed of to better advantage than later in the season.

THERE is a farm of 8,000 acres, in Bexar county, Texas, devoted to the raising of Shetland and spotted ponies for the special benefit of children with indulgent parents. The diminutive horses roam over the prairie with the docility and contentment of sheep, and are always on the best terms with each other and with the human family.

SECRETARY TELLER has decided to reopen for settlement a tract of ten million acres of agricultural land in northern Dakota which was withdrawn by Secretary Schurz to await a decision on the claim of the Turtle Mountain Indians.

MUTTON growing would be much more extensive and profitable with us but for the nuisance of dogs. These worthless brutes are a great drawback to our prosperity.

ALL kinds of soil, except that which is very sandy, is better for being plowed in the fall and exposed to the disintegrating effect of rain and frost.

KEEP the early pullets for layers and breeders. Don't let the high price of spring chickens tempt to their sale.

VARIETY in feeding does more for the animal than excess of one kind of food.

CORN is the backbone of our agriculture, the distinguished characteristic of American farming.

Good feed is the basis of good butter.