

# 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 \$3, \$4, \$5, \$6, \$8, \$10, \$12 to \$15. Business Suits \$5, \$7, \$9, \$10, and Dress Suits \$13, \$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.

Boys' Cashmere and Cheviot Suits from.....\$2 to 5.25	Children's Flannel Suits from.....\$1 10 to 2.50
Boys' Worsted and Diagonal Suits from.....\$3 to 5.25	Children's Oxford Suits from.....\$1 50 to 3.75
Boys' Finest Dress Suits, satin lined from.....\$3 to 7.50	Children's Croquet Suits from.....\$3.00 to 6.25
Boys' Finest Dress Suits, satin lined from.....\$8.50 to 16	Children's Denim Suits.....\$5 to 7.75
Boys' Chinchilla Overcoats.....\$1 75 to 7	Children's Cheviot Overcoats.....\$1.35 to 3.50
Boys' Beaver Overcoats.....\$3 50 to 7.62	Children's Finest Dress Overcoat from.....\$3.00 to 6.50
Boys' Cassimere Overcoats.....\$4 25 to 9	

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.

# KAUFMANN'S

## RELIABLE ONE PRICE CLOTHING HOUSE,

83 TO 87 SMITHFIELD ST., Cor. DIAMOND STREET, PITTSBURGH, PA.

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

## WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

# Weekly Times

Published every week, except on Sundays and public holidays. It is the best and most reliable of any paper published in this city. It is published at the lowest price, and is independent in politics, but aims to be fair in everything, and just to all parties. It is published at the lowest price, and is independent in politics, but aims to be fair in everything, and just to all parties.

## THE CINCINNATI TIMES-STAR

Is the best and cheapest daily paper published in the West. Eight pages—48 columns—and only six cents a year, or 12 cents a week. The Daily Times-Star is the only daily paper in the country published at this price. It is independent in politics, but aims to be fair in everything, and just to all parties. It is published at the lowest price, and is independent in politics, but aims to be fair in everything, and just to all parties.

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, HUME'S BLOCK, BELLEFONTE, PA.

## THE PATRIOT.

A Pennsylvania Newspaper for the General Public.

The DAILY PATRIOT is the only morning newspaper published at the State Capital.

The DAILY PATRIOT makes a specialty of Pennsylvania news.

The DAILY PATRIOT publishes the Associated Press news and special reports from all points.

The DAILY PATRIOT gives special attention to grain and produce markets.

The DAILY PATRIOT opposes monopoly, license and centralization of political power.

Terms: \$5.00 per annum, (strictly in advance), or \$1.00 per month in advance. For any period less than one year at proportionate rate.

The WEEKLY PATRIOT is a large, eight page paper, devoted to literature, agriculture, science, manufactures, news, markets, etc. During 1882 each number will contain an illustration of some prominent feature of the week.

This is an attractive feature which cannot fail to please. Terms \$1.00 per annum, invariably in advance. One copy of the WEEKLY PATRIOT and one copy of the Philadelphia WEEKLY TIMES will be sent one year for \$2.00 cash in advance, thus giving the two papers for the subscription price of the latter. One copy of the WEEKLY PATRIOT and one copy of the COTTAGE HEARTH, an excellent monthly magazine, published at Boston at \$1.50 per annum, will be sent one year for \$1.50 cash in advance. Send in your subscription at once. Address:

PATRIOT PUBLISHING CO., Harrisburg, Pa.

## MONEY To Loan at 6 per Ct.

BY THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO. OF NEW YORK, on first mortgage, improved farm property, in sums not less than \$2,000 and not exceeding one-third of the present value of the property. Any portion of the principal can be paid off at any time, and it has been the custom of the company to permit the principal to remain as long as the borrower wishes, if the interest is promptly paid. Apply to

CHARLES P. SHERMAN, Attorney-at-law, 527 Court street, Reading, Pa.

or to DAVID Z. KLINE, Co's. Appraiser, Bellefonte, Pa.

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## PATENTS

We continue to act as solicitors for Patents, Caveats, Trade Marks, Copyrights, etc., for the United States, Canada, Cuba, England, France, Germany, etc. We have had thirty-five years' experience.

Patents obtained through us are noticed in the Scientific American. This large and splendidly illustrated weekly paper, \$3.20 a year, shows the progress of science, is very interesting, and has an enormous circulation. Address MUNN & CO., Patent Solicitors, Publishers of Scientific American, 37 Park Row, New York. Hand book about Patents free.

## New Advertisements.

# TUTT'S PILLS

## A NOTED DIVINE SAYS:

DR. TUTT:—Dear Sirs: For ten years I have been a martyr to Dyspepsia, Constipation and Piles. Last spring your pills were recommended to me; I used them (but with little faith). I am now a well man, have good appetite, digestion perfect, regular stools, piles gone, and I have gained forty pounds solid flesh. They are worth their weight in gold.

Law. R. J. SIMPSON, Louisville, Ky.

## SYMPTOMS OF

### A TORPID LIVER.

Loss of Appetite, Nausea, Bowels constive, Pain in the Head, with a dull sensation in the back part, Pain under the Shoulder blades, Fulness after eating, with a disposition 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 produce effects such a change of feeling as to astonish the sufferer. Try this remedy fairly, and you will gain a head, a heart, a digestion, a body, Pure Blood, Strong Nerves, and a Sound Liver. Price, 25 Cents.

Office, 35 Murray St., N. Y.

## TUTT'S HAIR DYE.

Gray Hair and Whiskers changed to a Glossy Black by a single application of this Dye. It imparts a natural color, and is sustainably. Sold by Druggists, or sent by express on receipt of \$1.00, office, 35 Murray St., New York.

(THE TUTT'S MANUFACTURING CO., Valuable Information and Useful Receipts will be mailed FREE on application.)

THIS PAPER IS ON FILE and Advertising Contracts for it stand all other newspapers in the world can be made on the most favorable terms at the International Newspaper Agency, H. P. HUBBARD, Proprietor, NEW HAVEN, CONN., U. S. A. Publisher of the Connecticut Bank Directory of the Year.

**KIDNEY-WORT**  
HAS BEEN PROVED THE SUREST CURE FOR KIDNEY DISEASES.  
Does lame back or disordered urine indicate that you are a victim? THEN DO NOT HESITATE, use Kidney-Wort at once, (druggists recommend it) and it will speedily overcome the disease and restore health and vigor.  
Ladies. For complaints, peculiar and weakness, Kidney-Wort is unsurpassed, as it will act promptly and safely.  
Either sex. Incontinence, retention of urine, brick dust or gravel deposits, and all dragging pains, all speedily yield to its curative power.  
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS. Price \$1.

**PERU-NA**  
SICOO  
Will try to fit any immediate or distant ailment. It is a powerful purgative, and for any case it will cure the system. It is not a cathartic, but a powerful purgative, and for any case it will cure the system. It is not a cathartic, but a powerful purgative, and for any case it will cure the system.

**Sines Syrup**  
at  
**Tar**  
Wild  
Cherry  
and  
Yours  
Hound  
for  
Coughs  
&  
Colds

JOHN HARRIS, SOLE AGENT, BELLEFONTE, PA.

**CHEAP GUNS FOR THE PEOPLE**  
WESTERN GUN WORKS, PITTSBURGH, PA.  
J. H. JOHNSTON, 169 Smithfield street, Pittsburg, Pa.

**For Sale.**  
A FARM containing Fifty Acres and having thereon erected a TWO-STORY FRAME BUILDING and out buildings. The good. Inquire of A. J. Y. E. ORLEY, Bellefonte, Centre county, Pa.

# 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.

NEW ENGLAND farmers must be looking up. According to the Report of the Board of Agriculture of Connecticut, that State boasts of one county—Middlesex—in which no farm yielded less than four per cent., a number reached twenty, and one ran away up to twenty-eight per cent. It won't do to cavil at the worn out land of the Eastern States after that.

A CORRESPONDENT of the Columbia Journal dries his seed corn thoroughly, and then smokes it as he would hams, for three or four days. He says it becomes so impregnated with the smoke that neither squirrels, gophers, nor anything else, will take it after being planted. The one great good that would surely be gained would be the certainty of its being effectually dry.

BITTER milk is a matter of frequent occurrence every fall and winter, or soon after the cows are off from grazing. It is caused first by bitter herbs in the hay—as May weed, Johnswort, etc., and also by the use of too much over ripe food, such as straw, corn, clover, or late cut hay. It never occurs when cows are fed on good food, and are thriving, or even holding their own, and are kept comfortably warm.

Our excellent contemporary, the Press, does not hesitate to say that "every man maintaining a vault un-der a privy ought to be fined. These vaults are among the most horrible nuisances that barbarism has bequeathed to modern times." We heartily agree with our contemporary, but is it not inconsistent when in another column of the same page it suggests the propriety of "a good cattle barn over a manure cellar?"

THE best piece of wheat we have seen this fall was sown upon a lot from which a large crop of early potatoes had been taken. The ground was not plowed, but thoroughly cultivated, rolled and harrowed, after having liberally been top-dressed with very fine stable manure, and forty bushels of lime per acre. The drill having been set to sow but one half bushel, and then drilled both ways. We do not remember to have ever seen a finer looking piece of wheat.

PERHAPS the longest step towards making the production of sorghum sugar a success has been taken by a couple of professors in the Illinois State University, who have discovered a new process by which the product can be rid of the peculiar sorghum taste which has proven so objectionable. "A large factory adapted to the process has just been finished at Champaign, Ill., and the first two thousand pounds of sugar, C quality, was found to be devoid of any flavor that would suggest sorghum cane."

COL. F. D. CURTIS, one of the best farmers of the day, tells in the Tribune, how he economized in his stock feeding last winter. Among other things he says: "Our young horse, not used, was fed nothing but oat straw—all it would eat, and gained all the time. This only proves that bright oat straw is good feed and superior to coarse hay, or any hay, unless of more than medium quality." We think it proves, in addition, either that the Colonel's oat straw is very much "superior" to any we have ever used, or that he has a mighty poor threshing machine.

A VAST majority of farmers could make a wonderful improvement in their poultry stock, and thus make money, by killing off all the roosters of their old lot, and introducing one or two pure bred ones of some approved breed. The present is the very best time to make this change.

The old stock can be more easily fattened and disposed of to better advantage than after a while, and the new birds can be purchased much cheaper now than at any time later in the season. Breeders and fanciers want now to reduce their stock for the winter, and are much more amenable to reason in the matter of prices, than they will be toward spring, when they will have comparatively few choice birds left, and the demand for them will be at its height.

## Does It Pay to Grind the Corn With the Cob.

We are frequently asked this question, and upon the strength of several years experience, we can only answer that under circumstances it does, while under others, it might prove unprofitable. The Live Stock Journal states the case so fairly and clearly, and so in accordance with our own views, that we make room for an extract upon the subject: "It depends upon the facilities for grinding, and the kind of stock to be fed. Sheep grind corn better than cattle, and therefore they utilize the nutriment in whole corn better. The cob contains more actual nutriment than is generally supposed. It shows on analysis 42.5 per cent. of carbohydrates, 1.4 per cent. of albuminoids, and the same of fat. It is quite safe to say that cobs have one-half the value of hay, when fed with food rich in nitrogen, which it so greatly lacks; and when the cob is ground fine in burr mill stones, there is nothing injurious to animals in it. There is much said about the danger of feeding cob-meal, but there is no foundation for this prejudice. When the cob is ground fine with the corn it must certainly be in a much better condition for feeding than corn in the ear, when cattle swallow a large part of the cob without masticating it any more than is necessary for swallowing it. Yet the cob does not pass in anything like the proportion of cattle are fattened every year in the West on ear corn, sensible people will not be alarmed at the danger of feeding well-ground cobs.

Where mills are prepared for grinding cobs, it will pay to grind in the ear, as, in addition to the nutriment in the cob, it saves shelling, and the cob mixed with the meal separates the particles of meal, so that it goes into the stomach in a more porous condition. The gastric juice thus penetrates it more perfectly, and the meal is digested better than when eaten alone. The writer fed five work horses upon cob meal, mixed with cut hay, for several years, and their health remained excellent. We do not wish to convey the idea that corn cobs of themselves would be worth grinding, but corn in the ear can be ground whole as cheaply as corn can be shelled and ground, and, if the farmer is short of fodder, there can be no doubt that it is wisdom to grind cob and all.

## Protect the Manure.

American Agriculturist.

An English farmer on using, for the first time, manure that had been made under cover, had his crops ruined by luxuriant growth. He used the same quantity as he was accustomed to of the open yard manure and the grain was lodged before it was ready to harvest. This is a strong argument in favor of a protection for manure. On most soils it is very important to have it well decomposed, so that the plants may obtain an abundant supply of food from it at once; but during the fermentation process, to render its insoluble compounds available, serious losses of fertilizing materials are very often sustained. If the fermentation of the heap is rapid, there is danger of losing the very valuable nitrogen as volatile ammonia, which, passing into the air, is as likely to aid a neighbor's crop as our own. On the other hand, decomposition may go on so slowly that the manure is unfit for immediate use when wanted. It is no easy matter to conduct the decomposition so that the most good manure may be made with the least loss. It is, however demonstrated that hot sun, winds, and rains, are to be kept from the heat, and that the best manure is made under cover. A method of box-feeding has been adopted by many, which allows the manure to accumulate under the animals for months. It is found that this system does not imply offensive stalls, and that there is little loss of nitrogen—the element of greatest value, and most likely to escape. It is only necessary to use enough litter to absorb all the liquids. Covered yards would secure much the same conditions for the manure by protecting it from the drenching rains, and the exclusion of air by compact treading, which prevents a too hasty fermentation. It is certainly worth while for every farmer who contemplates the use of commercial fertilizers, to see that he is making the most of the manure which his animals are giving him daily. Preserve and protect it diligently.

WHEN we remember that an acre of soil to the depth of one foot weighs not far from 4,000,000 pounds, and that the addition of fifty pounds of a compound of phosphoric acid, or potash, or nitrogen will make a marked difference in the crop, while the chemist would not be able to detect the addition by an analysis, it becomes clear that the true test of the fertility of the soil is in the crop that the soil will grow. "By their fruits ye shall know them" is as true of soils as of human actions.—Cor. Farm and Garden.

FARMERS sometimes sneer at what they style "book farming," claiming that they prefer experience. Experience and study should jointly be acquired by all. With years of experience there are but few farmers who can visit the agricultural shows, judge and select the prize stock. It is important, in order to be a first-class farmer, to understand all that pertains to it, and nothing is so much needed as knowing how to select the best.

THE man who wants to make money from a fruit orchard might as well stop feeding his cattle as to stop manuring and cultivating his trees as they become old.

THE Rural Home speaks of a corn field near Naples, (N. Y.) that has produced 43 successive crops of corn with but little manure, and that recently applied. The crop is far above the average this year.

EXPERIENCE shows that the farmer who raises his wheat, his corn, his mules and pork at home succeeds better than the one who raises only one article.

## Not As Clean As He Might Be, But Cleaner Than Some Others.

Mr. F. D. Coburn, Kansas, a most eminent authority on swine, is inclined to laugh at those who maintain that "the hog is the cleanest of all domestic animals, if he only has a fair chance." He thinks that they might as well tell the farmers that "he is a singing bird, or works well in harness." His own opinion of the hog—and no one is better qualified to give an opinion—is about this: "He cannot be induced to eat so much mush and sweet that he will not be willing to travel some distance to interview the carcass of a mule or cow deceased a fortnight before. I suspect that he would abandon the laughing brooklet at any time for an hour's repose in a bath of mud, mortar, manure and nastiness of such consistency as he likes. Of course this is all very shocking as well as new to some folks, yet the hog can do all these things and still be more cleanly than most dogs, or a good many people. He has his little peculiarities, and back of all of them he is chuck full of merit and meat."

## The Texas Hog.

He is of Swiss cottage style of architecture. His physical outline is angular to a degree unknown outside of a text book on the science of Geometry. The country razor-back grows around in the woods and lives on acorns, pecan nuts and roots; when he can spare time he climbs under his owner's fence and assists in harvesting the corn crop. In this respect he is neighborly to a fault, and, when his duty to his owner's crop will allow, he will readily turn in and assist the neighbors, even working at night rather than see his crop spoil for want of attention. Crossing the razor-back with the blue-blooded stock makes but little improvement. The only effective way to improve him is to cross him with a railway train. He then becomes an imported Berkshire, or Poland-China hog, and if he does not knock the train off the track, the railroad company pays for him at the rate of \$1 a pound, for which they are allowed the mournful privilege of shoveling the remains off the track. The ham of the country razor-back is more juicy than the hind leg of an iron fire-dog, but not so fat as a pine knot.

THE term "buckwheat" has often been applied to the people of Western Pennsylvania in derision for some unknown cause. If pancakes are good, however—and about everybody seems to think they are—the Pennsylvanian has reason to be proud of the epithet rather than ashamed of it. Of the total buckwheat crop of the United States, which amounts to about 11,000,000 bushels annually, the Keystone State produces nearly one-half. Thus does the thrifty Pennsylvanian manage to scratch along in competition with his neighbors.

MUCH is written in the face of the decrease in yield of our grain crops about the way to re-establish former products. Some will tell us that we do not plow deep enough. Others that our lands are not drained; a third that we do not pulverize at the right time; a fourth that we do not plow at the right time, and a fifth that we miss it in the proper time for planting and sowing. All these things may have something to do with it, and in particular cases may be the prime moving cause; but, in my opinion, the deterioration of our crops can be traced to an absolute want of our best manures.—Col. V. E. Piolette.

WHEN we remember that an acre of soil to the depth of one foot weighs not far from 4,000,000 pounds, and that the addition of fifty pounds of a compound of phosphoric acid, or potash, or nitrogen will make a marked difference in the crop, while the chemist would not be able to detect the addition by an analysis, it becomes clear that the true test of the fertility of the soil is in the crop that the soil will grow. "By their fruits ye shall know them" is as true of soils as of human actions.—Cor. Farm and Garden.

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