Kaufmann's Corner, Pittsburg, Pa.

STARTLING ANNOUNCEMENT.

$350,000

Worth of New styles and perfect fitting garments, introduced to the public at one time. A perfect avalanche of stylisn clothing exhibited under one roof. Nothing to excel. Nothing to equal can be found in this State. An array of new garments which are simply magnificent in every detail, illustrated with all that experience, energy and capital can produce, exemplifying that a familiar knowledge of the people's requirements must be had, proving beyond a doubt that cash alone is the only known agent that can bring forth such glorious goods.

KAUFMANN'S

Largest and Only Reliable One Price Clothing House in Pittsburgh.

We defy any house in the United States to Match these Prices.

GENTS' AND YOUNG MENS' STITS,

650 strictly all wool cassimere and cheviot suits, cut, fit, style and trimming first-class, manufactured to sell at $10 to $12. Ten different styles.

Will be sold at Kauffman's for $7.

585 suits strictly all wool English and American cheviots and cassimeres; twelve different patterns; nobby sack styles; manufactured to sell at $15.

Will be sold at Kauffman's for $10.

728 suits extra fine woolen, handsomely cut and trimmed, including over 20 different patterns; manufactured to sell at $18.

Will be sold at Kauffman's for $12 50.

684 suits of extra quality woolens, containing many new imported fabrics, all nobby sacks and frocks, including 85 different patterns and manufactured to sell at $22 50 and $25.

Will be sold at Kauffman's for $16 50 *and* $18 50.

10,000 pairs of woolen pantaloon, in all grades, manufactured to sell at $2 2 50, 3, 3 50, 4 25, 5 and 6.

Will be sold at Kauffmans for $1 25 *to* $4

OUR OVERCOAT ROOM.

If you need an overcoat, whether cheap medium or fine, KAUFMANN'S is the place to buy it.

1,200 warm overcoats for men, well made, heavy, substantial garments, manufactured to sell at $5.

Will be sold at Kaufmann's for $2 75.

800 overcoats and ulsters; goods that other clothing houses ask you $8 for, and tell you they are cheap,

Will be sold at Kaufmann's for $5.

2,000 overcoats in fine woolens; assorted grades and styles; handsomely made and trimmed, and manufactured to sell at $10 and $15,

Will be sold at Kaufmann's for $7 *and* $10.

1,375 imported meltons, kerseys, fur beavers, worsted and diagonal overcoats; elegantly lined with silk, serge and satin, everywhere sold at $18 to $25.

Will be sold at Kaufmann's for $12 *to* $19.

1,500 Petersham overcoats for $200 worth double the money.

PARENTS AND GUARDIANS.

Consult your best interests, and clothe your boy now, while you have a chance to buy the best goods for less money than the cheap grades can be had for.

NOW IS YOUR TIME!

2,300 Boys cheviot, cassimere and worsted suits, at $2, $3; $4 and $5.

1,200 extra fine dress suits for boys; thirty different styles at $6, $8 and $10.

3,000 Boys overcoats in cheviots, chinchillas, fur beavers and cassimeres, will be sold from $1 50 to $8 a big saving all around, being from $1 50 to $5 less than the actual value.

1,800 Children's good union cassimere and cheviot suits at $1 50, 2 00, 2 50 and 3 00.

1,000 Children's all wool extra fine dress suits, fifty patterns, at $4, $5 and $6.

2,500 Children's nobby overcoats, trimmed with silk, plush, velvet and astrachan, with and without capes, at $2 50 $3 60 $4, $5 up to $8.

☞Parties wishing to order goods from this great DRIVE SALE going on now at KAUFMANN'S will please give correct sizes and describe material, as near as possible.

☞Samples of Fabrics, blanks for self measurement showing how to order, and Illustrated Fashion Book sent free on application.

FREE! An Elegant Rosewood Piano FREE!

We have decided to present every purchaser of one dollar's worth or more a ticket entitling them to a chance on this handsome Grand Square Piano 70 octave, fine tone, including elegant carved stool and handsome embroidered cover. Come and secure a chance. Drawing to take place January 1st, 1883 at

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HARDWARE!

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DEALERS IN

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BUILDERS' HARDWARE.

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

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A NOTED DIVINE SAYS:

DR. TUTT:—*Dear Sir:* 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.

REV. R. L. SIMPSON, Louisville, Ky.

SYMPTOMS OF

A TORPID LIVER.

Loss of Appetite, Nausea, Bowels costive, 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. one dose effects such a change of feeling as to astonish the sufferer.

Try this remedy fairly, and you will gain a healthy Digestion, Vigorous 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, acts Instantaneously. Sold by Druggists, or sent by express on receipt of $1.

Office, 35 Murray St., New York.

(DR. TUTT'S MANUAL of Valuable Information and Useful Receipts will be mailed FREE on application.)

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IS A SURE CURE for all diseases of the Kidneys and LIVER

It has specific action on this most important organ, enabling it to throw off torpidity and inaction, stimulating the healthy secretion of the Bile, and by keeping the bowels in free condition, effecting its regular discharge.

Malaria. If you are suffering from malaria, have the chills, are bilious, dyspeptic, or constipated, Kidney-Wort will surely relieve and quickly cure.

In the Spring to cleanse the System, every one should take a thorough course of it.

SOLD BY DRUGGISTS. Price $1.

KIDNEY-WORT

PE-RU-NA

Is a new remedy, originally compounded and introduced to the medical profession, and then to the public at large, by S. B. Hartman, M. D. He has prescribed it to over 40,000 patients with the most gratifying results.

Its effect upon the system is entirely unlike that of any other remedy, and is the only medicine needed in almost every disease to which flesh is heir. (In Constipation, Diseases of the Liver and Kidneys, MANALIN should be given with it.

PERUNA is composed of purely vegetable ingredients, each one, according to medical authors, a great remedy in itself.

Dr. Hartman has succeeded in extracting and combining the active principles of these ingredients into one simple compound, which perfectly coincides with the VIS MEDICATRIX NATURÆ in every disease, and a cure necessarily follows. There is not an organ it will not reach nor a disease it will not cure.

Ask your druggist for Dr. Hartman's pamphlet on the "Ills of Life," Dr. S. B. Hartman & Co., Osborn, O., proprietors.

For Piles and Pelvic Diseases, take

Sold by all Druggists and Dealers. Single Bottle $1.00; Six Bottles, $5.00.

MAN-A-LIN

Sines Syrup of Tar Wild Cherry and Hoar Hound for Coughs & Colds

Sines Syrup of Tar Wild Cherry and Hoar Hound will cure you. 25 cents at all Drug Stores

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GREAT WESTERN GUN WORKS, Pittsburgh, Pa.

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PICTORIAL CATALOGUES FREE.

Rifles, Shot Guns, Revolvers, Ammunition, Seines, Nets, Fishing Tackle, Razors, &c. sent C. O. D. for examination.

Address J. H. JOHNSTON,
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For Sale.

A FARM containing Fifty Acres and having thereon erected a TWO-STORY FRAME BUILDING and out buildings. Title good.

Inquire of A. J. & T. E. GRIEST,
Unionville, Centre county, Pa.

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The Centre Democrat.

BELLEFONTE, PA.

AGRICULTURAL.

NEWS, FACTS AND SUGGESTIONS.

THE TEST OF THE NATIONAL WELFARE IS THE INTELLIGENCE AND PROSPERITY OF THE FARMER.

Every farmer in his annual experience discovers something of value. Write it and send it to the "Agricultural Editor of the DEMOCRAT, *Bellefonte, Penn'a," that other farmers may have the benefit of it. Let communications be tinely, and be sure that they are brief and well poin'ed.*

Increase of Fertility Through Green Manuring.

American Cultivator.

It is evident that recuperative forces are at work in the farmer's behalf. He is not obliged to return everything to a moderately fertile soil to maintain its productive capacity. There may be sandy wastes so poor and so little retentive of what they receive that they need manuring, as has been wittily said, "every twenty-four hours;" but in general a top-dressing once in two or three years with frequent seeding to clover will suffice for ordinary purposes. The market gardeners who manure heavily every year are obliged to follow such a practice because their land is too costly to be kept in grass for even a single year. The value of a single crop is often greater than the selling price of farm lands. In such cases, it is perhaps cheaper and better to manure heavily and keep the land constantly under cultivation. Gardeners do not, however, entirely dispense with green manuring. The practice is becoming more common every year with seedsmen and nurserymen at least to sow rye in the fall on land that would otherwise lie naked through the winter. Its growth furnishes a slight protection to the soil from blowing or washing away. Again, it is more than probable that the rye only takes from the soil such elements of fertility as have become dissolved by rains and would otherwise be wasted, In this case, however small the amount of manurial value of the green herbage, it is an absolute gain of what otherwise would be lost.

With some varieties of crops the spring growth of rye may be allowed until the latter begins to head at which time its manurial value is greatest. The staple hoed crops, as corn, potatoes and beans, do not need to have the ground fitted for planting until Fall-sown rye is beginning to head. An excellent farmer has for years practiced this policy with a young apple orchard, plowing late in the spring, planting beans and seeding with rye after a bean crop is harvested. He drills in enough mineral fertilizers with his rye to supply that which the bean crop removes. Other than this supply of fertilizing material the land has for years received no manure. The soil is kept in excellent tilthe and the growth of the orchard is all that could be desired. Until the orchard comes into bearing, cropping with some low, hoed crop, like beans, with little manure except green growth plowed under, is perhaps the very best policy that can be adopted. The country is full of young orchards which have never borne a crop, but whose annual growths show that the soil has been over fertilized. After the bearing habit is established judicious manuring is advisable, but until then green manuring with light cropping is every way best.

Shrinkage in Potatoes.

American Cultivator.

There is more loss in storing potatoes than in storing any other crop. Barring all wastes from rot there is a heavy shrinkage both in quantity and weight. A bin holding 100 bushels will shrink in size nearly one-tenth, besides a greater loss in weight. A bushel basket full that will weigh fully 60 pounds in October when taken from the soil, will not weigh so much after being stored in the cellar through the winter. The shrinkage in weight is much less when kept in pits closely covered with earth, for there is then less chance for evaporation.

THERE is not room for a broad grin on the face that is pinched by poverty.

House Plants

In watering plants, care is necessary. Under the treatment of people of limited experience in window gardening, plants are apt to suffer from a lack of water or from a too abundant supply—they are either starved or drowned. The result in either case is about the same; the leaves turn yellow, drop off, and the whole plant presents a sickly and forlorn appearance. Nothing is more depressing to a lover of flowers than a sickly, starved looking specimen of vegetation. Much less water is necessary in cold than in warm weather, as plants then grow but slowly. Morning seems to be the most suitable time for watering, and luke-warm water should be used applied to the surface of the soil. I have seen some poured into the saucers of the pots, to soak up into the earth at its leisure; but nature does not perform her operations by such a process, but sends the rain from above, and probably her example will be safe to follow. The plants should be watered thoroughly so that the water will penetrate to their roots. Those who are constantly dribbling a small supply of water on their plants will not have them in a flourishing condition for any length of time. The reason is obvious; the surface of the soil is kept moist, but the lower roots perish for the want of water. A plant should not be watered until it is in a condition to receive a liberal supply of the element, which being given, it only asks to be left alone for a season. Besides watering the roots, the foliage requires nearly as much attention. Warm baths, showering, etc., are necessary to remove dust and dirt, which are as injurious to the plant as they are to the human race.—*Ex.*

Gardening.

A thoughtful writer recommends to every man especially in the autumn of his life, to take to gardening, if he has not already experienced its pleasures. Of all occupations in the world it is the one which best combines repose and activity. It is not idleness; it is not stagnation; and yet it is perfect quietude. Like all things mortal it has its failures and its disappointments, and there are some things hard to understand. But it is never without its rewards, and perhaps if there were nothing but successful cultivation the aggregate enjoyment would be less. It is better for the occasional shadows that come over the scene. The discipline, too, is most salutary. It tries our patience and it tries our faith. But even in the worst of seasons there is far more to reward and encourage than to dishearten and disappoint. There is no day of the year without something to afford tranquil pleasure to the cultivator of flowers, something on which the mind may rest—rest with profit and delight.

Food for Cattle.

As a rule, a combination of wheat bran and oil-cake meal will accomplish more in maintaining a lot of closely-stabled breeding and growing cattle stock in a satisfactory condition, than any other two articles whatever. Bran, which was formerly supposed to be the mere refuse part, bearing a relation to the inner portion of the grain like that borne by the shell of the nut to the meat within, of about as much value as the straw upon which the grain grew, is found to contain no small portion of the constituents required by both growing and mature animals. The laxative tendency, objected to by some, depends upon mechanical action, and is readily modified by combining the finer descriptions of mill refuse with it, in proportions required by the habits of body of different animals in the herd.

Increase of Eggs.

Poultry Monthly.

It has been satisfactorily demonstrated that the organs of production are capable and can by proper food and care be made to do a marvelous amount of work in the way of "shelling out."

There are several cogent reasons to substantiate this, for if fowls are left to shift for themselves they will lay but few eggs comparatively, whereas, if the opposite course is taken, they are being supplied with food containing albuminoids with the natural food they procure, such as insects, seeds and vegetables, they will more than double the number of eggs.

All the wild gallinaceous fowls are very indifferent layers; seldom any of the species will lay over a dozen eggs during the season. Nature in this as in other things limits their productions to the adaptation of climate, surroundings, habits, and the way of procuring food.

Those who make an object of marketing eggs will find by careful comparison that young stock can be kept to better advantage than those that have passed their third year; early hatched cockerels can be sold for broilers and the pullets retained for layers in the winter when eggs command high prices; pullets will lay more than old hens, they are always in a fair condition for the table when needed, are less liable to attacks of disease, and can bear the changes of weather much better.

Variety of food, judicious system of feeding, cleanliness, pure air, and the general comfort and well being of the hens have a great deal to do with increasing their productiveness. These are mainly the principles that govern in keeping fowls successfully; as circumstances vary, so the means of carrying out the principles will vary, so that every one must use some judgement and common sense in what is best suited to his case—how most readily and cheaply he can conform to the requirements, for the man who hasn't aptitude enough for this is not likely to succeed after he is furnished with what is necessary.

Chapped Hands.

The raw winds of late autumn often produce in the hands of those who are much exposed to them that roughness and cracking of the skin known as chapping. If nothing is done to prevent, and the person is obliged to have his hands frequently wet and dried, the cracks will get deep and be painful. Corn husking is frequently accompanied by sore hands from this cause. As both a precaution and cure for chapped hands we have used the following with benefit: Wash the hands, and the face also if it is inclined to chap, with borax water, and afterwards rub with an ointment made by melting mutton tallow (suet) and then gradually adding an equal quantity of glycerine, stirring the two together until cold. For the hands, this mixture can be best applied at night, using it freely, and warming it by the fire, after which an old pair of gloves can be put on to keep the bedclothes from being soiled, and also make the skin and hands softer. An excellent glycerine ointment for chapped hands is made by melting with a gentle heat, two ounces sweet oil of almonds, half ounce spermacetie, and one drachm of white wax. When melted, remove from the stove, and add gradually an ounce of glycerine, and stir it until the mixture is cold. The ointment can be scented with any perfume to suit the fancy. Keep in wide-necked bottle.

Agriculture Based on Live Stock.

Cor. of Farm and Garden.

The agriculture of the world is based on live stock. No system of farming can be prosperous that is not so conducted. The original quantity of plant food, in new soils and in new localities, may give prosperity for a time, but it will not be permanent. The earth produces vegetation. Stock consumes the vegetable food, and the growth of the stock is the profit of the farmer. The manure is the balance due the land and should be carefully saved and intelligently applied, for barn yard and stable manure must be the main dependence for fertilizer of a great majority of those who till the soil. No farmer can succeed without stock. What shall it be, thoroughbred or grade?

What an Englishman Thinks of Ensilage.

Prof. J. P. Sheldon.

Our Yankee cousins have a playful habit of rushing to the wildest conclusions from the narrowest premises and of drawing general inferences from isolated instances.

THE Washington correspondent of of the Philadelphia *Record* pulls Commissioner Loring's ears soundly for his delay in furnishing the copy for the Agricultural Report, and intimates that Congress will look after the case during the coming session.