STARTLING ANNOUNCEMENT. \$350,000

Worth of New styles and perfect fitting garments, introduced to the public at one time. A perfect avalanche of stylish clothing exhibited under one roof. Nothing to exact. Nothing to equal can be found in this State. An a ray of new garments which are simply magnificent in every detail, illustrated with all that experience, energy and castial can produce, exemplifying that a familiar knowledge of the people's requirements must be had, proving beyond a dou't hat 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 If you need an overcost, whether cheviot suite, cut, fit, style and trim cheap medium or fine, KAUFMANN'S ming first-class, manufactured to sell at is the place to buy it.

\$10 to \$12. Ten different styles,

American cheviots and cassimeres; twelve different patterns; nobby sack styles; manufactured to sell at \$15.

Will be sold at Kauffman's for \$10. other clothing houses ask you \$8 for. 728 suits extra fine woolen, handsome and tell you they are theap, Will be sold at Kauffman's for \$10. 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, and trimmed, and manufactured to sei containing many new imported fabrics, at \$10 and \$15, all nobby sacks and frocks, including Willbesold at Kaufmann's for \$7 and \$10. to sell at \$22 50 and \$25.

\$18 50.

10,000 pairs of woolen pantaloon, in all grades, manufactured to sell at \$2 250, 3. 3 50, 425, 5 and 6.

Will be sold at Kaufmann's for \$12 to \$19. Will be sold at Kauffmans for \$1 25 to \$4 worth double the money.

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1,200 warm overcoats for men, well made, heavy, substantial garments.

585 suits strictly all wool English and manufactured to sell at \$5.

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Will be sold at Kaufmann's for \$5.

2.000 overcoats in fine woolens : assort

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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 grales can be had for. NOW IS YOUR TIME!

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1,200 extra fine dress suits for boxs; 1.1000 Children's all wool extra fine

thirty different styles at \$6, \$8 and \$10. dress suits, fitty patterns, at \$4, \$5 and 3,000 Boys overcoats in cheviors, \$6, chinchillas, fur between and cassimeres, 2,500 Children's nobby overcoats.

will be sold from \$1.50 to \$8 a big sav-trimmed with silk, plush, velvet and all around, being from \$1.50 to \$5 less astrochan, with and without capes, at than the actual value. \$2.50 \$3.60 \$4, \$5 up to \$8.

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

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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, jucluuing elegant carved stool and handsome embroidered cover. Come and secure a chance. Drawing to take place January 1st, 1883 at

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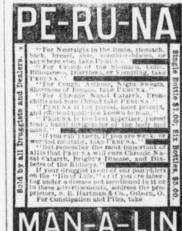
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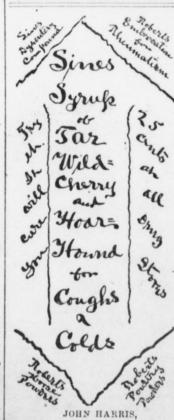
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BELLEFONTE, PA. AGRICULTURAL.

NEWS, FACTS AND SUGGESTIONS.

HE TEST OF THE NATIONAL WELFARE IS THE INTELLY GENCE AND PROSPERITY OF THE FARMER.

Every farmer in his annual experiences something of value. Write it Every farmer in his annual experience tiscovers something of value. Write it one send it to the "Agricultural Editor of the DEMOCRAT, Bellefonte, Penn'a," that other varmers may have the benefit of it. Let communications be timely, and be sure that they are brief and well pointed.

Col. V. E. PIOLETTE, an ex-Master of the Pennsylvania State Grange and one of the leading farmers of he State, says that the price of iron has not yet come down low enough to compensate farmers for the high rices which they have been compell ed to pay for this commodity in recent years.

IT is well to examine the stock in he early winter, to see if there are any lice on them. When the winter marters are as warm and comfortable s they should be for the stock, the ew lice they may have in the fall will multiply rapidly, and before the owner knows it, they may be serious. ly affecting the animal's condition and the owners profit.

THE Ohio State Board of Agriculture and the Ohio State University propose to join in holding "Farmer the State during the three months beginning with December. These ganization (or individual) will thoroughly work the field, bear local exan audience of 400 to 800, furnish good music, vocal or instrumental, to enliven the exercises, and organize and bring out local talent to present brief practical papers and essays, and oin in the discussions."

THE farmer who practices cutting is corn fodder as spoken of and adised in our last issue will be very ikely to think seriously of the feasi ility of adding still more to its feedng value by steaming or cooking it. That this will prove profitable when he size of the herd is sufficient to warrant the necessary outlay for fixtures and attendance we have said before, and repeat with emphasis. Where this is impracticable the feed may be almost equally as well prepared by simply scalding with hot water. Most farmers have an iron kettle holding a barrel or more. Where this is set in a brick or stone furnace, as it always should be, the eating of a barrel of water is a matter of small moment. Have a tight box large enough to hold one feed for all the stock, with room to spare for proper mixing. Put in the required amount of the cut fodder and pour on it a sufficient amount of the boiling water to thoroughly moisten it; then put on whatever chop or oil meal is to be fed at the same time, and mix thoroughly through the fodder. Pack it all closely in one end of the box, put on general appearance indicated good a tight lid, and leave it for twelve health and good feeding. They were hours. This requires that the morn- not well groomed, and had hardly ing feed shall be prepared the even- sufficient exercise. The other horses ing before, and that fed in the even- were smaller, were thin in flesh, with ing prepared in the morning of the staring coats, dull eyes, with evitoo large, and the stable so warm as the owner explained that he fed them to prevent freezing, the entire day's ten or twelve ears of corn three times feed may be prepared at once. This a day, with hay, while his neighbor is our own practice, and we find our advantage in it.

Acclimating a Plow.

bristian Union.

If there are any farmers who found last spring that their plows did not work as well as they ought, and could not understand the reason, they may find some assistance towards an explanation in the following account that Henry Ward Beecher gives in his "Fruits, Flowers and Farming" of a dream which the sight of an unused and abused plow once gave him :

past a large farm, and were much gratified at a device of the owner for the preservation of his tools. A good had been left in the corner of the had finished his stint.

Probably the timber needed season ing-it was certainly getting it. I'er- By needless exposure many farm in saved.

from rusting. Or, again, perhaps he perhaps for hours, and, perhaps, after is troubled with neighbors that bor he has been warmed by hard driving. row, and has left it where it would be convenient for them. He might at least have built a little shed over it. Can any one tell what a farmer leaves a plow out a whole season for?

After we got to sleep that night, we dreamed a dream. We went into that man's barn; boards were kicked off, partitions were half broken down, racks broken, floor a foot deep with manure, hay trampled under foot and wasted, grain squandered. The wagon had not been hauled under the shed, though it was raining. The harness was scattered about-hames n one place, the breeching in another -the lines were used as halters. We went to the house. A shed stood bard-by, in which a family wagon was kept for wife and daughters to go to town in. The hens had appropriated it as a roost, and, however plain it was once, it was ornamented now, We peeped into the smoke-houses

but of all the 'fixings" that we ever saw! A Chinese museum is nothing to it. Onions, soap-grease, squashes, bog's bristles, soap, old iron, kettles, a broken spinning wheel, a chnrn, a Institutes" in some forty counties of grindstone, bacon, hams, washingtubs, a barrel of salt, bones with the meat half cut off, scraps of leatler, will be held wherever "the local or- dirty bags, a chest of Indian mea" old boots, smoked sausages, the ashes and brands that remained since the penses, thoroughly advertise, insure last "smoke," stumps of brooms, kalf a barrel of rotten apples, together with rats, bacon bogs, earwigs, sow bugs, and other vermin which collect in damp dirt. We started for the louse, the window near the door ha welve lights, two of wood, two of hats, four of paper, one of a bunch of rags, one of a pillow, and the rest of glass. Under it stood several ooking pots. As we were meditating where to enter, such a squall arose from a quarreling man and woman, hat we awoke-and lo! it was a tream. So that the man who left his plow out all season may live in the neatest house in the county, for all that we know; only, was it not strange that we should have dreamed all this from just seeing a plow left out in a furrow ?"

Care of Farm Horses.

That there is often craelty in the nanagement of running and trotting horses is unquestionably true; but that, in the aggregate, there is more cruelty to, and more suffering by farm horses, we have no shadow of doubt. This cruelty is often the result of thoughtlessness, sometimes of gnorance-sometimes, unfortunately, from sheer brutality.

We recently had an opportunity of examining horses on two adjoining farms. Those on one were fat, perhaps too fat, their hair, eyes, and same day. Where the herd is not dences of a feverish condition. Yet fed not more than half as much of corn and oats, and not any more hay. Here was a case of costly, unintentional cruelty. The horses were overfed. They were making poor use of the grain, and were being injured by what they ate. Over feeding of farm horses is not an uncommon form of

Especially in winter, farm horses are apt to be very irregularly fed; sometimes kept fasting from early morning until night; then allowed to gorge themselves. It is not a bad plan during the short days of winter "The other day we were riding when work is not regularly done, and when a tean is occasionally to be around the stables or in the baradriven to the neighboring town- yards. thus being away from home at the plow, apparently new in the spring, middle of the day-to give grain only at morning and night, allowing field, standing in the furrow just the horses hay or "rough fodder" where, four months before, the boy during the day. This makes the task of the midday feeding less objection-

haps it was left out for acclimation. horses suffer much in winter. A May be the farmer left it there to horse in good health, and well fed, save time, in the hurry of the spring will endure great cold and severe work, in dragging it from the shed. storms; but it is, nevertheless, cruel-Perhaps he covered the share to keep ty to leave a horse unblanketed and it from the elements, and save it exposed to a strong wind in winter,

Winter Calves.

National Live Stock Journal

A Wisconsin dairyman asks if there can be any profit in raising late fall or winter calves. This question is now very pertinent, since winter dairying is becoming common. Butter bears a higher price in winter; and this induces dairymen to have their calves dropped in the fall. Let us examine the expense account. Some think the cold weather will add much to the cost of keeping the calves; but this probably is a mistake, as the following considerations will show: The milk, after making butter in winter, is in better condition than in summer, and is seldom sour and may always be fed sweet. Calves kept in warm quarters will taske more growth upon the same quantity of milk in winter than in summer, on account of its better quality, and because, being fed on hay, they seldom scour or have any trouble of stomach.

We have no hesitation in saying that calves, well cared for, will make a better growth on sweet skim-milk and hay in winter, than on sour skim milk and grass in summer. Then it must be profitable to raise winter calves for beef; for, as we have seen, they will be heavier and cost no more. And if heifers are raised for the dairy, and come in at two years old, they will cost less raised from fall calves than spring calves; for in the former case, as we have seen, the first winter costs no more than summer keep, and so there is only the extra cost of one winter before the effer drops her calf and becomes a producing cow. Most dairymen who believe in full feeding, and, therefore raise heifers of good growth, also believe in early maternity, that the milking habit may be developed early. The general opinion of the best dairymen is that a cow, at four years old, will give more milk if she comes in at two than at three years old. There can, therefore, be no valid objection to the raising of winter calves where it is found profitable to make winter butter. And this is likely to extend year by year; for the general taste seems to prefer fresh butter to that which has been kept half a year.

Wise Feeding.

The feeding season is again upon us, with all its opportunities for carelessness, waste and loss upon one hand, or attention, carefulness, intelligence and thrift upon the other. Wise feeding always includes liberal feeding, but the indiscriminating stuffing of either store or fattening stock, with more feed than they can properly digest and economically assimilate is not wisdom. The direct waste of the surplus food so consumed is an i nportant loss. That caused by the deranged condition of the system consequent upon indigestion may be far greater. This, of course, is only the case where rich food, as well as over-abundant food is given. Another way in which feed may be wasted is by giving full supplies of coarse feed, as straw, corn fodder, or badly cured, poor hay, without any grain ration at all. No animal can digest a sufficient amount of these coarser foods, when fed alone, to make the most profitable use of them. Economical, profitable feeding is almost a science, and is well worthy every farmer's most careful thought and

On every farm there are some poor spots of ground which would be greatly benefited by a top dressing of manure at this season, to be washed into the soil by winter rains and melting snow. On most farms the manure for this purpose can be found

THE legitimate way for farmers to make money is to sell as much as possible from their farms at the least

Cons can be used as fuel without loss, but the ashes should be careful-