

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.

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' SUITS. OUR OVERCOAT ROOM.

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 Kaufmann's for \$7. 1,200 warm overcoats for men, well made, heavy, substantial garments, manufactured to sell at \$5.

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

Will be sold at Kaufmann's for \$10. 800 overcoats and ulsters; goods that other clothing houses ask you \$8 for, and tell you they are cheap.

728 suits extra fine wool, handsome, ly cut and trimmed, including over 20 different patterns; manufactured to sell at \$18.

Will be sold at Kaufmann's for \$12.50. 2,000 overcoats in fine woollens; assorted grades and styles; handsomely made

684 suits of extra quality woollens, and 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 Kaufmann's for \$16.50 and \$18.50. 1,375 imported meltons, kerseys, fur beavers, worsted and diagonal overcoats; elegantly lined with silk, serge and satin, everywhere sold at \$18 to \$25.

30,000 pairs of woolen pantaloons, in all grades, manufactured to sell at \$2.50, 3, 3.50, 4.25, 5 and 6.

Will be sold at Kaufmann's for \$1.25 to \$4 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.

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 chevots, chinchillas, tur beavers 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 astrachan, with and without capes, at than the actual value.

2,500 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.

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New Advertisements.

TUTT'S PILLS

A NOTED DIVINE SAYS:

The Editor of the Pittsburg Courier writes: "I have been a sufferer to Dyspepsia, Constipation and other ailments, and your pills were recommended to me; I used them (as you will see by the enclosed) and now I feel well, have good appetite, digestion, regular stools, sleep, and I have gained twenty pounds in weight. They are worth their weight in gold."

Nav. R. L. SIMPSON, Louisville, Ky.

SYMPTOMS OF A TORPID LIVER.

Loss of Appetite, Nausea, Bloating, Constipation, Pain in the Head, with a dull sensation in the back part, Pain under the Shoulder blades, Fullness after eating, with a distention of the abdomen, or body of wind, Irritability of the Liver, Loss of spirits, Loss of memory, with a feeling of having neglected somebody, Weariness, Dizziness, Fluctuating of the heart, Dots before the eyes, Yellow Skin, Headache, Restlessness at night, Highly colored Urine.

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

TUTT'S PILLS are especially adapted to such cases, and produce effects such as a change of food, a healthy Digestion, Vigorous Blood, Pure Blood, Vigorous 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 instantly removed. Sold by Druggists, or by direct mail, at 25 Cents per Bottle. Office, 35 Murray St., New York. Information and Useful Receipts will be mailed FREE on application.

JUDICIOUS ADVERTISING

THIS PAPER IS ON FILE and advertising contracts for it and other newspapers in the world can be made on the most favorable terms at the International Newspaper Agency, H. P. HUBBARD, NEW HAVEN, CONN., U. S. A. Publisher of the Newspaper and Book Directory of the World.

THE GREAT CURE FOR RHEUMATISM

As it is for all the painful diseases of the KIDNEYS, LIVER AND DOWELS. It dissolves the system of the acid poison that causes the disease, and restores the system to its normal condition. THOUSANDS OF CASES have been cured, and in short time PERFECTLY CURED. PRICE, 25 CENTS PER BOTTLE. SOLD BY DRUGGISTS, OR BY DIRECT MAIL, AT 25 CENTS PER BOTTLE. OFFICE, 35 MURRAY ST., NEW YORK.

PE-RU-NA

will be paid if any impurities or mineral substances are found in PERUNA, or for any case it will not cure or help. PERUNA is not a medicine, but a food. It is not equalled by any other medicine combined. Strong language, but it is true. PERUNA is more extensively prescribed by honest physicians than any other half-dozen remedies known to the profession. PERUNA positively cures Consumption, Chronic Catarrh, and all Lung and Heart diseases.

MAN-A-LIN

is a powerful remedy, it has no equal; it positively cures all coughs. You cannot take an overdose, as it contains no toxic principle. For Incontinent Fever, Chills and Fever, Jaundic Ague, the infallible remedy is MAN-A-LIN. No matter what your disease is, where located, be you young or old, male or female, go at once for MAN-A-LIN. (Harrison's pamphlet on "The Life of Life," gratis. For Free and Private Diseases, take

Sines Syrup

Wild Cherry and your throat for Coughs and Colds

John Harris, Sole Agent, Bellefonte, Pa.

CHEAP GUNS FOR THE PEOPLE.

GREAT WESTERN GUN WORKS, 109 Smithfield Street, Pittsburg, Pa.

For Sale.

A FARM containing Fifty Acres and having thereon erected a TWO-STORY FRAME BUILDING and out buildings. This good property is situated in the County of Allegheny, Pa. Inquire of

The Centre Democrat.

BELLEFONTE, PA. AGRICULTURAL. NEWS, FACTS AND SUGGESTIONS.

Every farmer in his annual experience discovers something of value. Write it and send it to the "Agricultural Editor of the Democrat, Bellefonte, Penna.," that other farmers may have the benefit of it. Let communications be timely, and be sure that they are brief and well pointed.

Fall and Winter Surface Manuring. Profit in farming depends, in a great degree, upon the most economical method of saving and using barnyard manures. Not until all the barnyard manure is carefully saved and judiciously used, is the grain and grass-growing farmer justified in purchasing commercial fertilizers even as aids, unless by experiment he first ascertains whether some special plant food, such as phosphoric acid, or other needed substance, has been removed from the soil by injudicious cropping.

In using barn-yard manure as a top-dressing for the growing wheat crop, it should not be forgotten that they are equally as beneficial in protecting it and insuring a good 'catch' and vigorous growth of clover in the Spring. The best results will follow the application of the manure early enough in the season to cause the wheat plants to make a vigorous fall growth; although if applied before the Autumn rains have fallen, or as soon thereafter as practicable, the result will, as a rule, be exceedingly satisfactory.

A method of manuring adapted to some soils and localities may not be the best in others. Nevertheless whenever the soil is well fitted with grass or grain roots, the direct advantage of fall top-dressing for the first, and winter top-dressing for the latter, as a source of profit, is unquestionable. Partly rotted manures, if applied broadcast in early winter, will be dissolved by the rain and absorbed by the clover and other grass roots, and be readily assimilated as plant food. Even on steep hillsides, the loss of manure by washing is ordinarily comparatively slight. Serious objections can be brought against the plan of scattering barn-yard manure upon the frozen ground preceding an excessive fall of rain. In such cases loss is sure to result. If the surface, is however, comparatively level, and the manure has previously been applied broadcast on the unfrozen ground, the soil will usually become thawed to a sufficient depth to absorb the liquid manure. If manure is hauled out and put upon the land preparatory to being plowed early in the Spring, and the ground is frozen at the time the manure is put upon the ground. Care should then be taken, not only that the manure be spread evenly, but that none be allowed to remain where the heaps stood. An advantage of applying barn yard manure in this way is that the soluble matter will be carried down by the rains into the soil, where the rootlets will feed upon them at the very beginning of their growth in the Spring.

Under favorable circumstances it may be set down as a rule that manure, when nearly or wholly rotted, is much more efficacious in increasing the yield of the first crop grown on soil lands, if applied broadcast in the fall, than when drawn from the yard and plowed under in the Spring. The beneficial effects of surface manuring where but little snow falls, and where the soil freezes to but little depth, has been underestimated. Sod upon which manure has been spread and laid during the winter not only breaks up more easily, but is in better condition to grow a large crop; if the season be a dry one, than when the manure is plowed in. If a period of drouth occurs—and they are almost of annual occurrence—then the woody fibre of the unrotted manure is a positive disadvantage, and the disastrous effect of the drouth is increased.

The Centre Democrat.

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NEWS, FACTS AND SUGGESTIONS.

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WEED out your stock and get rid of the poor milch and butter cows. The profit in a dairy comes wholly from the good cows.

Points in Feeding. The following is a summary of the results of some experiments in feeding at the model farm of Guelph, Ontario:

1. A steady frosty winter is better than an open one in feeding cattle.

2. An average 2 or 3 year old steer will eat its own weight of different materials in two weeks.

3. Two or three year old cattle will add one-third of a pound more per day to their weight upon prepared hay and roots than upon the same materials unprepared.

4. It is 50 per cent. more profitable to premature and dispose of fattening cattle at two years old than to keep them up to three years.

5. There is no loss in feeding a cattle beast well upon a variety of materials for the sake of manure alone.

6. Farm-yard manure from well-fed cattle 3 year old is worth an average of \$2.39 per ton.

7. A 3-year-old cattle beast, well fed, will give at least one ton of manure every month of winter.

8. No cattle beast whatever will pay for the direct increase to its weight from the consumption of any kind or quality of food.

9. On an average it costs 12 cents for every additional pound of flesh added to the weight of a 2 or 3-year-old fattening steer.

10. In Canada market value of store cattle can be increased 36 per cent. during six months of finishing by good feeding.

11. In order to secure a sale profit, no store cattle beast, well done to can be sold at less than 4 1/2 cents per pound (live weight.)

12. In the fattening of wethers, to finish as shearings, the Cotswold and Leicester grades can be made up to 200 pounds, the Oxford down 180 pounds, and the Southdown (grade) 160 pounds each, live weight.

13. A cow wintered upon two tons and a half of hay will produce not far from five tons of manure, provided that she be well littered and none of the excrements be wasted.

Cow-Feeding Experiment. At the farm of the Ohio State University, in the winter of 1881, an experiment was made to test the value of slight fermentation of meal, before feeding to milch cows. Four cows were selected, two being fed on dry corn meal and wheat shorts, six pounds daily to each cow, and two fed equal quantity of like food, mixed with warm water, and allowed to stand until fermentation had commenced. After two weeks the conditions of feeding were reversed, and so alternately for ten weeks. All the cows had as much timothy hay as they would eat.

The average results were in favor of the fermented meal. The average gain in flesh per week for each cow so fed was 4 1/2 lbs., the average decrease in milk per week being 6 1/2 lbs. When fed dry meal the average gain in weight per week was two-thirds of a pound, and the average decrease in milk per week was nearly nine pounds.

As is usual in carefully conducted experiments, marked differences were found in the different cows. One gained in weight on the dry meal, and made no gain on the fermented; the other three lost flesh on dry meal and gained on the fermented. The cow thus differing from the others was the largest cow; was to calve soonest; gave less milk than either of the others, and gained 69 pounds during the ten weeks. One other cow gave much more milk and gained fifty-five pounds in weight. A third lost five pounds in weight.

The average weight of the cows during the whole period was almost exactly 1,100 lbs., and the average quantity of hay eaten each week per cow was 146 lbs., or nearly 21 lbs. each per day. This is about 19 lbs. per week for each 1,000 lbs. live weight.

Mr. C. E. Thorne, by whom the experiment was conducted, thinks it probable that greater advantage would have resulted from fermenting the hay as well as the meal.

The Best Manure. The question always uppermost with the Eastern farmer, gardner or fruit grower is, which is the best and cheapest manure to buy? And this

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